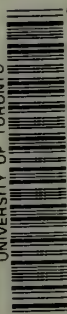


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ROYAL DESCENTS

AND

PEDIGREES OF FOUNDERS' KIN.

BY

SIR BERNARD BURKE,

Ulster King of Arms.

“. . . . *Atavis edite regibus.*”

HORACE.

LONDON:

HARRISON,

(Bookseller to the Queen.)

59, PALL MALL.

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TO

THE RIGHT HON.

George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

RECORD TOWER, DUBLIN CASTLE,
10th JULY, 1858.

MY DEAR LORD,

IN dedicating to you my "Royal Descents," I am glad to have the privilege of being permitted to associate with a Work of mine the honoured name of one, whose talent and worth add lustre even to the ancestral brilliancy of a race, around which the light of genius has shone so long—a race in whose history the Poet Surrey, the Scholar Cavendish, and the Statesman Boyle, adorn the roll of hereditary ability.

To your Lordship—the representative of that branch of the illustrious House of Howard, with whose stem are interwoven the distinguished lines of Mowbray and Dacre, Greystock and Clifford, and in whose veins flow the best streams of Royal Blood—this book is most appropriately inscribed.

Affectionate esteem enhances the charm of such a dedication.

I am, Dear Lord Carlisle,

(With sentiments ever of respect and esteem,)

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

J. BERNARD BURKE,
Ulster.

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HISTORICAL MEMOIRS
OF
ROYAL ANCESTORS.



HISTORICAL MEMOIRS

OF

ROYAL ANCESTORS.

Alfred the Great.



His name in English history is so popular, and so justly popular, as that of Alfred the Great. That he taught his people to defend themselves and defeat their enemies, is the least of his many claims to our grateful admiration; he did much more than this; he gave the first impulse to the spirit of civilization, and taught a horde of wild barbarians that there were other and worthier pursuits than war or the pleasures of the table. In fact, he was one of those highly-gifted men, that would seem to be raised up especially by Providence, to meet certain emergencies, or to advance the career of nations. Such was the hero, so beautifully recorded by the pen of Edmund Burke, and of whose history we now purpose to give a slight sketch, for the amusement of those who might turn in weariness from a more ample record.

Alfred the Great was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, in the year 849, one of the most dreary and calamitous periods of English chronicle. He was the youngest son of Ethelwulph, a mild and virtuous prince, but full of a timid piety, which utterly disqualified him for the circumstances in which he was placed.

According to the historian, Asser, young Alfred, being of a more comely person and sweeter disposition than his elder brothers, became the favourite of both his parents, and was sent by them to Rome, while yet a child, in order that he might be anointed king by the pope himself. But though the feeble piety of Ethelwulph showed this especial instance of regard for his son, he altogether neglected his education, and the young prince in his twelfth year had not yet learned to read or write. Fortunately for himself, and still more so for the kingdom he was afterwards to govern, he possessed a mind too active to be entirely subdued by the most unfavourable circumstances. If he could not read for himself, he nevertheless loved to listen to the rude but inspiring strains of Saxon poetry when recited by others, and had he not been a hero and a statesman, he might probably have been a poet. At length, as the old chronicler tells us,—“on a certain day, his mother was shewing him and his brothers a Saxon book of poetry, which she held in her hand, and said, ‘Whichever of you shall the soonest learn this volume, shall have it for his own.’” Thus stimulated, Alfred bent himself to the task with all that steady ardour which so strongly characterized him in after-life, and easily won the prize from his tardy competitors. This gave a fresh impulse to his natural appetite for learning; even his passion for the chase could not divert him from earnest study; nor was he to be deterred by what might have been a better excuse for indolence, the incessant tortures of the secret malady which had attacked him while yet a child, and which never left him but with life. What this *secret* disease was, the old chroniclers have forgotten, or for some reasons omitted, to explain.

In 871, Alfred succeeded his brother in the sovereignty of Wessex, at a period when the whole country was suffering under the ravages of the Danes, who burnt, plundered, and destroyed, without the least distinction of age, sex, or profession. Being still pagans, the convent was no more sacred with them than the

palace or the cottage. They waged war upon all alike, and the general misery was yet farther increased by a raging pestilence, and the internal dissensions of the people.

Alfred now for the first time took the field against these brave, but ruthless, invaders. He was defeated; yet such was his skill and courage, that he was able to maintain the struggle till at length a peace, or rather a truce, was concluded between the combatants, for these intervals of calm seldom lasted beyond a year. Neither was this the worst of the evils that beset the Saxon prince. Any compact he might make with one party of the Danes was considered binding only upon *that* party, and had no influence whatever upon others of their countrymen, who had different leaders and different interests. Thus, upon the present occasion, Alfred had no sooner made terms with one piratical horde, than he was invaded by a fresh body of them under Rollo; and when he had compelled these to abandon Wessex, and seek for an easier conquest on the shores of Normandy, he was attacked by fresh bodies of Danes already settled in the other parts of England. So long, however, as they ventured to meet him in the open field, his skill secured him the victory; till, taught by repeated defeats, they had recourse to another system of tactics. "They used," says Burke, "suddenly to land and ravage a part of the country; when a force opposed them, they retired to their ships, and passed to some other part, which in a like manner they ravaged, and then retired as before, until the country, entirely harassed, pillaged, and wasted by their incursions, was no longer able to resist them. Then they ventured safely to enter a desolated and disheartened country, and to establish themselves in it."

To meet this system of warfare, it was necessary to create a navy at a time when the Saxons knew not how to build ships, or to manage them when built. But the genius of Alfred triumphed over every obstacle. He brought shipwrights from the continent, himself assisted the workmen in their labours, and

engaged Frisian seamen, the neighbours of the Danes, and, like them, pirates.

The new armament being completed, Alfred fell upon a Danish fleet, which was bringing round a large force from Wareham, to the relief of their friends besieged in Exeter. These he defeated at all points, taking or destroying no less than a hundred and twenty, already damaged by a previous storm, and perhaps, on that account, less capable of defence. The Danes, whom he held cooped up in Exeter, found themselves in consequence compelled to surrender, and, giving hostages not to trouble Wessex any longer, they settled themselves in Mercia, after the example of so many of their countrymen, and became occupants of the land they had before ravaged. Thus Alfred, in the seventh year of his reign, had lost nothing by the war waged under so many difficulties and disadvantages, enough to have overwhelmed a man of less energy and genius; he still retained that portion of the kingdom which lies south of the Thames, the only part ever belonging to him in separate sovereignty, while the Danes possessed all the country on the northern side of the river. The rest of the land was thus divided. Halfdane reigned in Northumberland; his brother, in East Anglia; and Guthrum, Osketel, and Amund, governed with their subordinate king, Ceowulph, in Mercia.

There now occurs a difficulty in the life of Alfred, unexplained by the most industrious of his historians from any satisfactory record. We have just seen him triumphant, and at peace with his defeated enemies. Suddenly, without the notice of any lost battle, we find him seeking refuge in the cottage of a herdsman in the *Isle of Ethelingeeye*, or *Island of Nobles*, now called Athelney. This spot, scarcely comprising two acres of ground, was surrounded on all sides by marshes, so that it could be approached only in a boat, and in it flourished a considerable grove of alders, in which were stags, goats, and other animals. Here it is that the romantic incident of the burnt cake is sup-

posed to have occurred ; a story told by many of the old writers, but nowhere so fully as in the Latin life of St. Neot. There we read that, “ Alfred, a fugitive, and exiled from his people, came by chance and entered the house of a poor herdsman, and there remained some days in poverty, concealed and unknown.

“ Now it happened that on the Sabbath day, the herdsman, as usual, led his cattle to their accustomed pastures, and the king remained alone with the man’s wife. She, as necessity required, placed a few loaves, which some call *loudas*, on a pan, with fire underneath, to be baked for her husband’s repast, on his return, as well as for her own.

“ While she was of need busied, peasant-like, upon other affairs, she went anxious to the fire, and found the bread burning on the other side. She immediately assailed the king with reproaches. ‘ Why, man, do you sit thinking there, and are too proud to turn the bread? Whatever be your family, with such manners and sloth, what trust can be put in you hereafter? if you were a nobleman, you will be glad to eat the bread which you neglect to attend to.’ The king, though stung by her upbraidings, yet heard her with patience and mildness, and roused by her scolding, took care to bake her bread as she wished.”

This fable has been variously narrated ; some accounts making the disguised prince busy in forming for himself a bow with arrows, and other instruments of war, while the woman gives vent to her indignation in rhyme :—

“ To turn the burning cakes you have forgot,
Prompt as you are to eat them when they’re hot.”

In a short time the king’s retreat became known to his adherents, who flocking to him in numbers, he soon found himself enabled to carry on a sort of guerilla warfare upon the nearest Danes. Growing bolder from the general success of these sallies, he at length determined upon more decisive measures ; but before making the attempt, it was expedient to learn the actual condition of his enemy. With this view he assumed the costume

of a Saxon minstrel, and ventured into the Danish camp at Chippenham, about thirty miles distant from his strong-hold amongst the marshes. In this disguise he went from tent to tent, and, as some of the chroniclers tell us, was admitted into the tent of Guthrum himself, the Danish leader, his quality of gleeman assuring safety even to a Saxon. Having obtained the necessary information, he returned to Athelney, which he finally left on the seventh week after Easter, and rode to *Egbert's Stone*, in the eastern part of *Selwood*, or the *Great Wood*. Here he was met by all the neighbouring folk of Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, who had not, for fear of the pagans, fled beyond the sea. Once more he encountered his enemies, and with a success almost as marvellous as the vision of St. Neot, which announced it, he routed the Danes at Ethenduné with so much slaughter, that they were glad to obtain peace on such terms as he chose to dictate. Guthrum embraced Christianity, and became the adopted son of Alfred.

The king's next care was to endeavour at amalgamating the Danes, who had settled in the country with the victorious Saxons ; a wise policy, and as wisely carried out. The result of it was, that when new hordes of invaders poured down upon England, they met with no encouragement from their countrymen, already established in the island, and for want of this support were easily put to flight. Nor was it by land only that Alfred proved his superiority, being no less successful by sea against the Danes of East Anglia. These he defeated off their adopted coast, and captured thirteen of their ships, with all the treasure in them.

Fearful as were the ravages committed by the Danes, they were yet, like many others of the evils of life, productive in the end of good. Before their invasion of the country, Wessex, Mercia, East Anglia, and Northumberland existed as four independent kingdoms. The three last they subdued in a little time to their own power, but being in turn defeated by Alfred, the conquered states fell to him, and this led the way to their final consolidation into a single

kingdom. It was, however, a work of time, for the turbulent spirit of the Northmen required long and judicious treatment to make them lay down the sword, and take up the spade and sickle.

Peace being at length restored, Alfred, who was a full century in advance of his people, commenced in earnest the arduous task of civilization. He called about him from all parts the most learned men of the day, and, setting the example in his own person, did more in a few years for the general advancement, than had been previously effected in as many ages. Deficient, himself, in cultivation, but a giant in intellect, he devoted himself to study amidst care, toil, and disease, mastered the Latin tongue, and,—if we may believe William of Malmsbury,—translated almost all that was known of Roman literature into Saxon. His clear and capacious mind was pious without bigotry, and while he revered the pope as universal vicar, according to the doctrines of his age, he had yet none of the religious weakness of his father, but governed his kingdom in absolute independence of the Roman see. At the same time no prince was more earnest in advancing the general interests of religion, which he considered, truly enough, essential to the well-being of the country. He rebuilt the ruined monasteries, added largely to the endowments of those that had escaped the barbarous invaders, and gave every encouragement to the ecclesiastics, who came recommended to his favour by ability or virtue.

While thus employed in the arts of peace, Alfred did not for an instant neglect the military defences of his kingdom, without which, indeed, he would have been like an improvident husbandman, who should carefully cultivate his land, but leave it unhedged and unprotected. One of his most efficient measures for this purpose, was the building of a new kind of gallies, which “were twice as long, twice as high, sailed more quickly, and were less unsteady than those of the Danes; some of these ships had sixty oars, some more.” In addition to these

naval improvements, his genius, which seemed to adapt itself alike to all arts, suggested a complete revolution in the existing state of military tactics, both in the field and in fortifications. He was, however, feebly seconded by his people; they had not yet arrived at that degree of practical wisdom, which teaches men to endure a present pain for the sake of a future benefit, and could with difficulty be brought to make preparations against dangers which were still remote from them.

Had Alfred done no more than what has been already mentioned, he would have deserved the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. But, in addition to all this, his services as a legislator must be taken into the account. If we judge of the system established by him, with reference to the age in which, and for which, it was produced, we shall find that in this respect also, the great Alfred stands without a rival. He had no help from the accumulated wisdom of ages; his enactments were to a great extent the result of his own mind and genius; or, at least, we may say of him, that he was the most original of legislators.

Peace had lasted for what in those days must be held a very considerable period. But now the storm burst forth again as violently as ever. In the year 893, a famine visited the coast of France, and of so sweeping a kind, that the Danes, who had settled there under Hastings, determined to relieve themselves by a piratical attack upon Kent. Having landed without opposition, for Hastings had taken the English by surprize, he formed two encampments, the one at Appledore, the other at Milton, only twenty miles apart; there they were joined by many of their countrymen, who poured in from the north and east, notwithstanding their oaths, and that they had given hostages for their good conduct to the king of Wessex. Incredible as it may now seem, the invaders were allowed for a whole year to retain possession of the land thus acquired, without any attempt being made to dislodge them. The chroniclers of the time, however,

tell us that this delay was occasioned by the necessity of providing against the faithlessness of their brethren, who, although they had not yet revolted, were hardly to be trusted without some farther security for their loyal adherence to the pledges already given. Having taken the necessary measures, Alfred then attacked Hastings, compelled him to sue for peace, and next turned his arms against a body of these pirates who had established themselves at Farnham. With them, too, he was no less successful; but while he was thus occupied, the East-Anglian and Northumbrian Danes seized the opportunity of revolt, and sailed in two fleets for the coast of Devonshire. These also he defeated, though even then it required no less than three years to drive these new invaders from the country.

And now, in the year 991, having fulfilled his earthly mission, as the defender and civilizer of his people, the great and good king Alfred expired, on the 26th of October, six days before the Mass of All Saints—not less beloved by his cotemporaries than admired by after-ages.

Robert Bruce.

ROBERT BRUCE was born in the year 1274, on the Feast of the translation of St. Benedict, being the 21st of March, and was undoubtedly of Norman origin. In an annual roll containing the names of those knights and barons who came over with William the Conqueror, we find that of Brueys; and from the Domesday Book, it appears that a family of the same name were possessed of lands in Yorkshire. Coming down to a later period, 1138, when David I., of Scotland, made his fatal attack upon England,—fatal, that is, to himself and his people,—the English barons, previous to the battle of Cutton Moor, near Northallerton, sent a message to the Scottish king, by Robert Bruce, of Cleveland, a Norman knight, who possessed estates in either country. Upon his death, this knight bequeathed his English lands to his eldest son, and those in Annandale to his younger, who received a confirmation of his title by a charter of William the Lion. From this root sprung Robert Bruce, the competitor for the crown with Baliol, whose grandson was the more celebrated Robert Bruce, the younger, earl of Carrick in virtue of his mother's title, and afterwards king of Scotland. He was the eldest of three brothers, and seven sisters, whose marriages with some of the leading families of Scotland, proved an important

element of success to the future hero. His earliest years were passed at the castle of Turnberry, where his mother resided ; but as he grew older, his father, who considered himself an English baron, thought proper that he should be removed to the English court. The friendship subsisting between Edward the First and the earl of Carrick induced the former to adopt the earl's son ; so that the confiding monarch trained up his mortal enemy in the use of those arts and weapons which were one day to be turned against himself.

The family of Bruce, as we have already noticed, were competitors for the Scottish throne with Baliol, in whose favour an award was pronounced by Edward, when called upon to arbitrate between them. At this time, the elder Bruce was far advanced in years, his son, the earl of Carrick, was still in the prime of life, and his grandson, Robert Bruce, was eighteen years of age. Upon the old man being required to do homage for his lands in Scotland to the new monarch of that country, he indignantly refused, exclaiming, " I am Baliol's sovereign, not Baliol mine ; and rather than consent to such a homage, I resign my lands in Annandale to my son, the earl of Carrick." But Carrick was not less proud, or averse to any thing that might call in question his claim to the crown of Scotland, and in like manner refused to hold any lands of Baliol. As, however, according to the feudal law, he must either divest himself of his estate, or do homage for it, he adopted the former alternative, and resigned the lands of Annandale, in favour of his son, Robert. The young baron, less scrupulous than his relatives, did not hesitate to accept his father's gift, which, upon feudal principles, carried with it the title of earl of Carrick, and did homage for the same to Baliol. By his father's death, in 1304, he became possessed of the family estates in England.

From this time, Bruce played his part with skill, though in justice it must be allowed, that his patriotism was not altogether without the alloy of a selfish ambition ; and, perhaps, it would

be expecting too much from human nature, even in its best and highest forms, to look for any thing else. Neither can we free him from the charge of dissimulation, in that he swore a fealty to Baliol, which it is plain he never intended to observe, and affected gratitude and attachment for the English monarch, while in secret he was preparing to undermine him. An excuse for this has been sought by his more partial admirers, in the necessity of the case, arising from the well-known sagacity of Edward, who would otherwise have penetrated his purposes, and crushed them in the bud without scruple. Nor was this the only obstacle in his path to empire. Upon the failure of Baliol, and his only son Edward, the ancient and powerful family of the Comyns were ready to dispute his title to the crown, which they claimed for themselves. John, commonly called the Red Comyn, who had been the determined opponent of Wallace, possessed, in the event of the monarch dying without issue, the same right to the throne which was vested in Bruce himself. He too, had connected himself by marriage with the royal family of England, and was at this time one of the most powerful subjects in Scotland. In this we seem to have a key to the policy of all the Bruces, and if such really were the case, it was a policy worthy of Machiavel himself. When Baliol leagued with Comyn to throw off the supremacy of Edward, whose hand, whether justly or not, had raised him to the Scottish throne, the Bruces and their party, tempted by the promise of a crown, lent their best aid to the English monarch. Upon the termination of the campaign, the elder Bruce demanded the fulfilment of Edward's promise, to which the latter indignantly replied, that he had not come into Scotland to conquer a kingdom for him; so that Bruce reaped nothing else at the time from his service, than the satisfaction of seeing his rival, Baliol, dethroned, and the influence of the Comyns effectually diminished.

In 1296, Edward held a parliament at Berwick, compelling the Scotch barons to do him homage, and the young lord of Car-

rick concurred in the national submission. But notwithstanding this outward show of fealty, he became, in the time of Wallace's success, suspected of entertaining designs upon the crown. At first, indeed, he had joined against Wallace, and wasted the lands of his adherent Douglas with fire and sword ; yet soon after his return home, he summoned the Annandale men, who were the vassals of his father, then in the service of Edward, and thus addressed them :—“ You have already heard, without doubt, of that solemn oath, which I lately took at Carlisle, and I cannot deny the fact ; but the oath was a foolish one, and exacted by fear ; it was my body that took the oath, and not my mind ; but its having been taken at all is now to me the cause of much remorse and sorrow ; yet ere long I hope to be absolved from it by our Holy Father. In the meanwhile, I am resolved to go and join my fellow-countrymen, and assist them in their efforts to restore to its liberty the land of my nativity, for none, as you know, is an enemy of his own flesh, and as for me, I love my people. Let me beseech you then to adopt the same resolution, and to accompany me, and you shall ever be esteemed my most dear friends and approved counsellors.”

To this request the men of Annandale deferred giving any answer till the morning, and took advantage of the night to retire, so that Bruce could only join the insurgents with his own vassals of Carrick.

The first disappointment might have taught Bruce to desist from his design, for which the time was not yet ripe, but blinded by ambition, he entered into a strict alliance with Wichart, the bishop of Glasgow, and the Steward of Scotland, the principal leaders of the insurrection. Upon joining his new associates, he found their purposes utterly incompatible with his views upon the crown. Wallace, the soul of party, had ever supported the claims of Baliol, and his great supporter, Sir Andrew Moray, a near connexion of the Comyns, had the same object. During the campaign, therefore, of 1298, which concluded with the

battle of Falkirk, he shut himself up in his castle of Ayr, maintaining a cautious neutrality, while his father continued to reside in England, and to serve Edward in his wars. The king, however, did not admire this cold system of neutrality. He in consequence determined to attack the castle of Ayr, and Bruce, dreading the consequence, razed it to the ground, and sought an asylum in the mountain fastnesses of Carrick.

In the following year, when Wallace had resigned the regency, John Comyn, of Badenoch, and Sir John de Soulis, were chosen governors of the kingdom, and the party of Bruce availed themselves of the opportunity to advance his influence by opposition to those in power, and by defeating every measure taken for the public benefit. An attempt was made by those who really wished well to the national cause, or who dreaded that their disunion might be fatal to all alike, to reconcile the contending factions; with this view they elected Bruce, and Lamberton, bishop of Glasgow, joint regents, in the name of Baliol; but this ill-assorted coalition soon fell to pieces, as might have been expected, where the views, which one party entertained in secret, were so utterly opposed to the avowed purposes of all.

The policy which actuated Bruce on this occasion, may be easily explained. It was clear that Edward would never consent to the restoration of Baliol, then in exile, and the Comyns had taken so decided a part against him, that it seemed most improbable he would ever consent to raise one of that family to the throne. Continuing, therefore, the same line of duplicity with which he had commenced, and which he had only abandoned for a single instant, in the vain hope of persuading the party of Wallace to openly adopt his claims, he now endeavoured by submission and affected attachment to win the favour of the English monarch. Edward, he well knew, had the power, could he be brought to entertain the inclination, to place him on the Scottish throne, and if this point were once attained, Bruce trusted that means would afterwards occur of shaking off

all dependence upon his benefactor. In these designs he to a certain extent succeeded, but not in his main object. If he was crafty, Edward was yet craftier. He had fallen into the same error that his father had done in 1296, and was outwitted by the superior political ability of him whom he had intended to deceive, and who, it must be confessed, was equally insincere. Edward cheated both father and son, by holding out to them the hope of a crown he never meant them to attain, his object being to unite the two countries; an excellent purpose in itself, if we could only bring ourselves to overlook the fraud and violence by which it was to be accomplished. When, therefore, the Comyns submitted, in 1304, and he proceeded to the settlement of his new dominions, the earl of Carrick found that his only gain was the being employed amongst the commissioners in organizing a system of government. He had, however, reaped no little advantage from his dissimulation. Whilst Baliol was an exile, and Comyn in disgrace, he had preserved his estates, and won the king's confidence without losing, but rather augmenting, his influence with the Scotch. At the same time he saw that Comyn was still powerful, his claims to the throne were more generally admitted by the people, and without his concurrence nothing could be effected. Thus situated, Bruce submitted to his rival this alternative:—"Give me your land, and I shall bind myself to support your title to the kingdom, and, when we have expelled our enemies, to place the crown upon your head; or, if thou dost not choose to assume the state of the kingdom, here am I ready to resign to you my estates, on condition that you second me in my efforts to regain the throne of my fathers." Comyn accepted the latter alternative, but immediately betrayed the design to Edward, and sent him the letter, or indenture, by which Bruce had bound himself. But the latter, when suddenly charged with it, denied his hand and seal with a coolness that could only belong to one long practised in the arts of dissimulation, and demanded time to prove his innocence.

Arch-deceiver as the English king himself was, he yet allowed himself to be duped by this specious effrontery, and Bruce escaping into Scotland, murdered Comyn, in the church of the Grey Friars, at Dumfries. Soon afterwards he was crowned at Scone, and the revolution spread far and wide; upon hearing which, Edward sent an invading army into Scotland. Superiority of force and military skill soon compelled Bruce to retreat to the mountain fastnesses, that offered a better place of security than the strongest castle, for castles might be stormed; but here, if danger threatened him upon one point, he had only to retreat to one more remote and more rugged, and thus at any time was enabled to baffle his pursuers when he found them too powerful to be resisted. A series of fights—battles they could hardly be called—and adventures now ensued, which have all the colouring of romance, but which entailed so much of hardness and privation upon his followers, that after a while, it became evident he would not be able much longer to keep them from abandoning a cause so desperate. Then, again, a spark of hope was kindled by the disaffection growing out of the severity which Edward exercised upon all who had been in arms to resist him. Numbers in consequence flocked to Bruce, and fresh adventures succeeded of a yet more romantic nature than those already mentioned; the fortunes of the wanderer seeming now to be at the lowest ebb, and then again rising into a prosperous flood, which as rapidly subsided, making it a matter of some difficulty for him to escape being stranded by the falling waters. It was during this season that Douglas disgraced himself and the Scottish name by barbarities that have never been surpassed, and rarely even equalled.

The death of the great Edward—for great he was, in spite of all his faults,—and the accession of his son, the feeble Edward II., left an open field to Bruce, who was as much superior to those that now opposed him, as he had been overcrowned by the genius of his late adversary. He marched from victory to

victory, and would, no doubt, have brought the contest to a happy termination, had he not been seized by an alarming sickness. At first it threatened to be fatal ; things were again beginning to look gloomily for Scotland ; but in the moment of extreme peril, he shook off his disease by a strong effort, and once more led his followers through a series of triumphs, which were crowned by the great battle of Bannockburn. Though we cannot allow the ambition which seeks a crown to pass for patriotism, it is impossible to deny the highest praise to the courage, firmness, and ability displayed by Bruce through the whole of this trying period. None may deny that he deserved a crown, and when once obtained, it acquired a lustre from the talents of him who wore it.

Bruce soon found himself in a condition to assist his brother Edward in the attempt to drive the English out of Ireland. But here the usual good fortune of the Scotch abandoned them. After a hard-fought campaign, attended by many vicissitudes, his sagacity saw that the attempt was hopeless, and he returned to Scotland. Shortly afterwards, the turbulent and aspiring Edward was slain in battle.

His wonted success attended Bruce in the field, in the midst of which, however, a plot was being formed against his life and government. Fortunately it was revealed in time by the Countess of Strathern, to whom the conspirators had the weakness to confide their intentions ; and soon afterwards, to crown his prosperity, Edward II. was compelled by a series of defeats to conclude a peace. But Bruce's health began to be impaired, and when war again broke out between the countries, upon the deposition of Edward II. and the succession of his son Edward III., he was unable to lead his projected expedition against England. It ended in failure, if not in defeat.

A short interval of health and hope gleamed upon him after this attack, and peace was concluded between the two countries, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the English, who, justly enough,

considered themselves sacrificed to the ambition of the queen-mother, Isabella, and of her favourite, Mortimer. But this momentary promise of health and vigour soon passed away, and it became plain to all that the life of this brave and sagacious monarch was drawing rapidly to a close. In expectation of the final event, he had given orders to have a magnificent tomb made at Paris; which was brought to Bruge, thence through England into Scotland, and on its arrival erected in the church of the Benedictines at Dumfermline.

Bruce died in his fifty-fifth year, and was buried in the abbey-church of Dumfermline, as he had desired. By his first wife, Isabella, daughter of Donald, tenth Earl of Mar, he had an only daughter, Marjory, married to Walter, the High Steward, of which marriage was born Robert II., King of Scotland, and first of the royal house of Stuart, who succeeded to the crown in 1371. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Aymer de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, he had three children; David, who succeeded him; Margaret, married to William, Earl of Sutherland; Mathildis, who married Thomas de Yssac; and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Walter Oliphant, of Gask.

In the prime of his life Bruce was upwards of six feet high; his shoulders were broad, his chest full and open; the cheek-bones strong and prominent, and the muscles of the back and neck of great size and thickness; his hair curled short over a broad forehead, and the general expression of his face was calm and cheerful, yet, when he pleased, he could assume a character of stern command. Such, at least, Bruce has been described by the old historian, and we may easily believe it, since the outward semblance agrees so well with what is recorded of his life and actions.

Charlemagne.



HE birthplace of Charlemagne is unknown, but from various data we may infer that he was born somewhere about the year 742, nearly seven years before his father, Pepin the Brief, assumed the title of King. His mother was Bertha, daughter of Charibert, Count of Leon.

Of his boyhood we know as little as of his birth, but he seems at an early age to have mingled in the real business of life, for when only twelve years old we find him despatched to receive and welcome the sovereign pontiff who came to implore his father's aid against the barbarians that threatened Rome. From the usual habits of the Franks, it is also probable that he accompanied Pepin in his campaigns at an early age; but the first time that we really see him in the field, is on the renewal of the war with the rebellious Duke of Aquitaine.

Upon the death of Pepin, in 768, Charlemagne and his younger brother Carloman succeeded to equal portions of one of the most powerful European kingdoms, bounded by the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Mediterranean, and the ocean. But this would hardly have enabled the monarchs, even had they been united, to resist successfully the incursions of the barbarous tribes on the German frontiers of France, which had commenced

with the first establishment of the Frankish dominion in Gaul; and which was kept alive by the constant pouring out of fresh hordes from the overpopulated north. The situation of Charlemagne was rendered yet more perilous by the passive enmity of his brother, and the rebellion of Hunald, the turbulent Duke of Aquitaine. But fortunately Charlemagne had a genius equal to the difficulties of his situation; though his brother refused to aid him, he defeated Hunald; and no less illustrious by his clemency than by his valour and military skill, he forgave the vanquished rebel.

Desiderius, the King of Lombardy, had made large encroachments upon the states of the Roman Pontiff, whose cause was taken up by Charlemagne. This led to feuds, which Bertha, the mother of the Frankish King, endeavoured to appease by bringing about a union between her son and the daughter of the Lombard. But Charlemagne soon took a disgust to the wife thus imposed upon him, and repudiated her, that he might marry Hildegarde, the daughter of a noble family in Suabia.

In 771 Carloman died, and Charlemagne was elected to the vacant throne, to the exclusion of his nephews, whose extreme youth, indeed, made them incapable of wearing the crown in such troubled times. Gilberga, the widow of Carloman, immediately fled, and sought an asylum with Desiderius, the common place of refuge for all who were hostile to the Frankish monarch. But the attention of Charlemagne was called off to a more immediate danger from the Saxons, of whom the Frisons were either a branch or the perpetual allies. Had the tribes of which this people were composed been united under one head, instead of being governed by various independent chiefs, the result would probably have been fatal to France. Such a day, however, might come; a second Attila might arise; and with a full conviction of these perils, Charlemagne, when he marched against the barbarians, determined to put them down effectually. He took and destroyed the famous temple of the Irminsule, the

great idol of their nation—that is, the Hermansauale, or Pillar of Arminius, which had originally been raised to commemorate the defeat of the Roman Varus by that hero, though in time the name had got corrupted, and the cause of its erection been forgotten. The Saxons were too wise to meet their powerful opponent in the field, and when, as often happened, they were brought to bay, they made a feigned submission, and obtained mercy by vows they never meant to keep. Meanwhile, events had been taking place in another quarter, that called away Charlemagne, and obliged him to leave his generals to watch over them.

The Lombard King, Desiderius, had made use of his absence to plunder the Papal see, to which Adrian had now succeeded. With some difficulty the Pope contrived to give his friend notice of his danger, when Charlemagne assembled a vast army, one division of which he himself led into Italy over the Alps by Mount Cenis, while the other was conducted to the same ground by his uncle, Duke Bernard, over the Mons Jovis, or Mount Joux, which from this event received the name it has borne ever since, of the Great Saint Bernard. Although surprised by an invasion from a quarter so unexpected, Desiderius marched out to meet his enemy, but his flank being turned, he fled hastily to Pavia, without having struck a blow. Charlemagne pursued the fugitives; but finding the city too strong to be taken by storm, he blockaded it with one portion of his army, while with the other he proceeded against Verona, having reduced which, he returned to the siege of Pavia. Month passed after month, till at length Easter approached, when leaving the city blockaded as before, he determined to visit Rome in his capacity of patrician or governor. His march through the Italian towns was one of uninterrupted triumph; everywhere he was met with acclamations, and at Rome he was received by the Pope as well as the people with the liveliest expressions of gratitude for having freed them from the tyranny of the Lombards. The friendship

then cemented between Adrian and his young deliverer lasted through the remainder of their lives, without any serious interruption.

Having thus asserted his rights of Patrician or Exarch, Charlemagne was liberal in his donations to the church, and soon afterwards returned to the siege of Pavia, which it now became important for him to bring to a speedy conclusion, the Saxons having again taken advantage of his absence to ravage his frontiers. About the middle of the year, the city surrendered, and he was crowned with the iron crown of Lombardy. He then marched against the Saxons, defeating them whenever they ventured to make a stand, till they found their best resource was in submission.

It was not long before a fresh revolt amongst the Lombards recalled him to their country. Once more he was victorious, and once more he was summoned from his career of conquest to meet the Saxons. As usual, they were beaten out of the field, and so completely, that many of them, seeming to have lost all faith in their gods, from repeated defeats, presented themselves with their wives and children to receive baptism.

Amidst all these fatigues and battles, which might appear sufficient to have occupied the attention of any one man, Charlemagne retained in his own hands the general government of the state. The local administration was distributed amongst twelve provincial officers, with the titles of Dukes, each of them having the command of a county. Subordinate to these officers were the Counts, who, in fact, were the judges of the land, and had full authority to decide and punish within their jurisdiction. To secure the faithful performance of their duties by these Dukes and Counts, certain officers, under the name of *Missi Dominici*, were sent in visitations from time to time to enquire into their conduct. In great ecclesiastical questions, or those affecting the more powerful vassals of the crown, either the King himself, or the Count of his palace, sat as judge.

Spain next demanded his attention. That country had been subdued by the Arabs, but the descendants of the first conquerors quarrelled amongst themselves, and Ibn al Arabi, a powerful chief, sought the aid of Charlemagne, who marched thither, and being, as usual, victorious, secured to himself a barrier against the Saracens and Gascons. This was seen with ill-will by Lupo, Duke of Gascony, and when the Frankish King was leaving Spain to meet fresh dangers on the Rhine, treacherously laid an ambush for his destruction in the gorges of the Pyrenees. The monarch himself was allowed to pass with the first division of his army, the second was assailed and destroyed in the valley of Roncesvalles, and the conquerors secreting themselves in their mountain fastnesses presented no object for the venegence of the indignant monarch. Besides, the barbarians were again ravaging his frontiers, under the command of Witikind, with a fierceness that went far beyond even the worst of their earlier incursions. Their cruelty, however, was retaliated by their almost total annihilation while attempting to retreat across the Adern, and with the ensuing season Charlemagne reduced them, as it seemed, to a state of total submission. But no sooner had he set out for Italy, whither he was called by many pressing affairs, than Witikind, the great leader of the Westphalians, started forth from his retreat in Denmark, and stimulated all Saxony to a renewed contest. The time was well chosen. Witikind, who appears to have been as superior to the generals of Charlemagne as he was inferior to the King himself, gave the Franks a complete overthrow.

When these tidings were brought to Charlemagne, he returned in all haste to the northern frontiers. The scene was at once reversed. Cowed by his name alone, they had recourse, as usual, to submission, guaranteed by oaths which they never meant to keep, and by hostages who did not hesitate to incur the fatal penalty attached to the certain faithlessness of their countryman. But this time the King would listen to no terms

short of ample vengeance. He demanded that four thousand of the most hostile and turbulent should be delivered up to him, all of whom he had executed in one day, in order to do by intimidation what he had failed to do by kindness. His severity, however, failed in producing the desired effect. It was not long before the Saxons again flew to arms, when they sustained so signal a defeat that very few of all their host escaped from the bloody field. Yet still the spirit of the barbarians, supported by an indomitable passion for war and plunder, continued as little quelled as ever. Witikind and Albion, their most popular chiefs, still maintained the contest, even when suffering nothing but disasters; until at length, their conqueror, subduing them more by policy than by arms, won them over to the Christian faith, which was then embraced by all Saxony. This, for the time, produced a better feeling, though the truce was not of long duration.

Hildegarde, the wife of Charlemagne, had now been dead some short time, when he married Fastrada, the daughter of a Frankish noble. It is said that from this union there arose a spirit of discontent amongst some of the leading men of his nation, who in consequence rebelled against him; but, finding themselves too weak to contend with him, dispersed, and endeavoured to find safety in concealment. They did not, however, escape their merited punishment. Being sooner or later taken, some had their eyes put out, others were degraded from their rank, none were condemned to death, but all to exile. Even these severe examples did not prevent the rise of many petty revolts, the different parts of which the Frankish kingdom was composed not being as yet sufficiently amalgamated; but they were suppressed by the united wisdom and vigour of the monarch.

The short interval of peace now allowed him, Charlemagne employed in endeavouring to educate and civilize his people. He made a tour through his dominions, spreading local and general improvement, reforming laws, advancing knowledge,

and building churches and monasteries, Christianity being one of the chief means to which he trusted for the attainment of his grand objects. In this he was no less successful than he had before been in war. With the exception of the Eastern empire, France was now the most cultivated nation in Europe, even Rome herself sending thither for skilful workmen, while commerce, roads, and mechanics must have been much advanced, as we may infer from the facility with which marble columns and immense stone crosses were often carried through the whole extent of France upon carriages of native construction. Luxury, too, with its attendant arts had made considerable strides. Vases of gold and silver richly carved, silver tables highly wrought, bracelets, rings, and table-cloths of fine linen, might be seen in the houses of the nobles. The people must have been dexterous in working iron, for their superiority in this respect is evinced by the severe laws forbidding the exportation of arms.

The calm, thus wisely employed, did not last long. Charlemagne was soon roused from his peaceful occupations to put down a revolt of Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, as well as a meditated attack upon Italy by Adalgisus, the son of the deposed Lombard King, Desiderius, who was assisted underhand by the Greek Empress, Irene, and had besides formed a secret alliance with the Duke of Beneventum. Tassilo, being seized, was condemned to death by the great council. He appealed to the clemency of the King, who, ever averse to shed blood, mitigated the sentence into a life-long seclusion from the world in a cloister. Adalgisus was met by the Duke of Beneventum, not to assist him, as he had expected, but to oppose him, for the Duke had in good time discovered that loyalty was more likely to prosper than treason. He therefore joined the army of France under Grimwold, and in the battle which succeeded, the Greek forces were entirely routed, and Adalgisus disappears from the busy scene.

The empire of Charlemagne was next to be assailed by the Huns,

not the same people whose fathers had fought under Attila, though probably descended from the same stock. Upon the death of that ferocious conqueror, the tribes whom his talents had kept united, again sundered. Shortly afterwards, a warlike nation, calling themselves Avars, approached the northern parts of Europe, having been driven from their native country by the Turks. They spread rapidly, acquiring territory and power, until they were invited by Tassilo to aid him in his meditated treachery. They lost more than one battle against the Franks ; but neither their own defeat, nor the total overthrow of their ally, made any change in their purposes. They persisted ; fought a hard battle, and were so utterly routed, that they drew back and remained quiet for awhile, in order to collect their strength before venturing upon a fresh contest with their tremendous adversary, who, on his part, was no less desirous of a respite for the same object. Little rest, however, was allowed him. No sooner had he beaten back the Huns, than he had to contend with a new enemy, the Weletabes, a Slavonian tribe inhabiting the northern part of Germany, near Brandenburgh and Pomerania, from the Elbe to the Baltic. In themselves they might not have excited much alarm, but if they met with only a temporary success, their example might have been fatal, by rousing the Saxons, who still, with reluctance, submitted to the yoke imposed upon them. The King, therefore, without loss of time, met and defeated the Weletabes ; when he received them into grace, and ever afterwards found them faithful.

Having freed himself from this peril, Charlemagne next found that he must turn his arms against the Huns in Hungary, which appears to have been defended by them after a singular fashion. The whole country was surrounded by nine circles of double palisading, formed of trunks of trees twenty feet in height. The interstices of the palisade were twenty feet wide, filled with stone and lime compacted, the top being covered with earth, and planted with shrubs. At the distance of twenty Teutonic, or

forty Italian miles, was a second fortified line of the same kind ; and thus these circles were repeated, the circumference always narrowing till you came to the innermost, or *ring*, in which the Avars kept all their wealth, the accumulation of centuries of rapine. Such, at least, is the account, however improbable, handed down to us by an historian of the day.

In the outset fortune favoured Charlemagne, as usual. He took the three first of the defensive circles sword in hand, and laid waste the country to the junction of the Raab with the Danube, while his son, Pepin, had met and routed their army in another quarter. But unhappily a pestilential disease broke out amongst the horses, who died by thousands, and he was obliged to retreat, unpursued, however, by the Avars, their surprise and terror not having yet subsided.

In the doubtful lull that followed, a conspiracy was raised against the life and throne of the monarch, in which his natural son, Pepin, the Hunchback, was implicated. It was discovered in time, and all the conspirators were put to death, with the exception of Pepin, who was confined for life within a monastery.

Scarcely had the king escaped this danger, than he was alarmed by news that the Saxons had revolted, and uniting themselves with the Huns, had given a bloody defeat to his cousin, Theodoric. Close upon this, came other tidings of equally evil import. In the late campaign against the Huns, Charlemagne had called to his aid his son, Pepin, King of Italy, who, notwithstanding he was himself embroiled with Grimbald, Duke of Beneventum, did not hesitate to obey. To reward this prompt obedience, Charlemagne early in the winter had despatched another son, Louis, King of Aquitaine, to the help of his brother, when the Saracens took advantage of the latter's absence to attack his frontiers, and even penetrated to Narbonne before any forces were ready to oppose them. From this expedition they returned home laden with plunder, and, satisfied with this success, remained for awhile in quiet. Charles therefore had a brief

respite to turn against the Saxons; and as he had hitherto found all his precautions unavailing to keep them within the bounds of good order, he broke up the nation, and transported an immense number of the most turbulent tribes to a distance from their own country. Multitudes of men, women, and children were dispersed over France, and not a few were transported to Brabant and various parts of Flanders.

About this time, 793, the first collision took place between the Franks and the piratical Northmen.

It would be alien from our present purpose to follow Charlemagne step by step in his march of conquest and civilization. We need only say, in general terms, that he drove back the Arabs, reduced the Huns, became the friend of Haroun Alraschid, his only rival in the paths of greatness, and effectually protected his long line of coast from the attempted incursion of the Northmen. It is said, that upon one occasion he arrived at a certain port just as the pirates were preparing to land; but the moment they by some means learnt the presence of the monarch, they immediately fled in terror at his mere name. He remained gazing on the departing vessels, while the tears rolled down his cheeks. His nobles could not help showing surprise at such unusual emotion in the monarch; which being observed by him, he exclaimed, "I weep not, my friends, because I myself fear these miserable savages; but I weep that they should dare to show themselves upon my coast while I am living, for I foresee the evils they will bring upon my people when I am dead."

It was always an object of first importance with Charlemagne to support the papal authority, as holding out the only means of spreading Christianity, which he justly considered the most effectual instrument he could employ to enlighten and civilize the world. An attempt had been made to mutilate the Pope, and thus disqualify him for his office, by Campulus and Paschal, two disappointed aspirants to the papacy; but he escaped from their hands and brought his complaints before Charlemagne. The

conspirators then attempted to justify the deed, by accusing the Pope of atrocious crimes ; and the King calling to his aid certain of the Roman prelates, proceeded to sit in judgment on him. The prelates, however, declared, that by all the canonical rules they could not judge their superior ; and Leo therefore was allowed, according to an old custom, to purge himself, by a solemn oath, of the crimes which had been laid to his charge.

Many motives of policy at this time induced the Pope to set up an emperor of the West in opposition to the Eastern empire. It was Christmas day, when, with the rest of the Catholic world, Charlemagne presented himself in the church of St. Peter. At the desire of the Romans, he was dressed in the long robe of the patrician, and unsuspecting, it is said, of the honour intended him, knelt at the high altar ; but, just as he was about to rise, Leo advanced, and suddenly placed upon his head the crown of the western world, amidst the popular acclamations, “ Long life and victory to Charles Augustus, crowned by God, great and pacific Emperor of the Romans !”

To end the long-existing feuds between the Western and Eastern empires, Charlemagne now proposed to marry Irene, who, having deposed her son and put out his eyes, had usurped the throne of Constantinople. Irene herself was not unwilling to accept the offer ; but she was over-ruled by a faction, and a treaty of peace was substituted for a treaty of marriage. But while the negotiations were going on, Irene herself was deposed by the great treasurer, Nicephorus, who even refused to grant her the smallest pittance, so that the degraded empress was obliged to support herself by the labours of the distaff. He was, however, glad to conclude a peace with Charlemagne.

Though troubled from time to time by disputes among the neighbouring barbarians, the Frankish monarch might now be said to enjoy peace ; and while still in the possession of robust health, he resolved to prepare for death, by allotting amongst his children such portions of territory as he wished them to possess

when he should be removed from the scene. Both his sons and the people willingly consented to the proposed arrangements, which, indeed, bore the stamp of his usual wisdom and justice. But the advanced age which he attained, brought with it the usual evils of protracted life. He saw his friends and children swept away before him. His son Louis alone remained to inherit his vast dominions. With this single drawback, the remainder of his time was as prosperous as his earlier career had been ; till at length, being suddenly attacked with pleurisy, he expired, after a short illness, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the forty-seventh of his reign, January the twenty-eighth, 814.

John of Gaunt.



THE old chroniclers have supplied us with abundance of dry materials for the story of this celebrated character ; but they have failed altogether in showing us the real man as he lives and breathes in the very few pages devoted to him by our immortal dramatist. They have given us a due measurement of the tree, its height, the girth of its trunk ; but accurate as these details may be, they give us only a faint idea of the general nature of the tree : the poet, on the other hand, dashes a few vivid colours upon the canvass, and we are at once made familiar with the object, though we are as ignorant as ever of its weight and measure. Strange as it may seem, illogical, nay, opposed to all common sense, we often lose truth exactly in proportion as we attain correctness. Froissart is perhaps the only exception to this very general censure of the ancient chroniclers.

It may, however, be worth while to see, in the emphatic language of Scripture, if we cannot lay sinews on these dry bones, and once again put the breath of life into them.

John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward the Third, by his wife, Philippa, was born in 1340, at Gaunt (Ghent), the capital of Flanders, and hence his surname. By a charter, bearing date the 20th of September, 1342, he was created Earl of

Richmond, the former bearer of that title, John de Dreux, having deceased in the year previous. In the forty-sixth year of King Edward's reign, Gaunt released the earldom to his father, receiving divers honours and properties as an equivalent. While he was yet Earl of Richmond he married Blanche, the eldest daughter and coheir of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. In less than two years subsequent to this marriage Duke Henry died, when Gaunt succeeded to the Dukedom of Lancaster, a title which for a long time continued to be a party-name and a war-cry in opposition to the Yorkists, wreathing around it the red rose, as the white was assumed for an emblem by the contending faction. Blanche herself did not long survive, dying indeed about a year afterwards.)

To strengthen themselves by rich and powerful alliances was in those days a principal feature in the policy of the nobles, and one of the most potent means employed by them for their aggrandizement. Indeed it may be said to have done more for them than the sword, though it must be said, in justice to these chivalrous but uneducated warriors, they were at all times as ready, as they were able, to use the latter. If they did not actually

“ Drink the red wine through the helmet barr'd,”

still the casque was not often from their heads, or the falchion from their sides. At the same time this bright picture has its reverse, and so much of human sufferings is mixed up with their most dazzling exploits, that one is often tempted to exclaim with the Roman poet—

“ Odo accipitrem qui semper vivit in armis.”

Nor in this respect does it appear that John of Gaunt was either worse or better than his contemporaries, as was abundantly proved by his next step in life. When Peter, King of Castile and Arragon, died, his brother Henry, Count of Trasta-

mare, lost no time in usurping the throne ; upon which the daughters of the deceased monarch, the legitimate inheritors of the kingdom, fled for safety to the city of Gascoigne. This was too favourable an opportunity for the ambitious Gaunt to suffer it to pass by unused ; and in truth, if discreetly managed, it promised him even greater benefits than his first adventure in the matrimonial lottery. Without more delay he removed the young princesses to Bourdeaux, where he married Constance, the eldest of the sisters, and in her right assumed the title of King of Castile and Arragon, though for the present the claim was a tree that produced blossom, but no fruit. Nor was he more fortunate in three several expeditions which he undertook against the French, and each time at the head of a numerous and well equipped army, fit, according to all appearances, to contend with, and conquer, any enemy that might be brought against them. In the two first of these adventures he came off with diminished reputation, as indeed the popular applause is seldom granted but to success, however much it may otherwise have been deserved. The last of these expeditions was even more disastrous than the two former. Passing through Auvergne, he lost all his horses amongst the mountains, and with them, no inconsiderable portion of his men ; the rest, though well nigh perishing from hunger, he managed to conduct to Bourdeaux, and after having made a few attempts upon the enemy without any material results, he got back to England, carrying with him the unwelcome news of a general revolt throughout Aquitaine, excepting only Bayonne and Bourdeaux. Under such circumstances it will hardly be a matter of much surprise that he found no very favourable reception among the English, at all times too prone to judge of merit by success, and who had been spoilt by a long career of triumph under more fortunate, yet perhaps not more talented commanders. Many, too, were alienated from him by his rough, imperious temper ; more by their jealousy of his designs—whether real or imaginary—upon

the English throne, to the prejudice of Richard, the son of the recently deceased Black Prince. When, therefore, Edward, because of his age and infirmities, associated the Duke with him in the government, the latter became doubly unpopular; it was muttered aloud that he had worked upon his father's weakness for the purpose of despoiling Richard of his natural inheritance—an accusation manifestly absurd, seeing that the king had irrevocably settled the crown upon his grandson. To him also was attributed the recall of Alice Pierce, the king's noted concubine, who had been banished the court by the will of parliament. Yet what interest could he have in the matter? At the time, no doubt, party-faction, which ran high, had much to do with these calumnies; but that they found a register and abiding-place, to be handed down to our own days, must, we fear, be ascribed to the hostile spirit of the clergy, who at that period had the almost exclusive disposal of fame or infamy. That he had done much to provoke their enmity is unquestionable; but we will notice only three causes in excuse of their hatred, which, if not valid when weighed in the strict scales of justice and reason, are, unfortunately, too much so when we consider the weight of human prejudices and human weaknesses. The first, not in chronological order, but in magnitude, was his uncompromising defence of Wyckliffe against all the efforts made for the reformer's destruction. Supposing Gaunt to have been influenced solely by conscientious motives—and we see no reason to doubt it—his conduct was both brave and virtuous; brave in setting the popular clamour at defiance, and virtuous in following the lights of his own understanding. But then we must mete his adversaries by the same measure; if he was sincere, so too might they have been; and the more sincere their belief, the more inveterate must they have felt against a man, who was attempting to pull down a fabric which they considered to be the holy of holies. To allow sincerity of purpose only to the partizans of what we ourselves believe to be truth, is a pre-

judice unworthy of any one who pretends to impartiality. In this case, no doubt there were some—perhaps many—both clerical and laic, who were influenced by less disinterested motives; but we may safely assume that they were no less bitter than the zealots of either party. It is little wonder then that the chroniclers have left us a record like the following:—

“On the day appointed, which was Thursday, the nineteenth of February, Dr. John Wickliff, being accompanied with four batchelors in divinity, and also his mighty patron, the Duke of Lancaster, going along with him for the greater honour and countenance of his cause, went towards the church of St. Paul, in London; the Lord Henry Percy, high marshal of England, going before to make way for his lord, the duke, and the doctor. And all the way as they went, Wickliff’s friends animated him all they could, and bade him not fear, nor shrink, or be daunted at the presence of the bishops, who (said they) are all unlearned in respect of you; and that he should not dread the unusual concourse or clamours of the people, for they themselves would assist and defend him; so that he should receive no harm. With these words of the duke and other nobles with him, Wickliff being much encouraged, came to St. Paul’s, where there was such a vast throng of people that the duke and the lords with him could hardly pass through the church, for all the lord marshal made way with his officers. When William Courtney, Bishop of London, saw the stir that the marshal and his men made in the church among the people, he said unto the Lord Percy, that if he had known before how he would have plaid the master in his church, he would have hindred him from coming thither. At which words of the bishop, the duke disdainingly extremely, answered him, that the marshal should play the master there as he had begun; even although he said ‘Nay.’ At last, after much crowding, they all got through, and came into our Ladie’s chappel, where the duke and other barons sat them down with the archbishop and other bishops; Johu

Wickliff standing before them, according to the usual manner, ready to answer what should be objected unto him. The lord marshal first broke silence, desiring Mr. Wickliff to sit down, and alledging that he had many things to answer to, and therefore had need of some repose. But the Bishop of London said, he should not sit down there; for neither was it according to law nor reason, that he, who was cited there to appear to answer before his ordinary, should sit down during the time of his answer, but rather stand. These words created others, and they brought forth more, the bishop standing on the privilege of his place and function, and the marshal on his own and the duke's authority; so that many bitter words and menaces passed on both sides, to the great offence and scandal of the people.

“But then the duke began to take the marshal's part, and warmly chode the bishop, who was not a whit behind hand with him; so that the duke was ashamed to find himself worsted by the bishop, and threatened that he would shortly bring down the pride, not only of him, but of all the prelacy of England; and to the bishop he said: ‘Sir, you are too bold; and all in confidence of your parents, who yet will not be able to help you; they shall have enough to do to help themselves.’ To whom the bishop replied, ‘that he ought to be bold in declaring the truth; but that his confidence was not in his parents, nor in any mortal man, but in the living God alone, in whom he trusted.’ Then the duke softly whispered to one that sate next him, how he would rather drag the bishop out of the church by the hair of his head than take this at his hands. However, this was not uttered so softly but that some of the Londoners overheard him, who, being enraged thereupon, cryed out that they would never see their bishop so abused; but rather lose their lives than that any one should draw him out of his church by the hair. Upon this contention that council was dissolved before nine of the clock, and the duke, with the Lord Percy,

returned to the parliament then sitting at Westminster, Wyckliff being easily dismissed, though not without a prohibition neither to preach nor write any more in defence of those articles, which were objected to him."

The second of the causes, to which we have just alluded, was his harshness, whether just or otherwise, towards William of Wykeham, the popular Bishop of Winchester. Gaunt dis-trusted and disliked the prelate, and in a vindictive spirit, from what cause arising we are not told, he entirely stripped him of his temporalities, and stretching his delegated power to the utmost, prohibited him from coming within twenty miles of the court; all or any of which acts were sufficient to draw down upon him the vengeance of the ecclesiastical historians. Like the lion in the fable, he might perhaps have had good reason for complaining that men, and not lions, were the portrait-painters of either party.

His treatment of Edward Mortimer, Earl of Warwick, who ? was at that period Marshal of England, has afforded a yet more favourable opportunity to the maligners of "Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster;" and the tale first told by them has been repeated in all its original blackness by Joshua Barnes. "Not being assured," says the learned but by no means discriminating Greek professor, "not being assured of Edward Mortimer, with a design to remove him out of the way, he commanded him, in the king's name, toward the end of the preceding year, to hasten over unto Calais according to his office, and there to take a diligent view of the castle and town of Calais, as also of all the castles and forts in the march thereof, and to cause such repairs to be made as should seem needful; and likewise to see them well manned and victualled. But the Earl of March, who saw how hereby he was set as a mark for envy, declined the matter, and chose rather to yield up his rod, with the office of marshal thereto belonging, than stay in so hazardous an employ. The duke gladly accepts his rod, and

gives it, with the office, to his sure friend, the Lord Henry Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, the first of that name and family, who was then assigned to the same employ, though he had not full commission till the present year" (1377).

Political causes, too, had their share in exciting the citizens of London against the Duke. Under his authority one of the commoners had been committed to the custody of the marshal; a proceeding quite consonant to the arbitrary character of those times, when law was pretty much what the will of those in power chose to make it at the moment, and in all likelihood provoked by some overt act of the prisoner. This, however, coming to the knowledge of the people, they took fire instantly, and being privately animated by certain mischief-makers and unquiet spirits, they rushed in a body to Lord Percy's house, broke down the gates, released the prisoner, burnt the stocks in which he had been confined, and then began a narrow search for the marshal. The way in which this inquiry was conducted sufficiently indicates the fate that awaited Percy, had they found him. Doors were broken down, and hangings rent to pieces with their pikes and bill-hooks, lest they should afford any place of concealment, their tempers growing more infuriated the longer their vain search continued. Luckily for him, he chanced to be dining at the time in company with Gaunt at the house of a citizen in Knight Rider Street, of which fact the Londoners being ignorant, they hurried to attack the Duke's mansion in the Savoy, with the full intention of putting him to death if they found him. But one of the Duke's knights, observing this madness of the people, went in great haste to the place where his lord, the Duke, was, and when, for all his knocking, he could not be admitted, he said aloud to the porter, whose name was Haveland, "Hark you, Haveland, if you love my lord, the Duke, and your life, open the gates." At these words he was let in, and in great fear told the Duke that there were infinite numbers of armed men searching for him, so that if he had

not a care that day would be his last. At this the Duke leaped so hastily from his oysters, that he hurt both his legs against the form. Wine was offered, but he could not drink for haste, and so fled at a back gate with the Lord Henry Percy, and taking a barge at the Thames, never left rowing till they came to a house near the manor of Kennington, where at that time the Princess-Mother of Wales lay, with her young son, Richard, before whom he made his complaint against the outrageous insolence of the citizens. And the princess promised him to take such order in this matter as should be to his content.

The meanwhile, the commons had beset the duke's house, called the Savoy, where a certain priest began to question them about the reason of this their unusual rage and concourse. He was answered by some of them that they sought for the Duke and Lord Marshal, to get them to deliver Sir Peter de la Mere, whom they wrongfully detained in prison. To this the priest answered again more boldly than wisely, "That Sir Peter (said he) is a false traitor to the king, and worthy to have been hanged long since." At these words the rabble cried out upon him with a terrible shout, saying that he was a traitor, and so, falling upon him, wounded him to death. Nor in all likelihood had the tumult thus ceased, had not the Bishop of London, leaving his dinner at the first news of this disturbance, come to them at the Savoy, and putting them in mind of the solemn season of Lent, with much ado persuaded them to go home and be quiet.

However, as they were returning to the city, seeing they could do no harm to the Duke's person, who was now out of their reach, they began to wreak their anger on all that they could find belonging unto him; and, taking his arms in the most shameful manner, they hung them up reversed in divers parts of the city, as if he had been a traitor. Nay, when one of the Duke's gentlemen came riding through the city with a plate of the Duke's arms about his neck, these men, not enduring such a

sight, flang him from his horse, tore away his cognizance from him, and had certainly served him as they had served the priest, but that the mayor came opportunely to his rescue, and sent him home safe to the Duke, his master. So hatefull at that time was the Duke of Lancaster to the Londoners.”

In all this the truthful historian can only see a vivid picture of that stormy age, the vices described being general, not particular,—an arrogant, and much too powerful an aristocracy,—a turbulent people submitting to a monstrous despotism, yet at all times ripe for rebellion, and an ambitious priesthood, who were always striving to make of their spiritual prerogative a stepping-stone to temporal ascendancy. We must pause, therefore, ere we condemn even the acknowledged faults of Gaunt. To be justly an object of censure, a man should be worse than his age;—he should carry its vices to more than the usual extent, or he should practise those unknown to it. But nothing of this kind can be truly said of the Duke, whose good and evil qualities were the natural products of the time in which he lived.

Upon the death of Edward the Third, which occurred in 1377, many of the lords, both temporal and spiritual, were associated with Lancaster in the government of the state, to be held by them during the minority of the young king. One of his first cares was to regain, if possible, the ground that had lately been lost in France; a certain mode, had he been successful, in conciliating to him the favour of the people. But the star of England seems to have set in that country with the life of the Black Prince. The Duke was as unfortunate as he had been in his earlier campaigns, and his enemies grew stronger in proportion to his weakness. He was accused by an Irish friar of conspiring against the king's life and crown; yet though the slander was disproved, and its promulgator put to death, still the spirit of enmity was only stifled for a time, not crushed, and ready to spring up again at the first favourable season. It is

even said that the young monarch himself caught the general infection, and proposed to arraign his uncle of treason before Sir Robert Tresilian, the Lord Chief Justice, a most unwarrantable stretch of power; in any case the Duke had a legal claim to be tried by his peers. To deny this, was, in fact, to violate a fundamental principle of the constitution, and as great a crime against the state as any that could have been committed by the subject. Nor was the Duke's mode of repelling this attack a jot more according to the spirit of the law. He betook himself to Pontefract Castle, where he stood upon his defence till his peace was mediated by the Princess of Wales, the king's mother.

It is not a little strange to see how prompt in those days the nobles were to set the royal authority at defiance, how little disgrace it implied, and how easily it obtained a pardon. Men seem to have unhesitatingly staked their heads upon a die, with a fair chance, if they lost, of not being called upon to pay the penalty. Not long after this event, we find Richard supplying his uncle with an immense army—a hundred and twenty thousand men—to be employed in the conquest of Castille and Leon, of which Gaunt had long made himself the titular sovereign, and of which he now sought to obtain the actual possession. Landing at the Groyne, he marched to Compostella, where he was met by John, King of Portugal, and a marriage being concluded between the sovereign and the Lady Philippa, the Duke's eldest daughter, she was conducted with much pomp and ceremony to her new home in Portugal. Nor was the Duke less fortunate in his designs upon Castille and Arragon; for if he did not succeed in conquering the country, he spread alarm so far and wide, that the Spanish monarch was fain to conclude a treaty with him upon terms little short of what any conquest could have brought him. It was agreed that Henry, Prince of Asturyas, the son of King John, should marry Lady Katherine of Lancaster, the Duke's only child, by Constance of Castille; and that the Duke and his Duchess were each


to have a yearly pension of ten thousand pounds, besides two hundred thousand nobles in hand ; so that in unkinging himself he had placed upon the heads of his posterity not only the crowns of Castille and Arragon, but likewise that of Portugal, to say nothing of the pecuniary advantages he had managed to secure to himself. But ambition, like the thirst of gold, demands the more, the more it has received, and gains, instead of losing, appetite by feeding. Animated by his brilliant success in the matter of the Spanish and Portuguese alliances, he moved in Parliament "that his son, Henry of Bolingbroke, might be adjudged heir to the kingdom of England, as being the son of Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, grandson of Edmond, first Earl of Lancaster, who, he pretended, was elder brother to King Edward the First, but put by the crown by King Henry the Third, because of the deformity of a broken back, and therefore named Crouchback ; which argument of his was contradicted by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who made it appear to the contrary, and alleged it belonged to him, as son of Philippa, only daughter and heir to Lionel, Duke of Clarence, second surviving son of King Edward the Third, who not allowing Henry's pretended succession from an eldest son of King Henry the Third, was to be preferred before the son of John, Duke of Lancaster, being younger than Lionel. This bold motion of the duke, how well it pleased King Richard, you may imagine, which, had it been true, did not only reflect upon the king, but fixed upon the three Edwards, his predecessors, the title of usurpers. It was this spark which his son, Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards blew into a flame, which continued burning in the two royal families of Lancaster and York, till having well nigh consumed both, it became quenched with the effusion of much princely blood."

If the world had hitherto wondered at the ambitious flights of the Duke, it was now no less surprised to see him stoop his wing in a marriage (A.D. 1396) with Katherine Swynford, widow of

Sir Otes Swynford, and daughter and coheir of Sir Payn Roet, a knight of Hainault, and Guienne king of arms. She had been the governess of his daughters, Philippa and Elizabeth, which led to her becoming his mistress ; but now upon taking her for his third wife, he procured an act of Parliament to legitimize the children he had by her previously, giving them the name of Beaufort, from his castle of Beaufort, in Anjou, the place of their nativity.

Nothing more remains to record of this once celebrated character, but that he died in 1399, at the Bishop of Ely's palace, Holborn, about the Feast of the Purification. He was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, London, beside his first wife, Blanch of Lancaster, on the north side of the high altar. His estates and honours descended to his son, Henry Bolingbroke, who was then in banishment.

Joan Plantagenet, Princess of Wales and Countess of Kent.

OAN was the only daughter of Edmond Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, surnamed of Woodstock, sixth and youngest son of King Edward the First. Thus she was sister to Edmund, and heiress as well as sister to John, Earl of Kent, at the time of whose death, in the sixteenth year of Edward the Third's reign, she had attained to somewhat more than her twenty-fifth year. From her surpassing beauty she was honoured far and wide with the sobriquet of the "Fair Maid of Kent." To this name we may easily suppose she had a good title, for she may be said to have been married thrice; and each time to a husband more or less distinguished in the annals of the period. Her first marriage, or rather nuptial contract, was one in which her own will or choice had no share whatever. While yet a mere child, she had been affianced to Sir Thomas Holland, a knight of the Garter, and one amongst the first founders of that princely institution. During his absence from England, the Earl of Salisbury, or, as some have said, the Earl's wife, under whose charge she was

placed, caused a contract of marriage to be drawn up between Joan of Kent and the heir of the house of Montague. The motives for this nefarious act—for we cannot suppose either of them to have been ignorant of the previous contract—were, no doubt, ambition and cupidity; ambition, because whoever married her became connected with the royal family of England; cupidity, because of the great wealth she was likely to inherit, as from the feeble constitution of her brother, John, it seemed by no means improbable that all the wealth accumulated during the youth of two Earls of Kent would eventually descend to her. When, however, Joan became of marriageable age, Sir Thomas Holland stepped forward to show a prior contract; and upon a petition to Pope Clement the Sixth, alleging the same, his Holiness gave her to Sir Thomas, who in her right became Earl of Kent. He was afterwards created Lord Wake of Lydell, by Edward the Third, by whom he appears to have been held in much honour.

The singular *naïveté* with which the “prelibatio matrimonii” is pleaded by Sir Thomas, and the easy way in which he slips the lady’s dubious state of familiarity with his opponent, give us strange notions of the moral code of the period. Nor is our surprise likely to diminish, when we consider that the fair one was the grandchild of a monarch, and that the husband, who had won her, was one amongst the founders of the honourable Order of the Garter.

By this second husband—for he may be fairly styled such—Joan had several children, amongst whom were Thomas, Earl of Kent, and John Holland, and both, as we shall hereafter find, to be honourably mentioned in her will. The Earl, her husband, died in 1357.

The third lover, who had the good fortune to win this fair prize, was more illustrious than either of his predecessors, and more nearly allied to our historic sympathies. This was no other than the celebrated Black Prince, heir-apparent to the

crown of England, though as being cousin-german to the prince's father, King Edward the Third, there was a bar to their union, which could only be removed by obtaining a papal dispensation. The fact appears from the note of a certificate given by Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, [Harleian MS., 6148], to Edward, Prince of Wales, dated 9th October. In this, allusion is made to the bull from Pope Innocent, granting a dispensation for his marriage, he being within the limited degrees of kindred, and for christening her eldest son; "whereupon," the document goes on to say, "many scandals may arise: Item, she was afore contracted to Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; after, to Thomas Holland, knight; and betwixt whom grew strife in that cause before the Pope's court; but judgment was given against the earl, and she remained wife to the knight, and the earl therewith content, married another noble lady at Lambeth, in presence of Delawarr," &c., &c.

"King Edward," says one historian, "was greatly pleased both at his determination and his choice; a more suitable match could not have been proposed to him, as he wanted not to strengthen his throne by foreign alliances. The prince, the great grandchild of Edward the First, of happy memory, the Countess the grandchild of the same monarch; he the glory of his sex for military performance, and all princely virtues; and she the flower of her's for the delicacy of her beauty, the sprightliness of her wit, and the goodness of her heart. To noble and ingenuous minds affectation is displeasing; they, therefore, no longer to indulge their wishes than was necessary to procure a dispensation from the Pope on account of their consanguinity; this being obtained, they were married with great splendour and solemnity at the castle of Windsor, on the tenth of October, 1361, and during their whole lives lived an example to the English court of that nuptial harmony and felicity, which flows from a well-placed affection."

The fruit of this union was the unfortunate King Richard the

Second, whom the ambitious Bolingbroke despoiled of his crown, and most probably of his life; for without laying much stress on the historical fidelity of our great dramatist, we may believe him on this point. It is an old and established dictum, that the prison of a king is always close upon his grave.

The traditional tale of the prince's wooing might form a chapter of no little interest in any historical romance. Joan was in her thirty-third year, and Edward in his thirty-first, when he undertook to woo her, not for himself, but for a valued friend, whose name has been lost to us, escaping through the sieve in which fame shuffles so many illustrious claimants for her favour. In the outset the prince urged his friend's cause with equal earnestness and good faith, pressing his arguments on Joan with so much warmth that, assuming a widow's boldness, she exclaimed, "When I was a ward, I was disposed of by others; but now, being at years of discretion, and mistress of my own actions, I will not degrade myself by marrying beneath my rank. I cannot but remember that I am of the blood royal of England, and am resolved never to marry again, unless it be to a person princely and virtuous as yourself."

The narrator of this tale, probably to grace his heroine, adds that her blushes betrayed her secret to the prince. But herein he forgot the Horatian maxim—

"Nec Deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus."

The lady's words were quite clear enough to explain matters without calling in the aid of blushes; which moreover would seem out of place on the cheek of so frank a speaker. The broad hint was not thrown away upon the prince, who, finding it useless to plead for his friend, now began to plead for himself, with what success may be easily imagined, even if the reader had not seen them previously married.

Joan outlived her third husband some years, dying at Walingford Castle, in 1385, and in the ninth year of King Richard's

reign. It is said that her decease, which occurred after an illness of four days only, resulted from grief, in that Richard denied her earnest suit for the pardon of her son, his half-brother, John Holland, who had slain the eldest born and heir of the Earl of Stafford. Her body, having been embalmed, was consigned to the tomb with the usual ceremonies, in the church of the Friars Minors at Stamford.

The will of the rich heiress, in which certain costly beds make a very conspicuous figure, may serve to exemplify the manners of the times as well as to illustrate the similar bequest in Shakspeare's testament. How much wrath and ink shed amongst the poet's commentators has been occasioned by the bequest of a handsome bed to Anne Hathaway! It was like cutting her off with a single shilling, and evidently betokened malice prepense to his better half on the part of the expiring poet. Yet here we have a princess making the same sort of donation to her favourite sons, and evidently believing that she was marking her regard for them. It is lucky for the Fair Maid of Kent, that she has found no commentators. But to the Will :—

“ In the name, &c. In the year of our Lord, 1385, and of the reign of my dear son, Richard, King of England and France, the 9th, at my castle of Walyngford, in the diocese of Salisbury, the 7th of August, I, Joan, Princess of Wales, Duchess of Cornwall, Countess of Chester, and Lady Wake. My body to be buried in my chapel at Stamford, near the monument of our late lord and husband, the Earl of Kent. To my dear son, the king, my new bed of red velvet, embroidered with ostrich feathers of silver, and herds of leopards of gold with boughs and leaves issuing out of their mouths. To my dear son, Thomas, Earl of Kent, my bed of red camak,* paied with red and rays

* CAMOKE, CAMOKA, CHAMIERE, and CAMELETTE, is the name of a stuff originally made by the Orientals of camel's hair—whence its name. Afterwards the name seems to have been transferred to a stuff of a similar texture,

of gold. To my dear son, John Holland, a bed of red camak. To my dear son, Richard, King of England and France, &c. And I appoint the venerable Father in Christ, my dear friend and cousin, Robert, Bishop of London; William, Bishop of Winchester; John, Lord Cobham; William de Beauchamp, William de Nevill, Simon de Burle, Lewis Clifford, Richard Stury, John Worthe, steward of my lands, and John le Veche, Knights; together with my dear chaplains, William de Fulburn, and John de Yernemouth; and my loving esquires, William de Harpele, and William Norton, my executors.

“Witnessed by the Pryor of Walynforde, and John James.

“*Proved 9th December, 1385.*”

but made of silk. At all events the *Camelote* was a stuff made of camel's hair, and perhaps, after all, two things really distinct have been confounded from a similarity of sound and spelling.

The silken *camak* was generally dyed red, and was considered an article of value, being especially used for bed-hangings in the olden times by the more wealthy and luxurious of the nobles. It is a word of frequent occurrence in the ancient writers, under an infinite variety of spelling. Thus in the “Squyr of Lowe Degre,” the father, among other temptations, holds out to his daughter—

“Curtaines of camaca, all in folde,
Your felyoles all of gold.”

In addition to what I have already said, it may be as well to observe that this camea, according to Spelman, is a kind of cloth, (whether woollen, linen, or cambric, he professes not to know) of which, under the age of Edward III., they made the church vestments; sometimes white, sometimes red. Du Cange notes that it was used only “*ferialibus diebus*”—on holy-days.

Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence.



HE Duke of Clarence, distinguished by the Christian name of Lionel, was the third son of Edward the Third, in whom the House of York seems to have reached its culminating point. From the titles heaped upon this prince, and the high trust reposed in him by a king of so much sagacity as Edward, it is only fair to infer that he must have been a man of no ordinary talents; yet whatever space he may have occupied in the world while he lived, the chroniclers of his day have left but scanty records of him, and even they are not of a kind much calculated to elevate him to the rank of a great soldier, or a profound statesman.

Lionel, "named in Latin," as Sandford learnedly informs us, "Leonellus, Lionellus, Leontus, which signifies a lioncel or diminutive lion, had this appellation either from being the offspring of that lion of England, Edward the Third (alluding to the royal arms he bore), or to revive the British name of Llewellyn, signifying *lion-like*."

If either of these conjectures be worth anything, it is probably the last, for it was ever the policy of the Yorkists to conciliate

the Welsh people,—a policy in which they appear to have been eminently successful.

This prince had also a title borrowed from Antwerp, in the dukedom of Brabant, in which place Queen Philippa had been delivered of him on the twenty-ninth of November, 1338, being the twelfth year of his father's reign. Perhaps this name, too, was not without its meaning, for King Edward, it must be confessed, was much like the hawk, so cordially detested by the poet Horace, for his predatory inclinations—"Odi accipitrem, qui semper vivit in armis." About this time it was that the war-loving monarch had just assumed to himself the title and name of the King of France, as indicative of his imagined claims to the sovereignty of that land, and his full intention of enforcing them at the first convenient opportunity.

Lionel was not more than three years of age, when, upon petition to that effect from the Irish, a marriage was agreed upon between him and Elizabeth de Burgh, or Burgo, the daughter and heir to William, Earl of Ulster. These precocious nuptials, the object of which was, no doubt, to secure a better footing for the English in Ireland, were consummated on his attaining little more than the commencement of his fourteenth year, at which time, in addition to his other titles, he was created Earl of Ulster, in right of his Irish bride. The young lady, however, did not long survive these happy events. She died in the year—1363, leaving behind her an only daughter, Philippa; and was interred in the chancel of the church belonging to the Augustine Friars, at Clare, in Suffolk.

In 1345, he received a fresh mark of his father's liking, or, it may be, of confidence in his talents for the task of governing, although we have no records of his having so distinguished himself. Being about to leave England for awhile, Edward made his son custos of the realm during his absence upon the continent; and if we have no other testimony to the Duke's government, there is the fact of his not having forfeited his father

good opinion while he wielded the delegated sceptre. In the absence of all positive proofs, this perhaps may be received as a sufficient evidence in his favour.

The earldom of Clare was not the only advantage that Lionel derived from his late wife. With her he also obtained the honour of Clare, in Suffolk, as parcel of her inheritance from her grandmother, Elizabeth, sister and coheir of the last Earl Gilbert de Clare. Hence, in the parliament held in 1362—the thirty-sixth year of Edward the Third—he was created Duke of Clarence, “as it were of the country about the town, castle, and honour of Clare, from which duchy the name of Clarenceux (being the title of the king of arms for the south, east, and west parts of England on this side Trent) is derived; in relation to which honour, he distinguished his arms by *a label of three points argent, each charged with a canton, gules*; ‘arg., a canton gu.’ being a coat attributed to the Clares, and is placed in the first quarter, with the three chevrons, as appeareth upon the covering of a tomb of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in the abbey of Tewkesbury.”

The Duke, thus highly placed, did not long remain a widower, it being the constant policy of his father, King Edward, to increase the wealth, and strengthen the influence, of the house of York by rich and powerful matrimonial alliances, whether at home or abroad. About four years after the death of the Duchess Elizabeth—the 25th of April, 1368—King Edward concluded the terms of a new marriage for his son with Violanta, or Jolantis, the daughter of Galeas, or, as he was more classically called, Galeasius, prince of Milan, and sister to John Galeas, who subsequently became first Duke of Milan. The bargain, for such it was in the strictest meaning of the word, was struck at Windsor, upon which occasion the wealthy and munificent Prince Galeas paid down for his daughter’s dowry, the sum of one hundred thousand florins. This, however, was but a prelude to the unbounded magnificence with which he received his son-

in-law, and his small but chosen retinue of English nobles, who in number amounted to about two hundred. Here, when the duke espoused his affianced bride, the luxury of the various feasts that followed upon the nuptials, and the richness of the gifts presented by Galeas to the bridegroom and his followers, were such as fairly to confound the imagination. The whole scene, as described by Paulus Jovius, is only to be paralleled by the wild dreamings of some eastern story. At one banquet, when the celebrated Petrarch was present, thirty courses succeeded each other, all composed of the choicest viands that the earth or sea could supply, and between each course, as many rare gifts were brought in by Galeas himself, and presented by him to Clarence. "In one course," says the old genealogist, translating in his own quaint, but not always accurate, fashion, the language of the older historian, "in one course were presented seventy goodly horses, caparisoned with silk and silver; and in others, silver vessels, falcons, hounds, armour for horses, costly coats of mail, breast-plates glistening of massive steel, corslets and helmets, adorned with rich crests, apparel, embroidered with costly jewels, soldiers' belts, and lastly, certain gems by curious art set in gold, and of purple and cloth of gold, for men's apparel, in great abundance. And such was the plenty of this banquet, that the meats which were brought from the table would have sufficed ten thousand men. But not five months after, the Duke of Clarence (having lived with this new wife after the manner of his own country, forgetting, or not regarding his change of air, and addicting himself to immoderate feasting), spent and consumed with a lingering disease, departed this world at Alba Pompeia, called also Longuevil, in the marquisate of Montferrat, in Piedmont, on the vigil of St. Luke the Evangelist—viz., the 17th day of October, anno 1368."

The Duke was first buried in the city of Pavia, but was afterwards brought over to England by Thomas Narbonne and others of the retinue, who had accompanied him in his nuptial expedi-

tion. The body was then conveyed to the church of the Augustine Friars, at Clare, in Suffolk, and finally deposited near the remains of his first wife, Elizabeth de Burgh. Violante herself was afterwards married to Otho, Marquis of Montserrat; but, as the chronicler quaintly observes, her second marriage was not more fortunate than her first;—Otho soon perished ignobly in the mountain, being slain by a country stable-keeper.

Edmund of Langley, Duke of York.



DMUND OF LANGLEY was the fifth son of King Edward the Third, by his consort Queen Philippa, daughter of William, Count of Hainault. He was born in the year 1341, at his father's manor of Langley, near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, from which circumstance he derived his surname. It was here also that he was baptized by Michael, the then abbot of St. Albans.

As the natural consequence of his royal birth, the highest titles and offices of the state were successively conferred upon him by the lavish bounty of the king, his father, who always was sufficiently attentive to the aggrandizement of his family. First, the young Edmund was made Earl of Cambridge, by charter, bearing date the thirteenth day of November, 1362, being the thirty-sixth year of the prolonged reign of Edward the Third. At the same time he was created Lord of Tindal; and not long afterwards, was yet farther honoured by being invested with the noble Order of the Garter. In 1376, he had granted to him the offices of Constable of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, important posts, which should, and probably did, imply not only trustworthiness, but the possession of considerable

military talent, as war was then understood. Nor did his influence experience any decline, or his continuing advancement suffer any check, from the death of his indulgent father; for when the latter deceased, he was one of the commissioners appointed to manage affairs during the minority of his nephew, Richard the Second; and, according to all accounts, he fulfilled his high duties with great temper and moderation. Indeed, though sufficiently brave in the battle-field, he would seem to have been less tormented than any around him with that insatiable and restless spirit of ambition, which, in those days of violence, converted so many men either into heroes or assassins; for like the amphibious animals, it is not always easy to settle in what class we should place them.

In the year 1381, we find him at the head of an army despatched from England to Portugal in aid of his brother John, Duke of Lancaster, who had leagued himself with the Portuguese monarch against their common enemy, John, King of Castile and Leon. The matter was this:—On the one hand, the Duke laid claim to both those crowns in right of his wife Constance, daughter and coheir of Peter, surnamed the Cruel. On the other hand, the Castilian monarch preferred a similar claim to the realm of Portugal, and had brought a large army into the field to support his real or pretended rights. True it is that the people of England had as little interest in the one cause as the other, it being a matter of perfect indifference to their actual interests who reigned over either kingdom; but in those days, a brutal love of war for its own sake, with or without grounds, pre-eminently characterized the English; peace seldom found an advocate in any breast; it was only necessary to beat the drum, and armed men would start up as from the dragons' teeth sown by Cadmus. This savage appetite for destruction was the more easily gratified at a time when, from the simplicity of military science, or, rather, from the total absence of all science, the peasant's ordinary habits qualified him for a soldier with little need of preliminary

training. The great requisites were a stout heart and a stalwart hand,—the moderate share of discipline essential to his vocation being easily enough acquired in the field itself, almost as soon as the campaign commenced.

Upon this occasion, the King of Portugal, with his allies, after a long and bloody battle, obtained a complete triumph over his enemy. The Castilians are said to have lost no less than ten thousand men,—the steady courage of the English yeomen contributing not a little to this result. A quaint old poet, Hardyng, thus curtly narrates the affair in his rhyming “*Chronicle*,” the succinctness of his uncouth verse putting to shame the redundancy of many a prose historian:—

“ Duke John of Gaunt was at that battail ;
 Syr Edmond also of Langley, his brother dere ;
 Syr John Chaundos treated without fail
 All day, and faught at eve through his answer,
 Which treaty is yet oft remembred here
 For Chaundos truce, that treated al day to night,
 And made parties at eve together fight.

At what battail Duke John of Gaunt in dede,
 And his brother Edmond then faught full sore ;
 Were never ii better knightes than they in dede ;
 That better faught upon a felde afore
 It was but grace that they escaped thore ;
 They put themselves so far furth ay in pres
 That wounded were they bothe ful sore, no lees.”

The Chronicle of John Hardyng,
 The CLXXXV Chapter.

But this victory, however decisive at the moment, did not put an end to the war ; on the contrary, it continued to rage for two whole years with unabated fury, though without any result beyond the infliction of loss to all parties, and the empty gain of that blood-bubble, glory. Of this the English seem to have obtained more than their full share, or, at least, more than was

agreeable either to friend or enemy, for we find the two monarchs entering into a compact to send them back again to England at their common expense. "It is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous," said the great conqueror of our own time; and truly this conduct of the rival monarchs has an exact counterpart in the agreement of the little people of Lilliput and Blefusca, who united in banishing the Man-Mountain, Gulliver, that they might afterwards destroy each other upon more equal terms.

Returning from this useless warfare, Edmund of Langley was for his services created Duke of York, which district was erected into a duchy, in his person, upon the fifth of August, 1385. This title, it should be remembered, had slept ever since the time when Otho, son of Henry Leo, Duke of Saxony, had been girt with the sword of the earldom of York, in the first year of his uncle, King Richard Cœur de Lion, who subsequently made an exchange with him for the county of Poictou. Shortly afterwards, the king, being about to pass over into Ireland, showed Duke Edmund a yet greater mark of esteem, by elevating him to the place of custos and warden of the realm during his absence. But darker times were at hand. After Richard's return, the Irish slew Roger Mortimer, whom he had nominated his successor to the throne of England; and to avenge this murder, as well as to put down the disturbances that had arisen, he set out to Ireland upon his second fatal expedition, either regardless or ignorant of the storm about to rise at home. Upon this occasion, as before, he entrusted the management of affairs during his absence to the Duke of York; and right loyally did the true-hearted Prince conduct himself in the office he had undertaken. But so distasteful had Richard's government become to all classes, that the whole nation seemed ripe for revolt. The turbulent nobles could ill brook the reptile favourites whom the king's breath had called into life, and set above them, and were thus inclined to lend a ready ear to the suggestions of the Lan-

casterian faction, which had long been in secret aspiring to the throne. The exchequer being drained by the king's prodigality, new and vexatious imposts became necessary, in the levying of which the royal hand fell with equal heaviness upon high and low; and the giddy multitude, always ready for change of any kind, were easily led into rebellion by the influence of the nobles. No sooner, then, did Henry Bolingbroke's flag wave to the air upon the English shore, than thousands flocked to join it, and all, as with one voice, received him, wherever he passed, with loud acclamations. In vain did the Duke of York endeavour to stem the torrent that broke in upon him from all sides; his army melted away before the rising sun of Bolingbroke as the last snows dissolve before the breath of summer; and had he been a man of energy, instead of one who loved his ease, the result would hardly have been different; he must have no less given up the unavailing contest, and have abandoned a cause which he would have gladly defended to the last, had his subordinates remained faithful. As it was, he retired to his own manor of Langley, leaving the kingdom like a ship exposed to the winds and waves without pilot or mariners.

But although averse in his heart to Bolingbroke's usurped power, he no less detested any treacherous attempts at its overthrow. Of this he gave a striking proof by unmasking the plots of his eldest son, the Duke of Aumerle, or Albemarle, the details of which are thus given by one of our old historians, differing only in words, and not at all in facts, from the story told by Shakespeare.

“Notwithstanding these relations and the favours they had all received from the King, they resolved to assassinate him and restore Richard to the throne. The affection shown them by that unfortuate prince, the desire of avenging their late disgrace, of which they looked upon the King as the principal author, and perhaps the fear that the pardon granted them was not sincere, concurred to inspire them with this furious resolution.

They had drawn into the plan one Maudlin, a domestic of Richard's, who resembled his master so perfectly that many were deceived. The result of their debates was, that the Duke of Exeter and John Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, should pretend to challenge one another at a tournament to be held at Oxford, and desire the King to honour it with his presence; and whilst he should be intent upon the sight, an opportunity should be taken to murder him. To the end that each might know what part he was to act in this tragedy, they carefully set down all the particulars in writing; then they transcribed six copies under their hands and seals, of which each of the principal parties took one. Pursuant to this plot, the Duke of Exeter waited upon the King, at Windsor, and invited him as was agreed. The King, not mistrusting a brother-in-law, to whom he had just given such signal marks of his favour, promised to be at Oxford on the day appointed. Thus the conspirators, pleased with this first success of their enterprize, went and prepared to put it in execution.

“Under colour of the pomp and magnificence usual on such occasions, the Lords conspirators came to Oxford with a numerous train of armed domestics, and many other attendants, who pretended to come only out of curiosity. The Duke of Albemarle was the only person wanting at the rendezvous. He had a mind first to visit his father, at his seat at Langley, not to communicate the plot, but upon some other business. Whilst they were at dinner, the Duke of York, seeing a paper in his son's bosom, asked him what it was. The son, confounded at this unexpected question, replied—but with a visible concern—that the paper contained nothing of moment. But whether the old Duke had received some dark intimations of the plot, or his son's confusion inspired him with the curiosity, he snatched it out of his bosom. This paper was one of the copies signed by the conspirators. His surprise was extreme at seeing all the particulars of the plot. He reproached his son the more justly,

as, besides the blackness of the crime, he had not scrupled to expose his own father's life, who was bound for his allegiance. But his reproaches being incapable of remedying the evil, he resolved to prevent it, by acquainting the King with what was come to his knowledge. To that end, he ordered his horses to be saddled immediately, in order to go himself to Windsor, and carry the paper to the King. The young Duke, seeing himself infallibly ruined if the King was informed of the conspiracy by any but himself, resolved to be beforehand with his father. As he was better able than the old Duke to take this journey, he rode another way, and came full speed to Windsor. Upon his arrival, he cast himself at the King's feet, and discovered the whole plot. Henry was so far from imagining that the Duke of Exeter and the rest of the conspirators had plotted against his life, that he believed at first the Duke of Albemarle had invented the accusation on purpose to ruin them. He told them, if the thing was true, he would pardon him upon his repentance; but if it was a malicious accusation, he should find no favour. The Duke of York, arriving soon after, put him out of all doubt by delivering him the paper taken from his son. After so convincing a proof, the King, no longer questioning the truth, broke off his journey to Oxford, where he was to be the next day. However, he resolved to stay at Windsor, to see what course the conspirators would take when they saw themselves disappointed."

Thus far the historian. The sequel may be told in a very few words. The conspirators soon found out that they were discovered; and, having the advantage of numbers on their side, at first determined to march and attack the King. But the bold front which Henry put upon the matter, while it inspirited his soldiers and confirmed the wavering, filled the rebels with dismay, and, as if smitten by a sudden panic, they retreated to Cirencester, where their fate was not long in overtaking them.

During the night, the mayor of that city, with a large body of the townsmen, attacked the inn where the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury were lodging, and having made them prisoners, immediately caused them to be beheaded,—as much, perhaps, to revenge the burning of some houses by the Duke's people as to vindicate the King's authority. On the other hand, the Duke of Exeter and the Earl of Gloucester contrived to escape, and fled to the camp, intending to lead their soldiers against these unexpected enemies; but, on arriving there, they found their whole army had dispersed, having imagined, from the conflagration, that the King was in the town with all his forces. They also, though escaping for a time, were taken, and perished upon the scaffold.

After thus saving the King's life, Duke Edmund again retired to his estate in Hertfordshire, and *ubi spiravit, ibi expiravit*;—at Langley he was born, and at Langley he died, on the first day of August, 1402, “having lived to see England's sceptre in three several hands, in which the royal stream never kept its immediate channel.” In compliance with the terms of his will, he was buried at the Friary of Langley, under a tomb of alabaster and black marble; but upon the dissolution of the religious houses, both the monument, and the body which it had covered, were removed to the parish church of the same town, and placed in the east corner of the chancel.

This Duke was twice married. His first wife was Isabel, the younger daughter and coheir to Peter the Cruel, King of Castile and Leon; and by her he had all his issue. “This lady,” says the historian, “having in her younger years been somewhat wanton, did yet afterwards become a hearty penitent; and so departing this life in the year 1394, was buried in the *Friers Preachers* at Langley.”

The Duke's second wife was Joan, daughter of Thomas

Holland, Earl of Kent, and sister and coheir to Earl Edmond. She not only survived him, but three other husbands, though by none of them did she have any issue. Her death took place about the twelfth year of Henry the Sixth's reign.

Thomas of Woodstock.



THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK was the youngest son of King Edward the Third, by his wife Philippa, a daughter of William, Count of Hainault. He received his surname of Woodstock from the royal manor-house so called, in Oxfordshire, where he was born, upon the 7th of January, 1355.

In the fiftieth year of his father's reign, he sat in the parliament then held at Westminster, but simply by the title of "Constable of England," which office had fallen into the King's hands, by reason of the minority of the heir of Humphrey de Bohun, late Earl of Hereford. Nor did the decease of his father for a moment check the tide of his good fortune; his nephew Richard continuing to load him with favours, either under the influence of fear, or because, at the outset, he really felt attached to his uncle. Upon the day of his coronation, the youthful monarch created him Earl of Buckingham, to maintain which dignity he bestowed upon him an annuity of one thousand pounds per annum; a princely donation for those days, if we consider the relative value of money as it then was, and as it is in the present time. Nor did the King's favour rest contented

with these acts of munificence. In the course of the same year, he confirmed him in his office of Constable of England, so that we find him soon afterwards summoned to parliament under his new and his confirmed title. But the latter of these dignities eventually became more decidedly his own in right of his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, through whom he also acquired the earldoms of Essex and Northampton, the lordship of Brecknock, and the patronage of the abbey of Lanthony.

In the ninth year of King Richard's reign—A. D. 1385—he was made Duke of Gloucester, by charter bearing date the sixth day of August, and invested in the parliament that opened at Westminster upon St. Luke's day. The parliamentary rolls tell us the King "*ipsum ducem de prædictis titulo, nomine, et honore, per gladii cincturam, et pilei ac circuli aurei, suo capiti impositionem, maturius investivit,*"—that instalment being by girding on the sword, and adorning his head with a coronet and cap of estate. This is the more worthy of being remembered, as, at a later period, we find dukes invested, "*per appositionem cappæ suo capiti, ac traditionem virgæ aureæ*"—by the imposition, that is, of a cap of estate and the delivery of a golden rod.

But although thus highly favoured by the monarch, and, in truth, deserving such honours and emoluments by the possession of many excellent qualities, he was accused of several grave faults that little accorded with the habits of a king like Richard, who seems to have preferred his ease to his honour. Thomas of Woodstock, on the contrary, was, if Polydore's account of him be correct, "*vir ferocissimus et præcipitis ingenii*"—a man of infinite fierceness, and of a headlong disposition. Unquestionably he was fond of war, and considered the honour of his country deeply implicated in retaining by the strong hand whatsoever preceding English monarchs had been able to wrest from France, and even in adding to their conquests. Nor was

this the only point of difference between the feeble monarch and his too powerful subject. However he might be loaded with favours, the Duke was still a feudal noble ; and the old struggle of centuries was yet going on between the King and his more potent barons, each party endeavouring to augment its own power by diminishing that of the other. It was, indeed, owing to these disputes that the people at large owed their first glimpses of liberty ; for the sovereigns, often inferior in power, and always in wealth, to their warlike barons, who had parcelled out nearly the whole land amongst themselves, were glad to make friends of the inferior classes, who, even with this imperfect protection, were gradually increasing in riches and intelligence. We have instance also in Magna Charta that the barons on their side did not always disdain to court the people ; and one only wonders how a clause for securing justice to the people should have ever found its way into a document, the more immediate object of which was to wrest concessions from the King in favour of the great Lords. The clause in question—it is LX. 48—runs thus :—“ Also, all these customs and liberties aforesaid, which we have granted to be held in our kingdom, for so much of it as belongs to us, all our subjects, as well clergy as laity, shall observe towards their tenants as far as regards them.”

In the present instance, something may be said to extenuate the Duke's stern spirit of domination, even beyond the fact that he was only acting in the general spirit of his order. Richard, when he first came to the throne, was a young man without experience, and without any of those higher gifts from nature, which, to a great degree, supply the deficiency by enabling the person so endowed to grasp, as it were intuitively, what others can only acquire by repeated practice. In a warlike age, he was most unwarlike ; and this, which at another time might have been a virtue, and which his adherents, no doubt, characterized as an amiable love of peace, was totally out of place in his day ; and a virtue out of place ceases to be a virtue ; it becomes a vice.

With a sovereign of this kind it was easy, as it was natural, for a master-spirit—and such unquestionably was the Duke—in the interest of the state, that otherwise must have suffered, to take upon himself the exercise of more authority than of right belonged to him. He was like the experienced seaman, who, finding the pilot at fault and unable to fulfil his duty, boldly seizes the helm in disregard of all rule, and safely steers the vessel through the shoals and quicksands that had threatened her. But having once become habituated to the exercise of uncontrolled power, he seems not to have reflected that his nephew was becoming matured—in years, at least—and consequently growing impatient of a master. This feeling was kept alive and increased by the suggestions of those who were hostile to the Duke, probably from no better motive than envy; and the spark thus kindled was at length fanned into a consuming flame by the arrival in England of Guido, Count of Saint Paul. He had been sent over by Charles the Sixth, of France, ostensibly on a mere friendly mission to his daughter Isabella, and her husband, Richard, but in reality to maintain between the two countries those peaceful relations which were so much endangered by the prevailing spirit of hostility amongst the English nobles, and which were chiefly upheld by the determined opposition of the King. Whether from a love of ease and indulgence, or from timidity, or from policy, Richard maintained those principles which in our day would have distinguished him as no inconsiderable member of the so-called “peace-at-any-price” party. In his conferences with the envoy he seems to have given way to the undisguised utterance of his feelings, complaining that the Duke of Gloucester had done everything in his power to bring about a rupture with France; and having failed in that, he was now endeavouring to excite the people to sedition, in order that he might have a war at home, since he could not have the war he so earnestly desired abroad. “More than this,” continued the King to his confidant, “the Duke has made away with my friends and

servants, and plotted even my own destruction." The Count, finding Richard so well disposed to listen to his suggestions, urged that "such wrongs ought no longer to be patiently endured, and that immediate precautions should be taken to obviate the mischief which would inevitably ensue unless timely measures of prevention were adopted." Influenced by such crafty speeches, to which he was already too well inclined, Richard, from this moment, resolved upon the destruction of his uncle and his adherents. But the same weakness of purpose which made him irresolute for good, now seemed to make him hesitate in evil; or it may be that he hoped to find matter enough against the supposed traitors to kill them by the axe of the law, and thus avoid before man, if not before Heaven, the guilt of murder. At all events, from whatever cause, instead of striking the meditated blow, he began to have their every action watched more narrowly than before; and as those who once suspect come, by the very habit of suspicion, to fancy more than they can really see, so it happened to the King. If he had not been previously convinced, he was now; and reticence being impossible to one so weak, he could not refrain from pouring out his complaints into the ears of the Dukes of York and Lancaster. These nobles, being naturally interested for the safety of the Duke, endeavoured to relieve the King of the doubts and fears that so haunted his imagination. They represented to him that, although their brother Gloucester was hasty and impetuous, and indulged in considerable license of speech, yet that in reality he was well affected. "His angry words," they said, "meant no harm to the royal person, but, on the contrary, proceeded from excess of zeal for the state's welfare, and his sorrow at seeing the daily diminution of the national territories. Such speeches ought not to give the King the least alarm, for he was in no danger so long as he listened to good counsels." Polydore Virgil represents the King as having been marvellously comforted and

re-assured by these protests ; but one would have thought that the last qualifying clause would have had quite a contrary effect ; for what else did it, or could it, imply, but that the King was safe so long as he followed the counsels of Gloucester and his confederates,—the very thing of all others he was least inclined to do ? But even if Richard had for the moment felt renewed confidence from such protestations, that feeling quickly faded before the continued imprudence of the Duke and the machinations of his enemies. The latter did not cease to weary the King with tales of how his uncle was using every effort to break off the truce with France, declaring that if he did not succeed, he would fling Richard into some secure place, where he might at pleasure indulge his love of ease without injury to the realm. The Duke's brothers now took the alarm, for such reports were not only poured into the royal ear, but had become matters of public notoriety. They remonstrated with him upon his rashness ; but it is by no means evident that they did not think with him, and were only alarmed lest his bold language should afford a handle to the King for the destruction of all connected with him. Finding no attention was paid by the fierce and high-minded Duke to the suggestions of their fear, they both retired for awhile from public business, and betook themselves to their respective estates, in the hope that when he no longer was sustained by their presence and support, he might be induced to adopt a more prudent line of conduct. This resolution, however, sagacious as it might appear to be, proved the destruction of him whom it had been intended to save.* It gave a more ample field for Gloucester's enemies, who did not fail to take advantage of their absence to render him yet more odious to Richard, who, between wrath and terror, was roused into a momentary fit of action. To attempt to destroy so powerful and popular a noble as Gloucester by the help of the law, would, he well knew, be fruitless, and lucky if it did not bring down ruin upon himself. But murder done in private afforded a safer

way of attaining his object ; and for this he had too many precedents, both among kings and nobles, for his conscience to be startled at it. He therefore consulted with his favourite, Thomas Mowbray, the Earl Marshal, upon the best means of carrying his long-suspended purpose into effect. The Duke was then at his Castle of Plashy, near Chelmsford, in Essex ; and, according to the plan agreed upon, the royal conspirator and his party set out in that direction under pretence of hunting. In the middle of their way, Mowbray turned aside into a wood, while the King, continuing his sport, went on, with a few followers, to Plashy. Here he was hospitably received, and having partaken of a hasty repast, he invited the Duke to accompany him to London upon particular business, desiring that, to save time, as the affair was urgent, he should set out at once with a few domestics, leaving the rest of his retinue to follow afterwards. In this we gain a clue to another feature of the King's mind. He must have been a most profound dissembler, or, with such a purpose in his bosom, he never could have so completely masked himself as to be able to deceive a man of the Duke's worldly knowledge, who, moreover, could not but have a tolerable insight into the faithless character of his nephew. Not a look, however, not a word, betrayed the secret designs of the royal assassin, who led on his victim in earnest conversation till they reached the place of ambush, when the King contrived to get a little in advance of his companion. This at once served as a signal, and left a more open field for the hidden conspirators, who now rushed out from their concealment, and seized upon the Duke, while he uttered cries to the King for help. The latter, unmoved by his exclamations, rode on as if he had heard nothing, and Mowbray bore off his victim to a boat lying in the Thames, that had previously been got ready for the purpose of conveying him to Calais. "There he was smothered under a feather bed by William Serle, . . . , Francis, and others, who, having declared to him the King's command to him that he

should die, he answered that, '*if it were his sovereign's pleasure, he willingly submitted thereunto.*' This appears upon the examination of John Hall, taken in parliament, anno 1 Hen. IV., who being privy to, though not active in, the said murder, was sentenced to be executed at Tyburn, and his head sent to Calais, where the fact was done."

This foul deed, which was perpetrated on the 8th of September, in the twenty-first year of Richard the Second's reign, was too much in accordance with the savage spirit of those days to excite much horror at the time, or much wonder amongst ourselves. Still it is hardly possible, even at the present hour, to refrain from a feeling of satisfaction when we read how all concerned in the murder eventually met with a just retribution, though not in punishment of the crime in question. Precisely on that day twelvemonth, when Mowbray had seized upon the unfortunate Duke, he himself was sentenced to perpetual banishment by the very voice that had instigated him to the deed; in little more than two years after, Richard, the chief criminal, was deposed, imprisoned, and, in his turn, fell by the hand of an assassin.

" Even-handed justice
Commends th' ingredient of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips."

In due time, his friends,—or, rather, the enemies of his enemies,—being uppermost, the empty honours of a noble interment were bestowed upon the Duke. His body was conveyed to Plashy, where it was laid in a handsome sepulchre, which he had caused to be built during his lifetime in the college of Canons Regular, founded by himself, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At a yet later period, his reliques were again removed, and were then deposited under a marble, inlaid with brass, in the royal chapel in Westminster Abbey, upon the south side of the shrine of Edward the Confessor. This princely

monument is adorned with figures of himself, of the Duchess Eleanor, his first wife; of King Edward, his father; of Queen Philippa, his mother; and of all his brothers and sisters; with scutcheons of their several arms.

Margaret of Clarence, Countess of Salisbury.



F this lady, the last of the Plantagenets, the records are exceedingly meagre and imperfect. She was the second daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, who, after having sided with all parties, and betrayed all parties—no unusual occurrence in those days—was attainted, as the partial chroniclers will have it, by a yet greater dissembler than himself, the hunch-backed Duke of Gloucester,*

* The researches of Horace Walpole have thrown some doubts upon the alleged personal deformity of Richard the Third; and it may be doubted whether a more accurate enquiry into the subject than it has hitherto met with might not go far to dispel the clouds that hung over the unlucky Richard, or, at least, to reduce his imputed atrocities to the general level of his times, and show that, with much more talent for command, he was not morally worse than his contemporaries. As his character has been handed down to us by the chroniclers, and imitated by Shakspeare,—all writing under the influence of Henry the Eighth, or of his scarcely less despotic daughter,—he presents not a human being, but one of those Saracenic heads with which children seek to frighten each other in the dark. In the spirit of fairness, let us take the following anecdote, recorded by Peck in his “*Desiderata Curiosa*,” in which we shall see this terrific ogre, as we have been taught to believe him, endowed with the gentlest and kindest feelings of a parent, such as we might vainly seek for in some fathers, who have sunk into the grave with a much fairer reputation.

and put to death by immersion in a butt of malmsey. On the maternal side she was scarcely less nobly descended, her mother having been Isabel Neville, the eldest daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick,—“proud setter up and puller down of kings.”

Margaret was born at Farley Castle, near Bath, in Somerset-

This document comes to us in the form of a letter from Dr. Brett, LL.D., to his friend, Dr. Warren, LL.D., by whom it was communicated to the antiquary, Peck.

1. “Now for the story of Richard Plantagenet. In the year 1720—I have forgot the particular day, only remember it was about Christmas—I waited on the late Lord Heneage, Earl of Winchilsea, at Eastwell House, and found him sitting with the register book of the parish of Eastwell lying open before him. He told me that he had been looking there to see who of his own family were mentioned in it. ‘But,’ says he, ‘I have a curiosity here to show you.’ And then showed me; and I immediately transcribed it into my almanack. ‘Richard Plantagenet was buried the 22 daye of December, Anno ut supra. Ex Registro de Eastwell, sub Anno 1550.’ This is all the register mentions of him, so that we cannot say whether he was buried in the church or churchyard; nor is there now any other memorial of him, except the tradition in the family, and some little marks of the place where his house stood. The story my Lord told me was thus:—

2. “When Sir Thomas Moyle built that house,—that is, Eastwell Place,—he observed his chief bricklayer, whenever he left off work, retired with a book. Sir Thomas had a curiosity to know what book that man read, but was some time before he could discover it, he still putting the book up if any one came toward him. However, at last Sir Thomas surprised him, and snatched the book from him, and looking into it found it to be Latin. Hereupon he examined him, and finding he pretty well understood that language, he enquired how he came by his learning. Hereupon the man told him, as he had been a good master to him, he would venture to trust him with a secret he had never before revealed to any one. He then informed him—

3. “That he was boarded with a Latin schoolmaster, without knowing who his parents were, ’till he was fifteen or sixteen years old; only a gentleman, who took occasion to acquaint him he was no relation to him, came once a quarter and paid for his board, and took care to see that he wanted nothing. And one day this gentleman took him and carried him to a fine great house, where he passed through several stately rooms, in one of which he left him, bidding him stay there.

4. “Then a man finely dressed, with a star and garter, came to him; asked him some questions; talked kindly to him; and gave him some money. Then the forementioned gentleman returned, and conducted him back to his school.

shire ; but in what month, or in what year, would appear to be doubtful. That it could not have occurred long after the 18th of February, 1477, is certain, for it was at that date her father was put to death through the intrigues of his brother, Gloucester. There is the same difficulty in ascertaining the exact time of her marriage with Sir Richard Pole, although there is no lack of evidence with respect to the knight's family, which

5. "Some time after, the same gentleman came to him again, with a horse and proper accoutrements, and told him he must take a journey with him into the country. They went into Leicestershire, and came to Bosworth Field, and he was carried to King Richard the Third's tent. The king embraced him, and told him he was his son. 'But, child,' says he, 'to-morrow I must fight for my crown. And assure yourself, if I lose that, I will lose my life too ; but I hope to preserve both. Do you stand in such a place,' directing him to a particular place, 'where you may see the battle out of danger. And when I have gained the victory, come to me ; I will then own you to be mine, and take care of you. But if I should be so unfortunate as to lose the battle, then shift as well as you can, and take care to let nobody know that I am your father, for no mercy will be shown to any one so nearly related to me.' Then the king gave him a purse of gold, and dismissed him.

6. "He followed the king's directions. And when he saw the battle was lost and the king killed, he hastened to London, sold his horse and fine clothes, and the better to conceal himself from all suspicion of being son to a king, and that he might have means to live by his honest labour, he put himself apprentice to a bricklayer. But having a competent skill in the Latin tongue, he was unwilling to lose it ; and having an inclination also to reading, and no delight in the conversation of those he was obliged to work with, he generally spent all the time he had to spare in reading by himself.


"7. Sir Thomas said, 'You are now old, and almost past your labour ; I will give you the running of my kitchen as long as you live.' He answered, 'Sir, you have a numerous family ; I have been used to live retired ; give me leave to build a house of one room in such a field, and there, with your good leave, I will live and die. And if you have any work that I can do for you, I shall be ready to serve you.' Sir Thomas granted his request ; he built his house, and there continued to his death.'"

In reading these details, one cannot help building up strange fancies as to what the genius of Shakspeare might have done with the interview between the father and the son the night before the battle, had he been aware of such a story, and not withheld from using it by any Lancastrian prejudices. In his hands what a humanizing colouring would have been given to the character of Richard, which, as it now stands, is all shadow.

would seem to have been much distinguished, but without having ever attained any higher title than that of knighthood. This Sir Richard left her a widow, with four sons and one daughter ; and after his decease, in the fifth year of King Henry the Eighth, “ she exhibited her petition in Parliament, as being only sister and heir to Edward, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, and daughter of Isabel, daughter and heir to Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, son and heir to Alice, daughter and heir to Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury.” The result of this application was, that she was restored by the king in Parliament to the title of Countess of Salisbury, the honour she had coveted, and was in fairness entitled to. But she did not long retain this new dignity ; the sun of royal favour, which at first had shone so brightly upon her, being speedily overclouded, and being succeeded by a storm that tore her up by the roots. Henry the Eighth, too fond of power to allow of any sharer in it, had just now destroyed the papal authority in his realm, although while he thus struck off the church’s head, he was still anxious to keep alive its body, being a staunch upholder of the Catholic belief, notwithstanding his enmity to the see of Rome. He chose to be his own Pope, and it behoved all his people to think as he did, on pain of incurring his anger, an anger which was never known to spare either man or woman. Few things could have given deeper offence to this headstrong and despotic monarch than the slightest attempt to maintain the papal supremacy in opposition to his own. Unfortunately for Margaret, she became suspected, not without grounds, perhaps, of this new treason, for the human mind does not often abandon its long-cherished opinions at the mere bidding of another, even when conversion is assisted by the stake and the faggot. It is, therefore, probably true enough that certain bulls from Rome were found at her mansion-house of Cowdray ; and as true, no doubt, what was also charged upon her, that the parson of Wallingford had conveyed letters from her to her son, Reginald, who, as he was a cardinal, was of

course an object of suspicion. A yet graver, or, at least, more tangible accusation was, that she had forbidden all her tenants to have the New Testament in English, or to possess any other book privileged by the king, an offence which could not fail to wound his pride and vanity, and was, therefore, of all others, the least likely to be forgiven by him. In this dilemma Margaret was not wanting to herself, although age might have been expected to have impaired her powers of resistance, for she was more than seventy at the time. But of what use was denial where a despotic king was the accuser? She was condemned without the ceremony of a trial; and two years afterwards, May 27th, 1541, was beheaded in the Tower of London.

Anne of York.

 ANNE OF YORK, Duchess of Exeter, is better known to us from her powerful kindred and alliances than from any events of public interest attached to her own life, so far, at least, as we have any records of it. Of such characters, independent of the attractions they may have for the antiquary or the genealogist, the best monumental inscription would be, "vixere,"—they lived.

Anne was the eldest daughter of that Richard, Duke of York, who, after the Lancastrians gained the day, had his head taken off and set up in mockery upon the gates of the city from which he derived his title. She was consequently sister to the King Richard of Bosworth Field, whose chronicle, unfortunately for his fame with after-times, has been written by his triumphant enemies, and copied without the least doubt or hesitation by all subsequent historians. In the present day, when we have no longer any clue to the private story of the past, it cannot be other than a matter of surprise to find one so allied uniting herself in marriage to the favourite and godson of King Henry the Sixth. A union of mere affection it could hardly have been, for in those times, still more than in the present, the inclinations of

the highly born bride were little studied; and perhaps it was not expected by herself that they should be so, such matches being based for the most part upon similarity of political feelings and equality of birth and wealth, with a view to the continuance and extension of the power of the nobles. In this case the bridegroom was Henry Holland, son of John, Duke of Exeter, whose influence with the weak but kind-hearted Lancastrian monarch may be estimated from the fact of his having granted "to this Henry and his said father, and the longer liver of them two, the office of Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, for term of life, by patent dated the 14th of February, Anno 24 H. 6. Upon the 7th of August, in the twenty-ninth year of the said king's reign, James, Lord Say, the king's chamberlain, had the office of Constable of the Tower of London granted unto him during the minority of this Henry Holland, who much the same time espoused this Lady Anne."

The only reasonable conjecture to be made in the way of accounting for this union is to suppose that the lady had fallen into the state of wardship by the premature death of her father, in which case, according to the custom then prevalent, her guardian, whoever he might be, could dispose of her hand at his pleasure, and probably did so with a view to his own interest. The possession of a ward was a sort of estate. Hence it was that upon the death of the natural parent we find the courtiers emulously petitioning for the office of guardian, when it chanced to be in the gift of the monarch, who, by a singular stretch of prerogative, was supposed to be the father of all orphans possessed of sufficient wealth and rank to entitle them to the honours of such paternity. The same rights of wardship would appear to have been exercised by the nobles on their tenants—the last link in the chain of serfdom, which was not completely broken until the reign of Charles the First.

The fortunes of Anne's husband naturally rose and fell with the success or discomfiture of the Lancastrians. At the battle

of Wakefield, wherein King Henry gained the day, he did such good service to his party, that in requital he was made constable of Fotheringay for life, that office having escheated to the crown by the forfeiture of Richard, Duke of York. This success, however, cannot have been particularly gratifying to Anne, who must have looked with anything but indifference upon the cruel death of her father, and the downfall of her paternal house, for which the growing honours of her husband afforded a poor compensation. Indeed, it would seem, if we may judge from her after-conduct, that the greater his achievements in the cause of Henry, the less must have been his chances of domestic happiness, and the seeds of discord thus sown, we shall presently find ripening into bitter fruit.

A few months afterwards, the Duke was retained by indenture to serve the King in his fleet at sea for the term of three years, and sailed from Sandwich to Dartmouth to oppose the landing of Neville, Earl of Warwick ; but, for lack of victuals and money, he was forsaken by his soldiers.


The tide had now begun, after many vicissitudes and a long struggle, to turn in favour of the Yorkists. At Towton Field the Lancastrians received so decisive an overthrow as seemed to ensure the utter annihilation of their party. The Duke, however, had the good fortune to escape with the Duke of Somerset and some others of their faction to York, in which city the King and Queen then were, awaiting the final issue. But this city could only afford them a temporary refuge, and for their better security the whole of them fled to Scotland, where the government was at that time, as, indeed, it generally was, most bitterly opposed to the ruling powers in England. Still Exeter's attachment to the cause of his adoption continued unabated, and after a time he made a last attempt in the ranks of the Lancastrians at Barnet Field. There his party sustained another complete defeat, and he himself, in a fierce assault upon Edward the Fourth, was unhorsed, and left for dead upon the field from seven in the morning until four in the evening. He

was then brought to the house of one of his own servants, by name Rutland, whence, after his wounds had been bandaged by a surgeon, he was conveyed to the sanctuary at Westminster. From this place of refuge he sent messengers to deprecate the King's anger, and his near relationship to the blood royal might, under ordinary circumstances, have been suffered to plead in his favour; but his wife, Anne, the king's sister, instead of assisting him in his prayers for life, was busily employed in soliciting a divorce, a point which she at length carried by dint of importunity. Whether the Duke obtained a remission of his sentence, so far as regarded life and limb, or whether he fled in secret from the sanctuary, does not appear. However this may be, like so many others of the Lancastrians, he was reduced to the most abject state of poverty and distress, of which we have a lively picture in the pages of Philip de Comines. "I saw one of them," says that delightful chronicler of the past, "who was Duke of Exeter (but he concealed his name), following the Duke of Burgundy's train bare-foot and bare-legged, begging his bread from door to door. This person was the next of the house of Lancaster; he had married King Edward's sister, and being afterwards known, had a small pension granted to him."

It would seem that he afterwards made an attempt to return to England, for his dead body was found upon the shore of Kent, as if it had been cast there by shipwreck. This event took place in the thirteenth year of Edward the Fourth, Anno Domini 1475.

Anne had one daughter by the Duke, who bore the same Christian name, and died in her mother's lifetime. But soon after her divorce she married again, and had another daughter, Anne, by her second husband, Sir Thomas St. Leger, who is known to us as having founded a chantry in the north cross of the royal chapel of St. George, in Windsor Castle, and who married SIR GEORGE MANNERS, Lord Ros, father by her of Thomas first EARL OF RUTLAND. Anne of York did not survive her second marriage more than two years. Her remains were interred, with those of her husband, in the Chapel Royal.

Elizabeth of York.

HE Princess Elizabeth, surnamed of York, was the eldest daughter of Edward the Fourth, by his Queen, Elizabeth Wydeville. Her birth took place at Westminster on the eleventh day of February, 1464-5; and soon afterwards she was christened in the abbey there, with the pomp and circumstance suitable to the state of her, who would one day, to all appearance, become the sovereign of England. It was probably owing to this prospect of succession, that the king, her father, bestowed so much care upon her education; she was taught both French and Spanish, and it is recorded of her by the chroniclers, with much emphasis, that she could read and write her own language; their admiration upon this head leaving us to infer that these were no common accomplishments amongst the ladies of her period. These brilliant expectations, perhaps happily for Elizabeth, were not destined to be realized, for the turbulent nobles, who were with difficulty kept in order by the strong hand of man, already began to murmur at the prospect of a female ruler. After the lapse, a son was born to Edward, and he was subsequently followed by a second.

While Elizabeth was yet a child, Edward more than once used the hope of obtaining her in marriage as a peace-offering to reconcile his enemies, or as a lure to confirm the wavering. In this way he won over the Nevilles, when he was their prisoner at Middleham, proposing that, as soon as she came of ripe years, she should marry George Neville, the eldest son of John, Earl of Northumberland, afterwards Marquess of Montagu. The young lover, in the prospect of this arrangement being one day carried out, was created Duke of Bedford; but his subsequent defection from the King broke off the design, and in the year 1477 he was degraded from all his honours.

Again, when there was a treaty of marriage afoot between the Lancastrian Prince of Wales and Anne of Warwick, King Edward adopted the same convenient and ready line of policy, and endeavoured to defeat the negotiation by offering "my lady Princess" to Queen Margaret for her son. The Lancastrian cause, however, triumphed for a time by force of arms, without the necessity of such an union. Edward, baffled and defeated, was compelled to ensure his personal safety by flying to the continent, where he found a refuge with the Duke of Burgundy; while his Queen, with Elizabeth and two younger children, sought and found a refuge in the sanctuary at Westminster. Here it was that she first gave birth to a son, thus removing Elizabeth from her dangerous proximity to a throne, sure at all events to be contested, and doubly so if the sceptre had fallen into the feeble grasp of a woman.

Scarcely have we grown familiar with the idea of a king of the House of Lancaster, than the various characters, as if in some mazy dance, once again shift their places; the first become last, those who were at the top are now precipitated to the bottom, until the head, in truth, becomes giddy by this incessant whirr and whirling of the wheel of fortune. The Lancastrians are in their turn defeated, the Yorkist King regains his sceptre, and, following out his old policy, offers Elizabeth's

hand to the young Earl of Richmond. But the latter, who was then an exile, suspected, and probably with reason, that this offer was no more than a lure to get him into the king's power. He declined the dangerous honour.

In the June of 1475, Edward resolved to occupy the thoughts and hands of his turbulent nobles in the favourite warfare of that age, as the crusades were of a yet earlier period. He collected a numerous army for the invasion of France, to which country, either in whole or in part, the English monarchs never failed to lay claim whenever a momentary cessation from intestine dispute gave them leisure for so agreeable an amusement. Previous to his departure at Southampton, Edward made his will, in which he thus alludes to the princess Elizabeth—

“Item, We will that owre doughter Elizabeth have xM marc, towards her marriage, and that owre doughter Marie have also to her marriage xM marc, soo that they may be goaverned and rieuled in their mariages by owre deirest wiff the Queen and by owre said son the Prince if God fortune him to comme to age of discrecion. And if he decease afore such age, as God defende, then by such as God disposeth to bee owre heir and by such lords and other as then shall bee of their counsaill; and if either of owre said doughters doo marie thaims self without such advys and assent soo as they bee disparaged, as God forbede that then she soo marieng herself have noo paiement of her said xM marc, but that it be employed by owre executours towards the hasty paiement of owre debtes, &c.”

Happily for the real interests of the people in either country, the threatened war was averted by the French King's concessions to the unreasonable demands of the haughty Edward, but with no intention, as the result proved, of keeping word in any of them. Amongst these conditions, the Princess Elizabeth, as usual, came into play. It was stipulated that the Dauphin should marry her when she arrived at the connubial age; or, if she died before that period, that then he should give his hand

to her sister Mary. From this time forward Elizabeth was always addressed, in the palace, as Madame la Dauphine; a certain portion of the tribute-money, paid by Louis the Twelfth to her father, being carried over to account for her use, as the daughter-in-law of the French monarch. Louis also bound himself to defray the expenses of her journey into France when the time came for her nuptials; while for a set-off to these concessions, Edward surrendered to his son-in-law the titular right to the long-contested dukedom of Guienne, or Aquitain; these territories being reckoned a part of Elizabeth's dower. It soon, however, appeared that while Louis promised thus largely, he had, in truth, no intention of strengthening England's claims to the crown of France by such an union. Three years had scarcely elapsed when he showed how little he had been in earnest with this projected match, by his demanding the heiress of Burgundy for his son the Dauphin, and thus Elizabeth was once again bandied to and fro between acceptance and rejection, like a ball between the rackets. With the usual aptitude that the world has for attributing the deaths of kings to any but the natural causes, it was asserted by many, at the time, and the tale has since been with easy faith repeated, that Edward died from a paroxysm of rage occasioned by this unlooked-for insult. However this may be, his death occurred at Westminster, on the ninth of April, 1483, and the crown devolved to his eldest son, who, unfortunately for himself as well as the state, was then a minor. The long-cherished ambition of the Duke of Gloucester had thus a full field to display itself; and in the murders and embroilments that followed, the treachery of the French king appears to have been forgotten. England, at war with herself, had no leisure for quarrels with her neighbours.

Elizabeth was now nearly eighteen years of age, when, with her second brother and two younger sisters, she was hurried into the sanctuary at Westminster by the fears of her mother, who had taken alarm at the way in which the Duke had treated

her relations. How the brothers subsequently perished in the Tower is too familiar a tale to need repetition. Then, after a time, followed the defection of Buckingham from the cause he had hitherto served with more zeal than conscience. By some this falling-off was attributed to a desire on his part to obtain the crown for himself, as being descended from Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of Edward the Third. So preposterous a claim found no favour with any, not even with his more immediate partizans; and, finding this to be the case—beyond his power to control it—he suddenly shifted his ground, and declared himself the friend of Richmond, whom his party proposed should espouse the young Princess Elizabeth. Her two brothers having been made away with in the Tower, she was the undoubted heiress of the throne, and such an union would, they imagined, for ever reconcile the conflicting claims of York and Lancaster.

Whatever might have been the faults or the crimes of Richard with respect to others, he had been a benefactor to Buckingham, and that upon no stinted scale; well, therefore, might the monarch exclaim, upon learning his treachery, that “Buckingham was the most untrue creature living.”

The proposal for this union having been communicated to the Queen-mother in her sanctuary at Westminster, she at once acceded to it as readily as the country had done; and upon the twenty-fourth day of September, Buckingham sent to the Earl, appointing the tenth of October for the general outbreak, and urging him, when the time came, to land at Plymouth with his followers. The King, however,—or usurper, as they styled him—was fully aware of their projects, and the accidents of nature came in aid of his preparations to defeat them. When Buckingham raised the standard of revolt on Salisbury, and was about to march forward for the purpose of effecting a junction with his Welsh adherents, the Severn, swelled by a heavy fall of rain, suddenly rose to an unusual height, and completely barred his

passage. Those who were with him, disheartened by this untoward event, and yet farther alarmed by Richard's proclamations, were seized with a sudden panic more than commensurate to their causes, either conjoined or singly; they broke and dispersed in all directions as if with one consent; and Buckingham, thus abandoned, attempted to fly, but was betrayed by one of his own servants, and conducted back to Salisbury, where he was immediately beheaded. In the meanwhile, Richmond, true to his agreement, appeared off the coast with five thousand Breton soldiers. Upon the shore appeared a large army, either to oppose or join him; and doubting which of the two was their object, instead of landing, he returned to Brittany. Still the main plot of the conspirators was not abandoned. "On Christmas-day following, the Earl of Richmond, accompanied by the Marquess of Dorset, went to the cathedral of Vannes, where they solemnly pledged themselves to each other, and Richmond swore to marry Elizabeth of York immediately after he ascended the throne."

The King, *de facto*, if not *de jure*, met these conspirings with demonstrations of equal energy. He caused his principal enemies to be attainted of treason, confiscated their estates, and used every means, short of actual violence, to draw the ex-Queen and her children from their asylum in the abbey. There they had been, for many months, protected in a great degree by the influence of Dorset and the bishop, Lionel Woodville; but the protectors themselves were now in danger; they had been too deeply implicated in Buckingham's plot, and, upon the failure of his revolt, found it prudent to consult their own safety by a speedy flight to France. The situation of the refugees in the sanctuary then became irksome, if not absolutely perilous. A cordon of soldiers, commanded by John Nesfield, a squire of King Richard's guard, kept watch about the abbey, night and day, rendering flight impossible, and reducing them to much distress. While these coercive measures threatened them on

the one hand, the voice of the tempter was heard upon the other, proffering them ease and safety if they would leave the sanctuary, and the Princess would confirm by her own confession the Act of Parliament which bastardized her as the illegitimate child of Edward the Fourth. The document, in which Richard makes these proffers—and there is little or no doubt of its being genuine—is very curious, and may still be seen.

Thus lured, on the one hand, by the voice of the charmer, and on the other, impelled by an irresistible necessity, the refugees, after so many months of self-imposed imprisonment, were at length induced to abandon their asylum in March, 1484. Nor does Richard, in this instance at least, pursue the treacherous course which his chroniclers have been so fond of imputing to him on other occasions. The ex-Queen was placed under the care of Nesfeld, the same officer that had kept watch and ward, who while he treated her with decent civility was not likely to let her escape, or band with the King's enemies. Elizabeth of York and her younger sisters were hospitably entertained at court, where the former was treated by Queen Anne more like a sister than a distant relation. Richard, too, showed her no less attention, whereupon slander, which could no longer accuse him of cruelty or faithlessness, now pretended to discover that he was actuated by too much affection, and wished to marry her himself; the promulgators of this report declaring that Richard sought the match, in order to prevent his rival from strengthening his hold upon the popular favour, by an alliance with the Yorkist heir to the throne.

From the Christmas of 1484 until the death of Richard the Third, there are few historical records to light us through the darkness of a period that yet must have been fertile in stirring events. The most material record that we have of Elizabeth of York's connexion with the revolt in favour of Richmond, is a metrical narrative, of little poetical merit, entitled, "The most

Pleasant Song of Lady Bessy," written by Humphrey Brereton, who, as he himself informs us, was an esquire in the retinue of Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby. According to this chronicler, the Lady Elizabeth warmly espoused the cause of Richmond, and was the first to urge Lord Stanley to adopt the same side in the dispute :—

“ down she bended upon her knee
Before the Earle of Darby her self alone ;
These were her words fair and free.
' Who was your beginner, who was your ground,
Good father Stanley, will you tell me ?
Who married you to the Margaret Richmond,
A Dutchess of a high degree ?
' Remember Richmond banished full bare,
And lyeth in Brittain behind the sea ;
You may recover him of his care
If your heart and mind to him will gree.
Let him come home and claim his right,
And let us cry him king Henry.' ”

To this, and many singular arguments, Stanley abruptly replies,—

“ Go away, Bessy—
I tell thee now for certainty,
That fair words make oft fooles full faine,
When they be but found vain-glory.”

Bessy, however, persists, till by her pathetic remonstrances and by the dark picture she draws up of the usurper, she at length brings him round to act as she would have him. Perhaps the strongest plea in her quiver is the appeal that she makes to his superstitious feelings—

“ In Westminster as he ” (her father) “ did stand
On a certain day in a study,
—A book of *reason** he had in his hand,
And so sore his study he did apply,
That his tender tears fell on the ground,
All men might see that stood him by ;
There were both earls and lords of land,
But none of them durst speak but I.

* A book of reason, *i.e.* a “ horoscope.”

I came before my father the king,
 And kneeled down upon my knee ;
 I desired him lowly of his blessing,
 And full soon he gave it unto me ;
 And in his arms he could me thring,
 And set me in a window so high ;

He spake to me full sore weeping—
 These were the words he said to me ;
 ‘ Daughter, as thou will have my blessing,
 Do as I shall counsell thee.

‘ And to my words give good listening,
 For one day they may pleasure thee ;
 Here is a book of Reason, keep it well,
 As you will have the love of me ;

‘ Neither to any creature do it tell,
 Nor let no living lord it see,
 Except it be to the Lord Stanley,
 The which I love full heartily :

‘ All the matter to him show you may,
 For he and his thy help must be.
 As soon as the truth to him is shown,
 Unto your words he will agree ;

‘ For there shall never son of my body be gotten
 That shall be crowned after me.
 But you shall be queen and wear the crown,
 So doth expresse the prophecye.’”

To all this he replies,

“ I have thought on this matter as much as yee,
 -But it is hard to trust women,
 For many a man is brought into great woe,
 Through telling to women his privy.”

The parties being agreed in the main, another difficulty arises, in that Lord Stanley feared to employ a scribe to write the letters by which he proposed summoning his partizans. Lady Bessy obviates this, by telling him that she has been taught to write like any scrivener ; whereupon it is settled that he shall come to her chamber at night, attended only by his trusty

squire, Humphrey Brereton, both of them "disguised in strange mannere."

The appointed hour comes, the "wickett" is opened to Stanley at his signal, and after having rested awhile by a charcoal fire, and feasted sumptuously, "they ate the spice and drank the wine," she kneels down, and in that position writes to his dictation. To each of his friends Stanley mentions some circumstance only known to themselves, as a proof that the letter really comes from him, and is not a snare to entrap the recipient.

Armed with these documents, Brereton sets out for the north, and returning shortly afterwards, finds Lord Stanley walking with King Richard in the palace gardens—

"When the Earl did Humphrey see,
He gave him a privy twink then with his eye;"

and the squire pretends he has been in the north for his diversion. He next, in a private interview, informs the Princess of his success, who hereupon agrees to meet the confederates when they arrive in London. The place appointed was an old inn in the suburbs, between Islington and Holborn, more particularly designated by an eagle's foot chalked on the door, and which seems to have been a sort of pass-signal among the Stanleys. Having convinced herself at this meeting that no injury would accrue to Richmond from the Yorkist prejudices of her associates, she sent him a ring of betrothal, with a letter explaining the means of the party in favour of an union between the houses of York and Lancaster. Brereton undertook to be the bearer of these missives, and embarked at Liverpool, which was an obscure port, and little frequented at a time when communication between distant parts and the capital was both difficult and dangerous.

Brereton finds the Earl at "Beggram's abbey in Little Bri-

tain," about twenty-eight miles from Rennes, and recognises him by the signs previously imparted by the porter.

“ ‘ I shall thee tell,’ said the porter then,
 ‘ The Prince of England know shall ye,
 Low where he siteth at the butts certaine,
 With other lords two or three ;
 He weareth a gown of velvet black,
 And it is cuteth above the knee,
 With a long visage and pale and black,
 Thereby know that pince may ye.

“ ‘ A wart he hath,’ the porter said,
 ‘ A little also above the chin ;
 His face is white, his wart is redd,
 No more than on the head of a small pinn.
 You may know the prince certaine,
 The moment you look upon him truly.’ ”

Richmond took three weeks to consider the matter with his friends, when at last he dismissed Brereton with a “ love letter to young Bessye,” and soon after landed in England with all the force he could collect, having met with no interruption on his passage, the extreme poverty of Richard preventing him from keeping his fleet at sea. Upon the news of this invasion, the King sent Elizabeth, and her cousin, the Earl of Warwick, to the castle of Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, according to one account, though this differs from Brereton’s story of her having accompanied Lord Stanley to Leicester, where she saw the corpse of Richard.

For some time after the battle of Bosworth Field, the conqueror showed no signs of any intention to fulfil his promise of marrying the Princess Elizabeth, greatly to the discontent of the Yorkists. Reluctant to acknowledge that he was in any way indebted for the throne to the proposed union, Henry resolved in the first place to obtain a recognition of his claims, weak as they were, from the parliament. This was acceded to ; but upon their granting him the tonnage and poundage for life, they

added to it a prayer, through their Speaker, Sir Thomas Lovell, "that in consideration of the right to the realms of England and France being vested in his person, and the heirs of his body, by the authority of the said parliament, he would be pleased to espouse the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward the Fourth, which marriage they hoped God would bless with a progeny to the great satisfaction of the whole realm." The Lords, spiritual and temporal, rising from their seats, and bowing to the throne, expressed their concurrence in the request, and the King answered that he was willing to do as they desired. Accordingly, upon the eighteenth of the following January, his nuptials with Elizabeth were solemnized at Westminster, though it may well be doubted whether his heart was inclining to this union. Certain it is, that the necessary dispensation from the papal court was not applied for until the end of 1485, yet surely this measure would have been adopted much earlier, had Henry been from the first in earnest. Such a delay seems to intimate a reluctance on his part, which was only overcome by the general impatience for this union, an impatience that he felt it dangerous to resist any longer. If it be true,—and after all, the story is not improbable,—that she had at one time professed love for Richard, we may easily understand his reluctance, and why he entertained, as he was said to have doné, a design of offering his hand to the heiress of Brittany.

It was not until eighteen months after the marriage that Elizabeth was crowned with great pomp at Westminster, a delay which probably arose from the exceeding poverty of the royal exchequer. Little more remains to be told of her, than that she was called "the Good,"—that she was fond of music and of dress—was charitable and liberal—that Hampton Court was her favourite place of residence—that she had a fair complexion, with locks of pale gold—and that her face was even more remarkable for its serene expression than it was for its

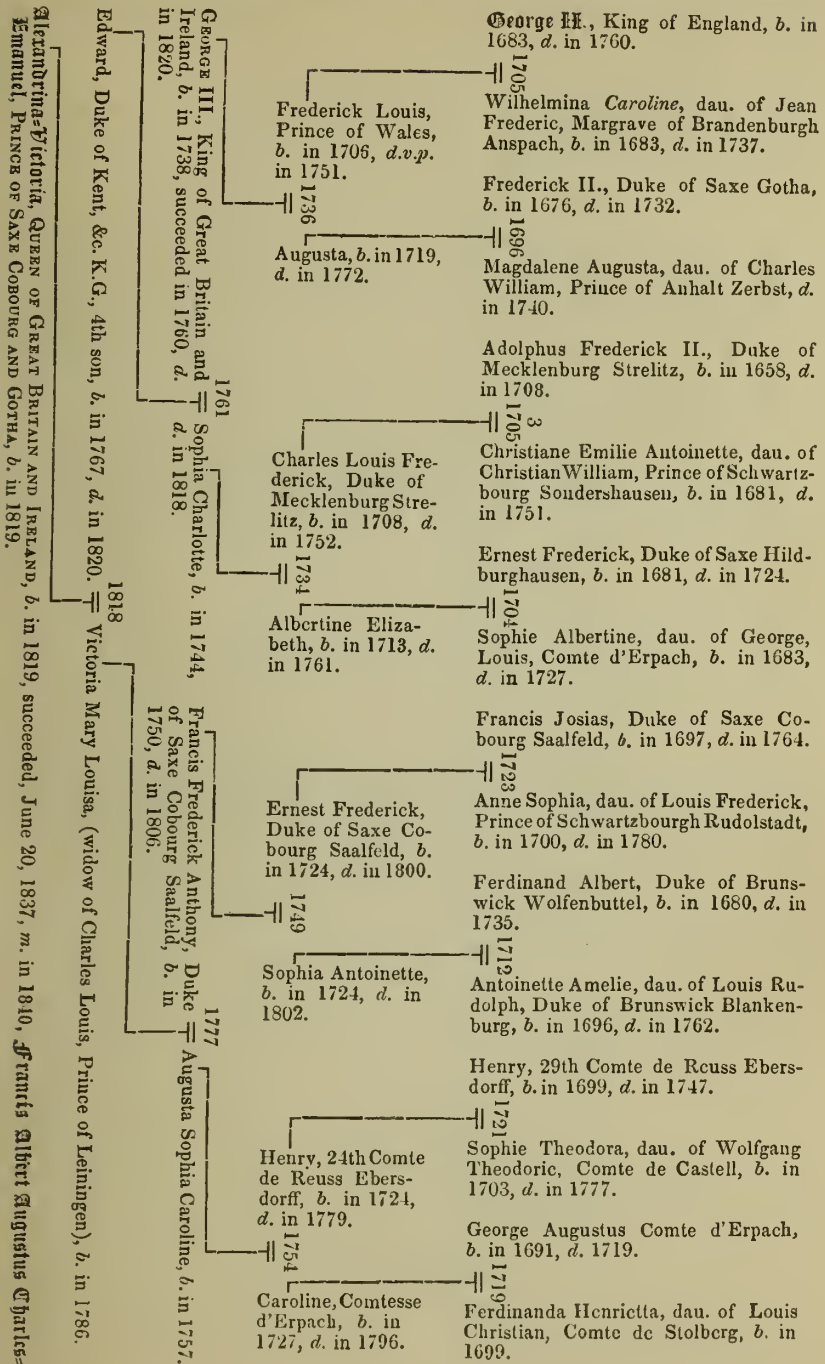
beauty, though from her portraits she might be ranked amongst the most beautiful.

The "Good Queen" died in her thirty-eighth year, upon her own birth-day, the eleventh of February, 1503, shortly after having been brought to bed of a daughter. By her Henry had seven children, his second son succeeding him on the throne by the title of Henry the Eighth.

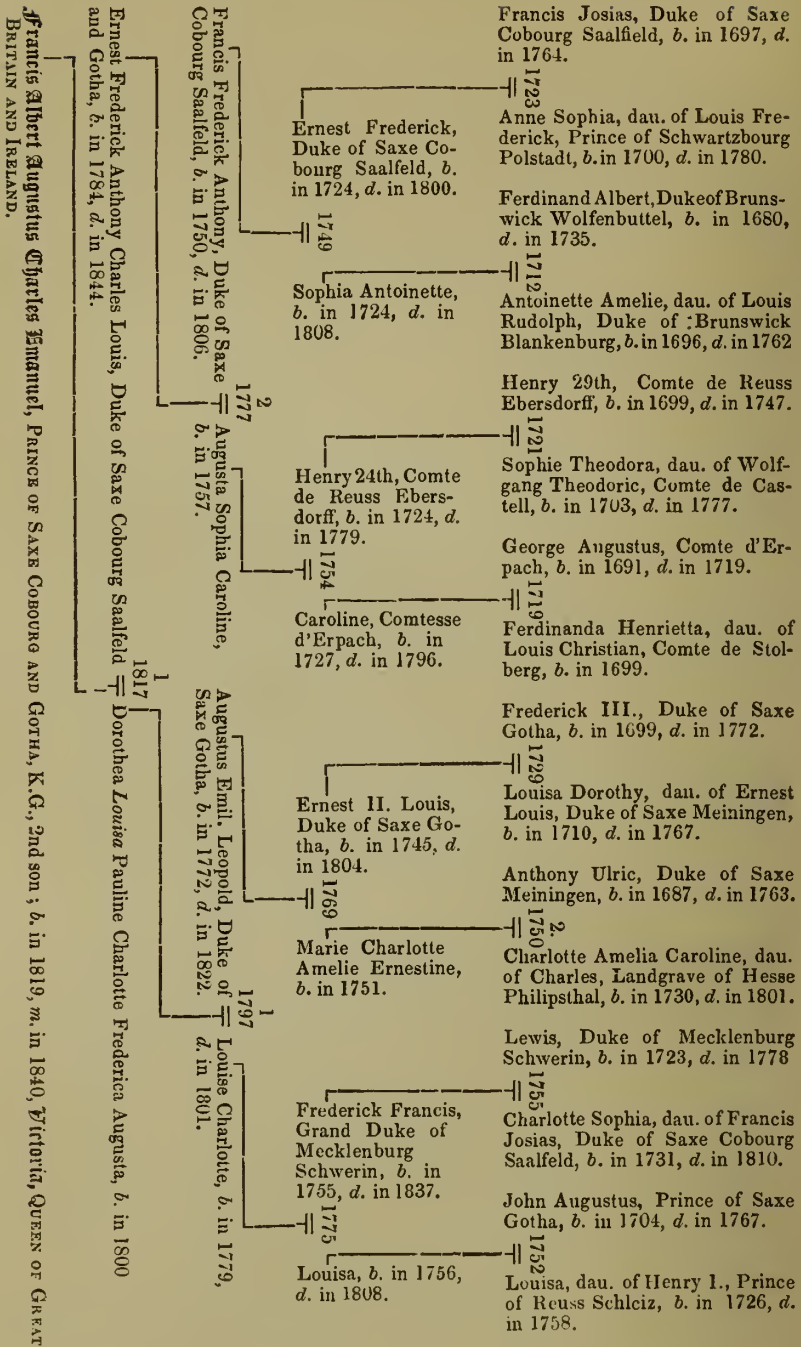
The body of Elizabeth rests by the side of her husband, in the centre of his noble chapel, under a monument designed by Torregiano.

Royal Descents.

Seize Quarters of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.



Seine Quartiers of H.R.H. Prince Albert.



ROYAL DESCENTS

OF THE

PEERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

WHO ARE DERIVED

FROM KING HENRY THE SEVENTH.

COMPILED FOR AND CONTRIBUTED TO THIS WORK BY

HENRY MAXWELL, LORD FARNHAM, K.P.

1855.

R.A. prefixed to any particular descent denotes that the Peer is entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of England, by virtue of that descent.

ABERDEEN	Through	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, &.
AILESBUURY	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, &.
ANGLESEY	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Jersey, &.
ASHBURNHAM (2 Descents).	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Percy, &.
	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Seymour, Percy, &.
ATHOL (4 Descents).. R.A.	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, &.
R.A.	„	_____ , &.
	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Percy, &.
	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Seymour, Percy, &.
AYLESFORD (2 Descents) . .	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, &.
	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Thynne, &.
BANDON	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, &.
BANGOR	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Carrick, Farnham, &.
BATEMAN	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Templemore, &.
BATH (2 Descents)	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, Boyle, Byng, &.
	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, &.
BEAUFORT	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Stafford, &.
BEDFORD	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, Boyle, Byng, &.

BELMORE (2 Descents) ..	Through	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Carrick, &
	"	_____, Belmore, Carrick, &
BESSBOROUGH	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Spencer, &
BEVERLEY (2 Descents) R.A.	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, and Percy.
	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Seymour, and Percy.
BRADFORD	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, Boyle, Byng, &
BRAYBROKE	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, Grenville, &
BROOKE AND WARWICK ..	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, &
BROWNLOW R.A.	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Hume, &
BRUCE	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, &
BUCCLEUGH (3 Descents) ..	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Queensberry, &
	"	_____, Bruce, Brudenell, &
	"	_____, Bruce, Brudenell, Powis, Sidney, &
BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (2 Descents) —R.A.	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, &
	"	_____, Bruce, Brydges, &
BURLINGTON	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Devonshire, &
BUTE	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Hastings, Rawdon, &
CARDIGAN	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Bruce, &
CARLISLE (3 Descents) ..	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Stafford, &
	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Devonshire, &
	"	_____, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Spencer, Devonshire, &
CARNARVON	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, &
CARRICK	;	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, &
CAWDOR	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Stafford, Carlisle, &
CHESTERFIELD	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Thynne, &
CHURCHILL	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Sutton, Ward, Grey, Wrottesley, Grafton, &
CLIFDEN (3 Descents)	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Stafford, Carlisle, &
	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Devonshire, Carlisle, &
	"	_____, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Spencer, Devonshire, Carlisle, &
CLONMEL	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Warwick, &
CORK AND ORRERY	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, &
COURTOWN (3 Descents) ..	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Queensberry, Buccleugh, &
	"	_____, Bruce, Brudenell, Buccleugh, &
	"	_____, Powis, &
CREWE	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Hungerford, Keate, Walker (Hungerford), &
CROFTON	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, &
DARTMOUTH	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Aylesford, &
DE LISLE	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Sydney, Perry, Shelley, &
DE MAULEY (2 Descents)	"	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Spencer, Bessborough, &
	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, Shaftesbury, &
DERBY	"	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Hamilton, &

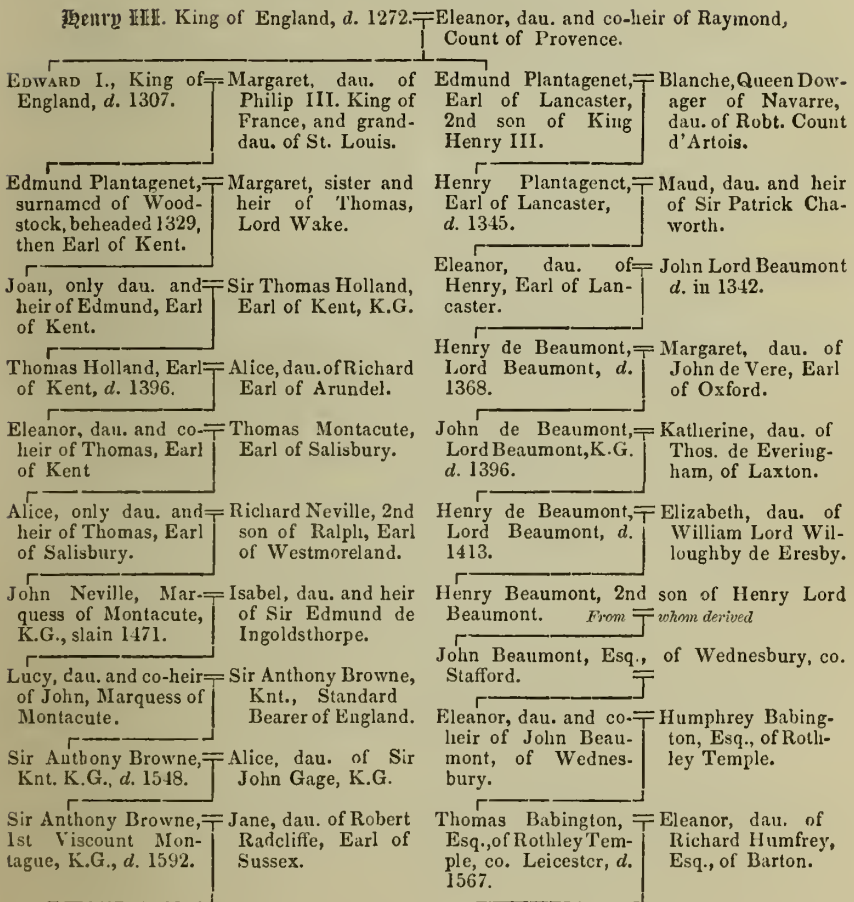
DE ROS.....	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, &.
DEVONSHIRE (2 Descents)	<i>Through</i>	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, &.
	„	_____ , Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Spencer, &.
DONERAILE	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Bandon, &.
DUCE	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, Carnarvon, &.
DUNMORE (4 Descents) R.A.	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, &.
	„	_____ , Nairnc, &.
	„	_____ , Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, &.
	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Hamilton, &.
DURHAM	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Jersey, &.
DYNEVOR	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Bruce, Brudenell, Powis, Syd- ney, &.
DYSART	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, &.
ELLESMERE R.A.	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Stafford, &.
EXETER	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, &.
FARNHAM	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Carrick, &.
FERRERS	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Sutton, Ward, &.
FORESTER	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Rutland, &.
FORTESCUE	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, Grenville, &.
GALLOWAY.....	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, &.
GRANARD	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Hastings, Rawdon, &.
GRANVILLE (3 Descents)..	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Devonshire, &.
	„	_____ , Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Spencer, Devonshirc, &.
	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Stafford, &.
HAMILTON (2 Descents) ..	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, &.
	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Huntley, Beckford, &.
HARROWBY	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Stafford, &.
HASTINGS R.A.	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Hastings, and Rawdon.
HOME (2 Descents)	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Queensberry, Buccleugh, &.
	„	_____ , Bruce, Brudenell, Buccleugh, &.
HOWE.....	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, St. John, Bennett, Hartopp, &.
HUNTLY.....	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, &.
JERSEY R.A.	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, &.
KEITH AND NAIRNE. R.A.	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, and Nairne.
LEIGH	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Bruce, Brydges, &.
LOVELACE	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, Grenville, Fortescue, &.
LYTTON	„	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, Spencer, &.
MALMESBURY	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, Shaftesbury, &.
MANCHESTER.....	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Aberdeen, Gordon, &.
MARLBOROUGH.....	„	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, &.

MOUNT GARRETT.....	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Carrick, &
NORTHUMBERLAND .. R.A.	<i>Through</i>	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, &
(2 Descents)	”	_____, Winchilsea, Thynne, Scymour, &
ORMONDE	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Aylesford, Dartmouth, Paget, &
PETRE	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Bedingfield, &
POMPRET	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Gerard, Lake, Borough, &
PORTLAND	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Boyle, Devonshire, &
PORTSMOUTH.....	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Herbert of Cherbury, Herbert (Powis), Fellowes, &
	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, Grenville, Fortescue, &
POWIS.....	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Herbert of Cherbury, Herbert (Powis), and Clive.
RICHMOND.....	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Aberdeen, Gordon, &
ROMNEY.....	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, &
RUTLAND	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, &
ST. GERMANS	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, Stafford, &
SHAFTESBURY	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, &
SHANNON	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, and Boyle.
SLIGO.....	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, St. John, Bennett, Hartopp, Howe, &
SPENCER	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Winchilsea, Thynne, Worsley, Carteret, &
STAMFORD.....	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Sutton, Ward, &
STRATHALLAN (3 Descents)	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Athol, Nairne, &
	”	_____, &
	”	_____, &
SUTHERLAND..... R.A.	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, &
SYDNEY	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Bruce, Brudenell, Powis, &
TEMPLEMORE (2 Descents)	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Jersey, Paget, &
	”	_____, Athol, Dunmore, Dundonald, Galloway, &
WARD	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Sutton, and Ward.
WENLOCK	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Wyndham, Grenville, Bray- brooke, &
WROTTESLEY	”	Brandon, Grey, Seymour, Sutton, Ward, Grey, &
YARBOROUGH.....	”	Brandon, Clifford, Stanley, Egerton, Exeter, Boyle, Wors- ley, Bridgman—Simpson, &

ROYAL DESCENTS.

PEDIGREE I.

Earl of Lanesborough.

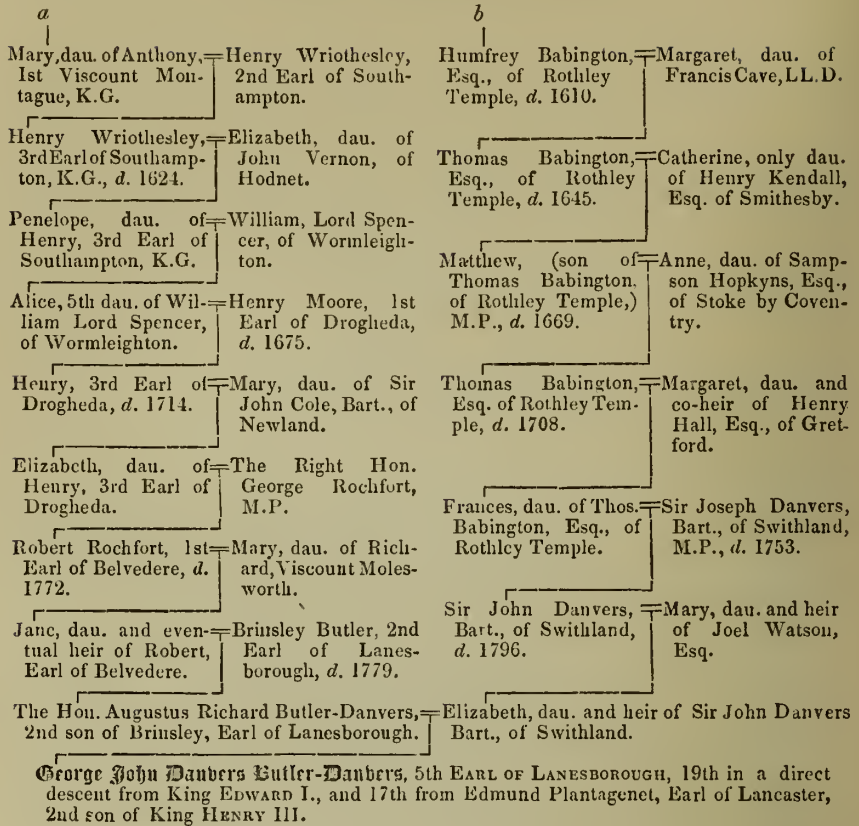


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PEDIGREE I.

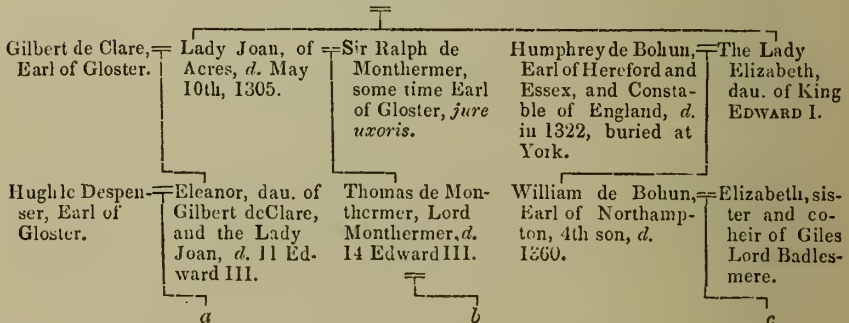
Earl of Lanesborough.



PEDIGREE II.

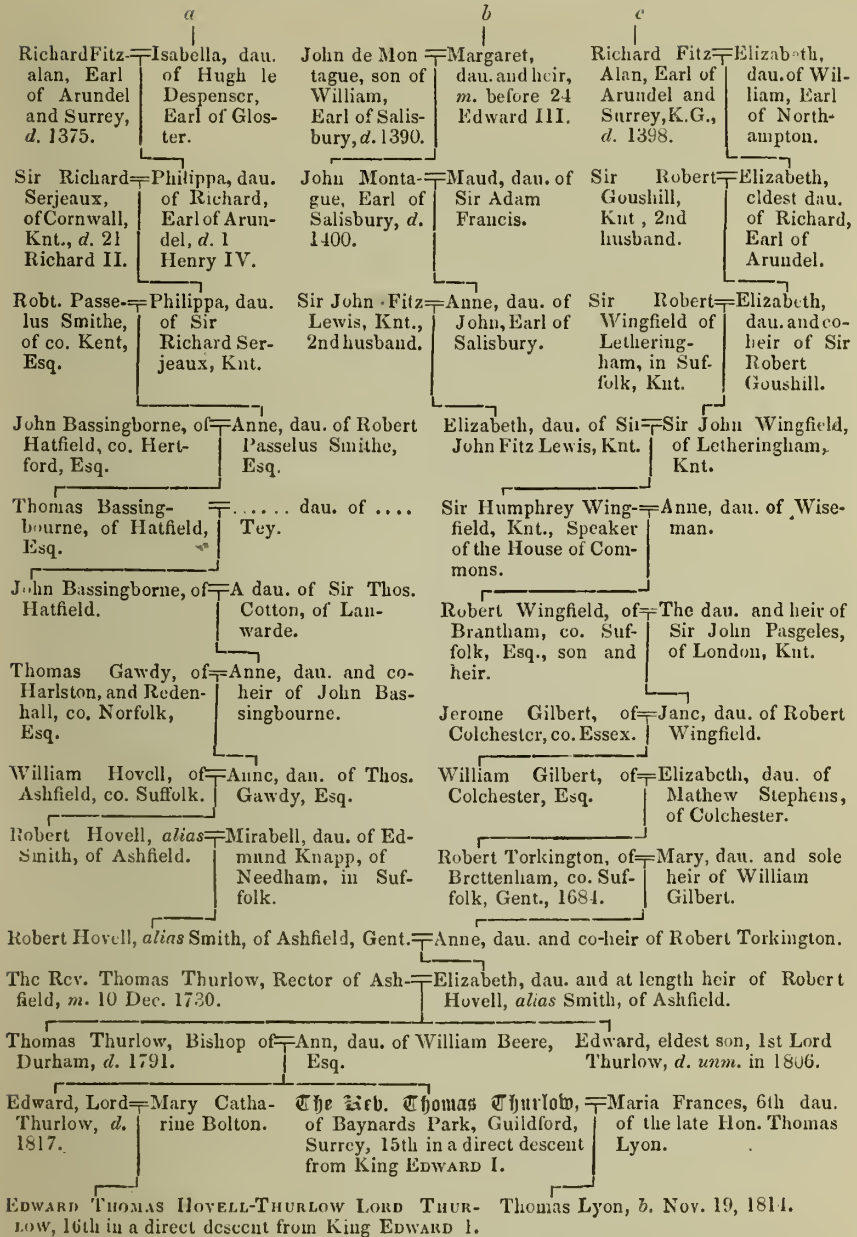
Rev. Thomas Churlow.

Edward I. King of England, d. 1307.



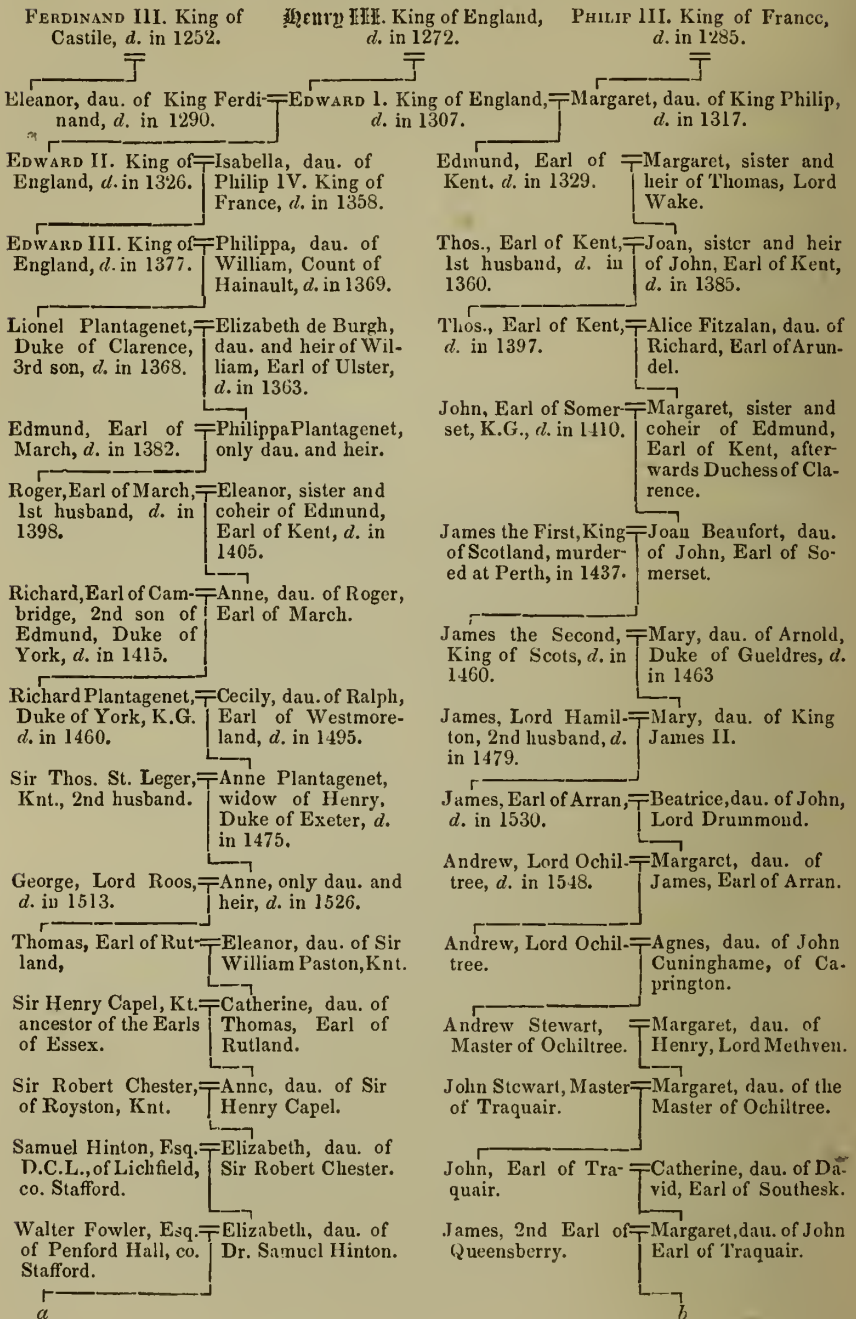
Rev. Thomas Thurlow.

PEDIGREE II.

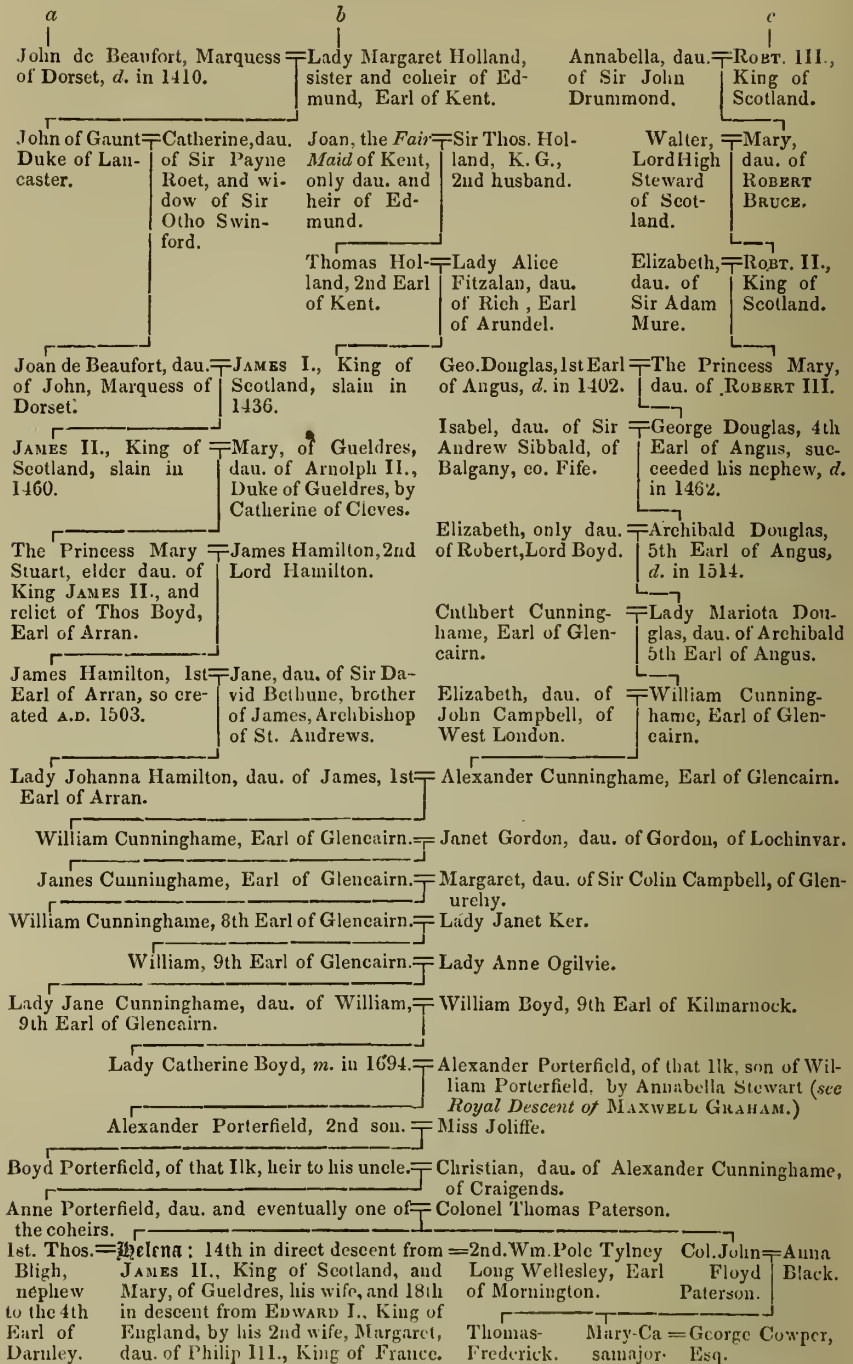


P E D I G R E E I I I .

Royal Descents of John Newton Lane, Esq. ; and of Rev. Charles Lane, M. A., and Frances-Catherine, his wife.

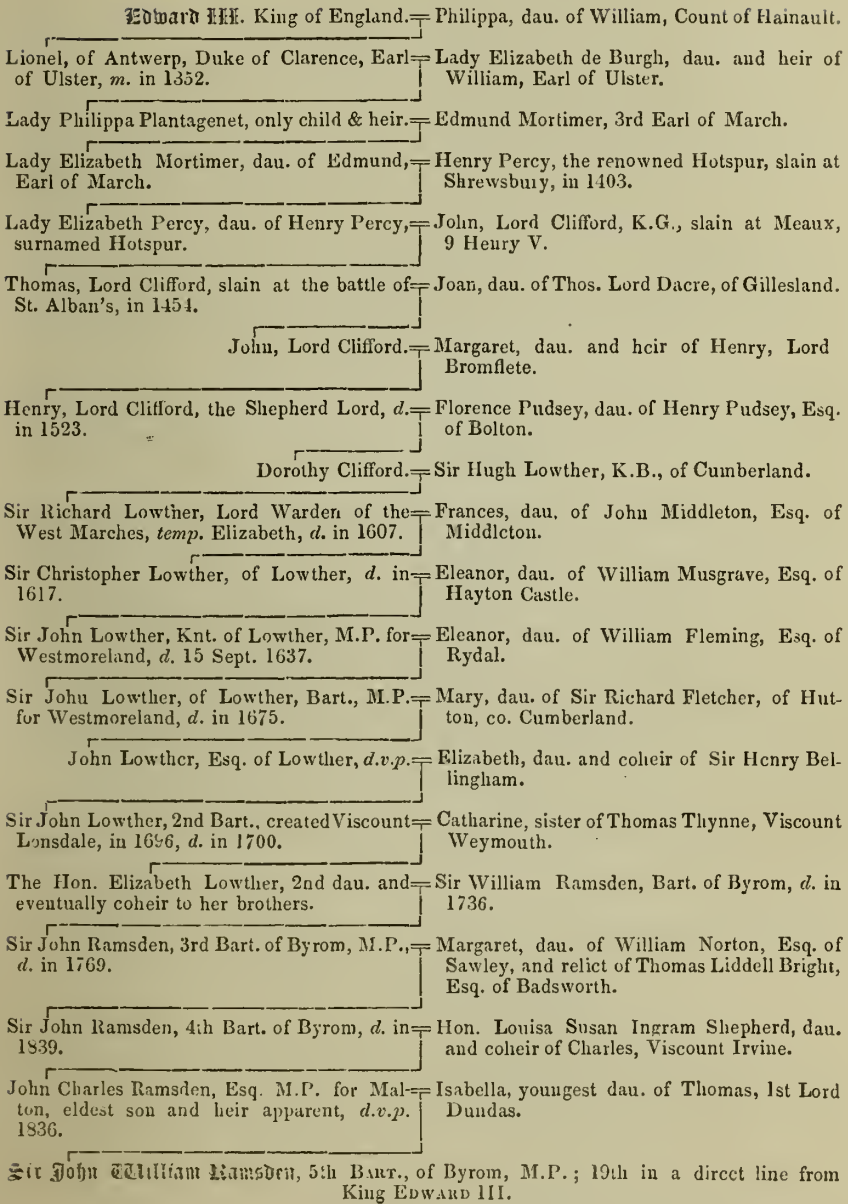


PEDIGREE IV. **Helena, Countess of Mornington.**



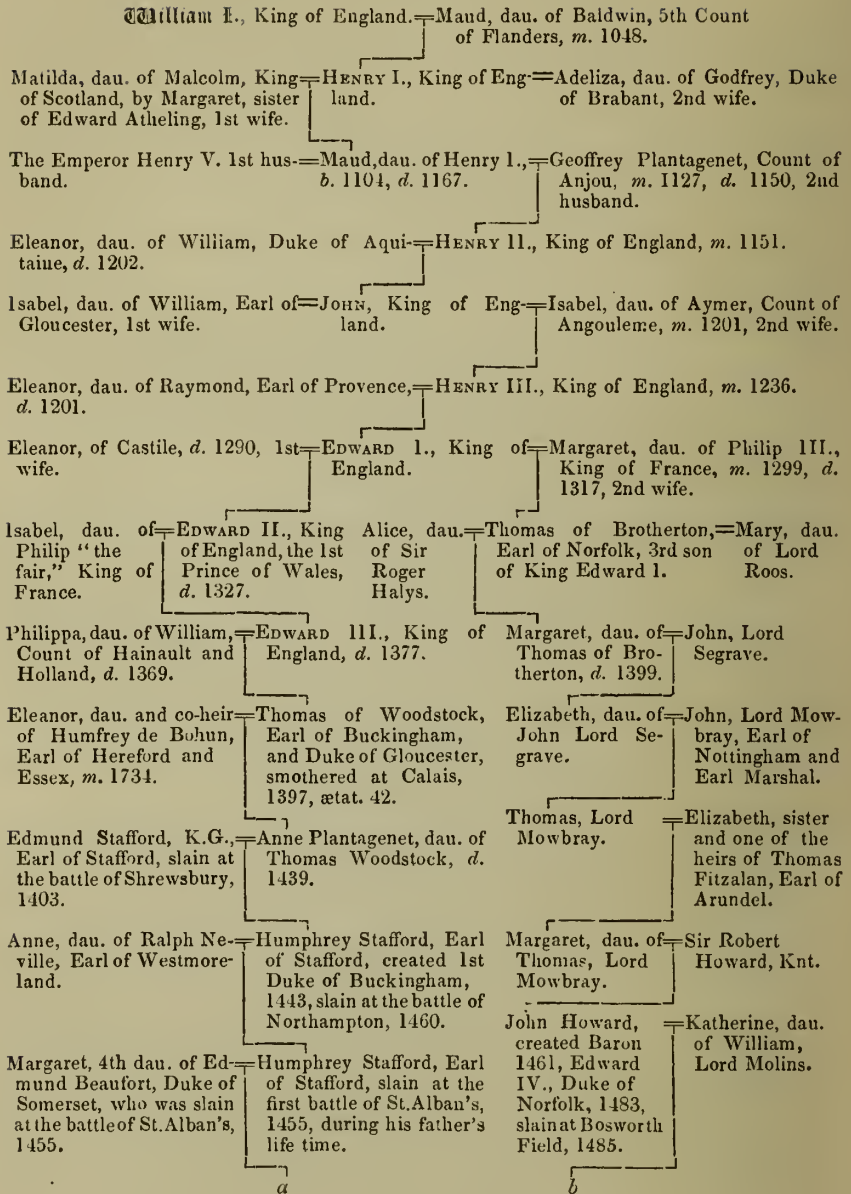
PEDIGREE V.

Sir John William Ramsden, Bart.



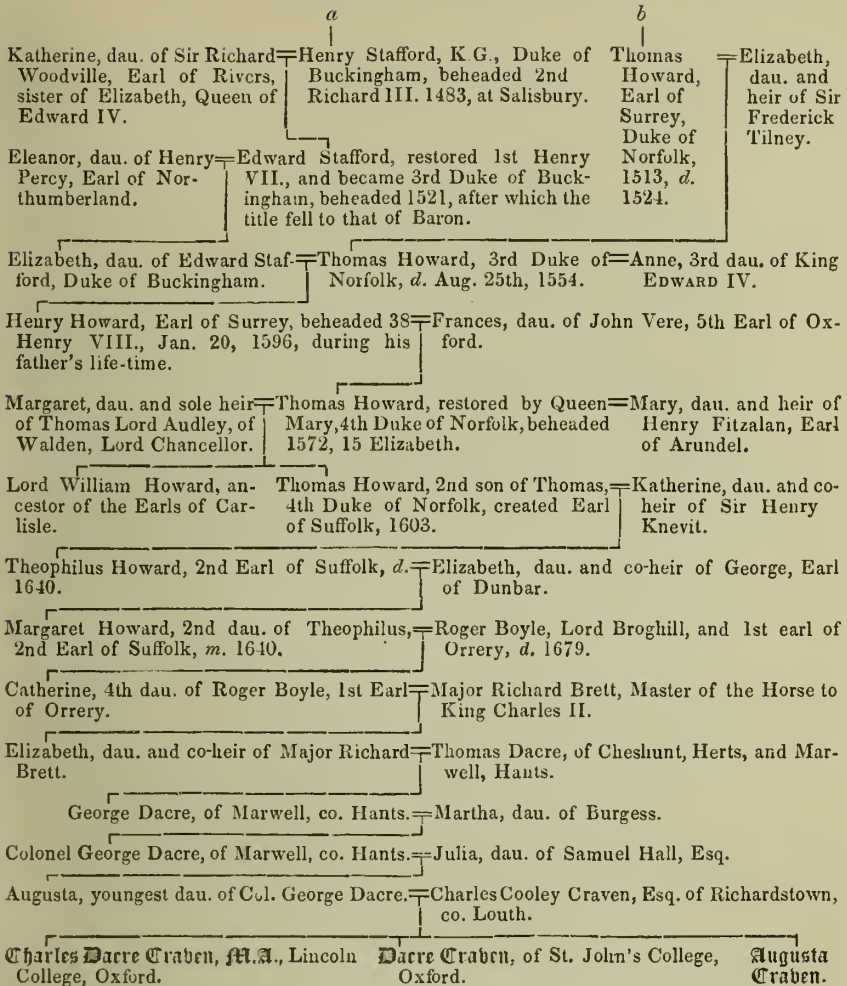
PEDIGREE V.

Mrs. Augusta Craven.



Mrs. Augusta Craven.

PEDIGREE VI.



PEDIGREE VII.

Family of Shann.

Margaret, eldest dau. of Philip the Bold, King of France, *m.* Sept. 8, 1299, *d.* 1317, 2nd wife. = Edward I., King of England, crowned Aug. 19, 1274, *d.* July, 7, 1307, buried in Westminster Abbey. = Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, married 1254, *d.* Dec. 27, 1290, 1st wife.

Edmund Plantagenet, of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, *b.* 1301, beheaded 1329, at Winchester. = Margaret, dau. of John, and sister and heir of Thos. Lord Wake. = Edward II., King of England, crowned Feb. 28, 1307-8, murdered Jan. 25, 1326-7, buried at Gloucester. = Isabel, dau. of Philip le Bel, King of France, *m.* Jan. 28, 1307-8, *d.* Aug. 22, 1357. = Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, *d.* at Monmouth, Dec. 7, 1295, buried at Tewkesbury. = Joan of Acres, *b.* 1272, *m.* 1st, 1290, and 2ndly, to Ralph de Monthermer.

Edward III., King of England, crowned Feb. 1, 1327, *d.* June 21, 1377, buried in Westminster Abbey. = Philippa, dau. of son of Richard, William, Earl of Ulster, Count of Hainault *d. v. p.* 1313. = John de Burgh, son of Richard, Earl of Ulster, *d. v. p.* 1313. = Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, *m.* 1st, Theobald de Vercun, and 2ndly, Sir Roger Damory. = William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, &c., murdered June 6, 1333. = Maud, dau. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, *m.* 2ndly, Sir Ralph Stafford.

Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, and Lord Wake, of Liddel, one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, *d.* Dec. 26, 1360. = Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, dau. and heir, *m.* 2ndly to William Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, *d.* July 8, 1385, buried at Stamford. = Edward, Prince of Wales, (the Black Prince) *b.* 1330, *d.* July 8, 1376, buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. = Blanch, co-heir of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, *b.* 1369, buried at London. = John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and King of Castile and Leon, K.G., 4th son, *d.* 1399. = Katherine, dau. of Sir Payn Roet, and relict of Sir Otho de Swinford, *d.* 1403. = Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, K.G., 2nd son, *d.* Oct. 17, 1368. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, *b.* 1332, *m.* 1352, *d.* in Dublin, 1363.

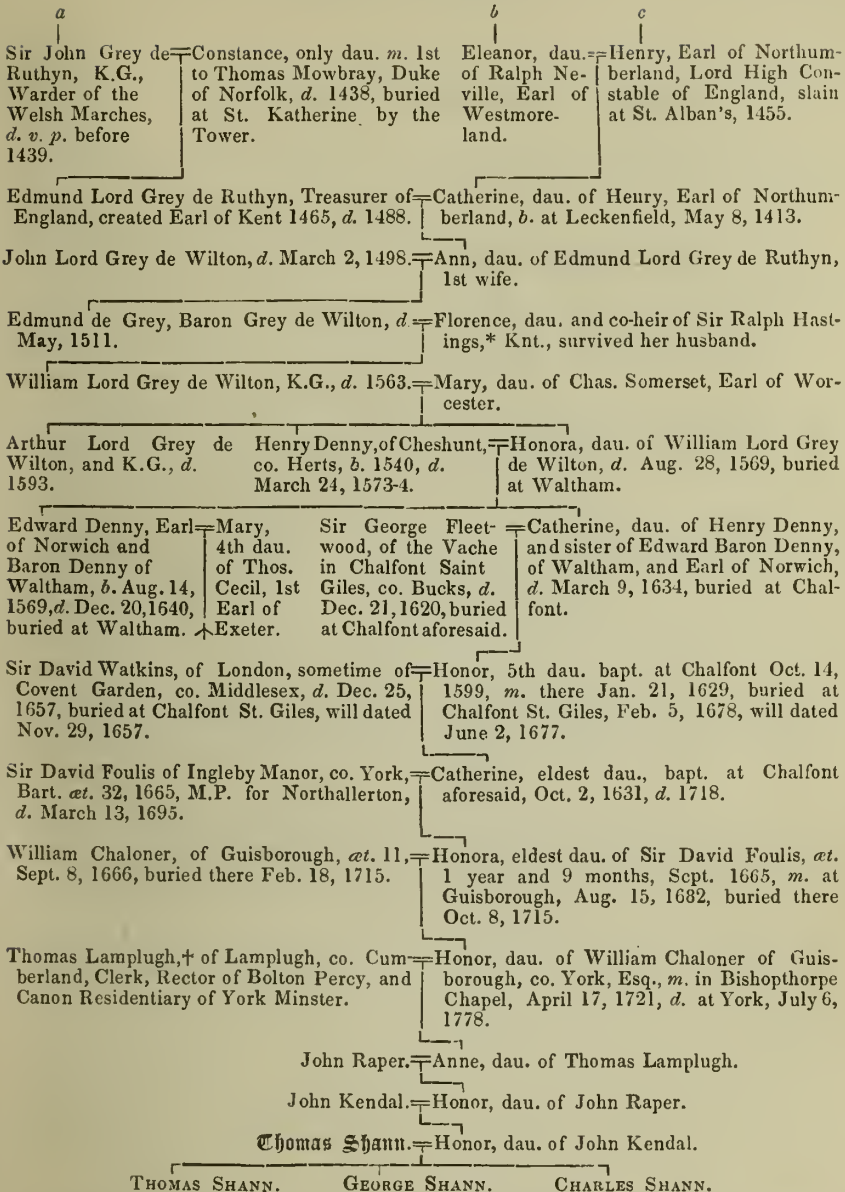
Richard II., King of England, crowned July 16, 1377, murdered Feb. 14, 1399, buried at Westminster Abbey. = Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Lord of Wigmore, *d.* 1381, buried at Wigmore. = Philippa, only child and heir, *b.* Aug. 16, 1355.

John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, K.G., beheaded at Pleshy, co. Essex, 1400. = Elizabeth, *m.* 2ndly, Sir John Cornwall, Kt., Lord Fanhope, *d.* 1426. = Henry IV., King of England, crowned Oct. 13, 1399, *d.* March 20, 1412, buried at Canterbury. = Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and Earl Marshal of England, K.G., *d.* Oct. 21, 1426, buried at Staindrop, co. Durham. = Joan de Beaufort, *m.* 1st, Sir Robert Ferrars, *d.* 1140. = Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur), son and heir apparent of Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland, slain at Shrewsbury, 1403. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March.

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Family of Shann.

PEDIGREE VII.

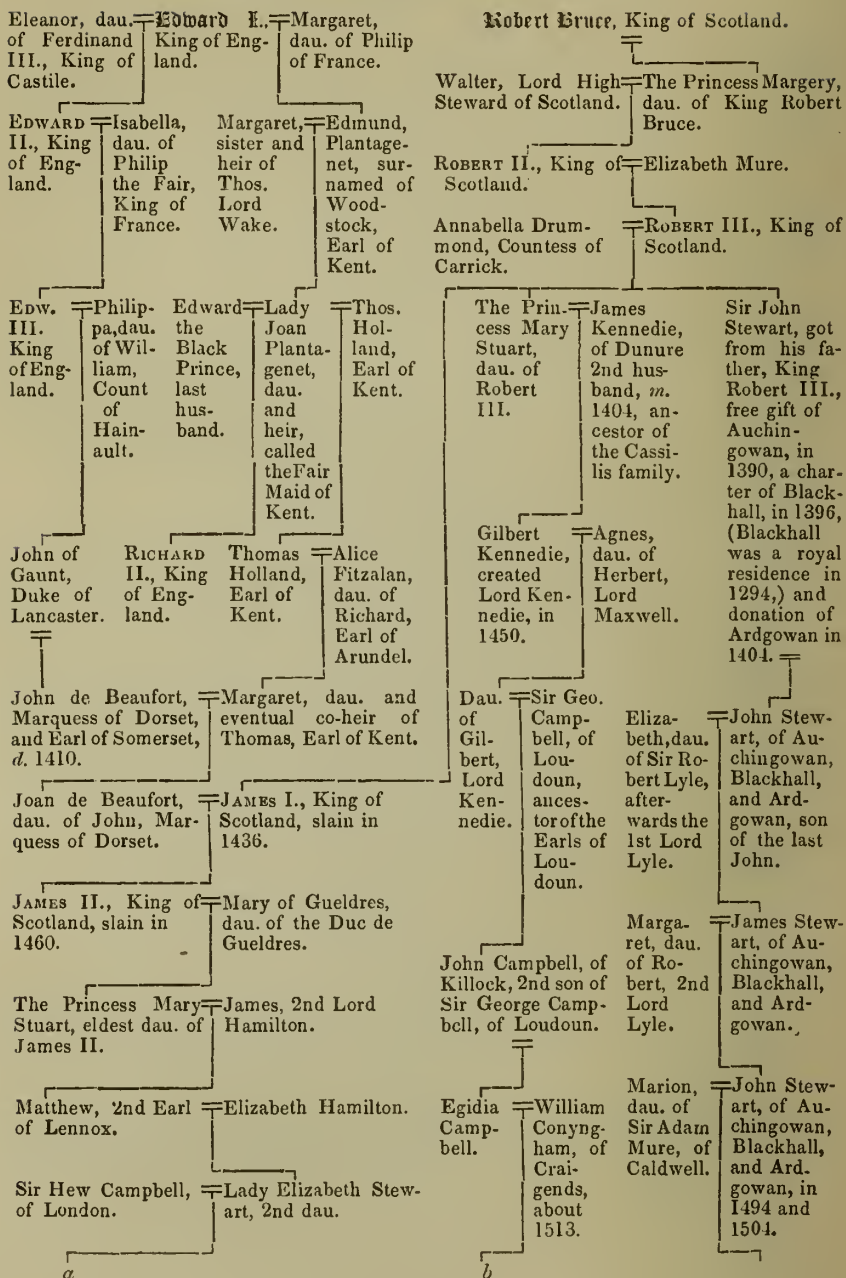


* Sir Ralph Hastings, Master of the Horse to King Edward IV., and brother of William, Lord Hastings, was great grandson of William Chichele, brother of Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Founder of All Souls College, Oxford.

† Grandson of Thomas Lamplugh, Archbishop of York.

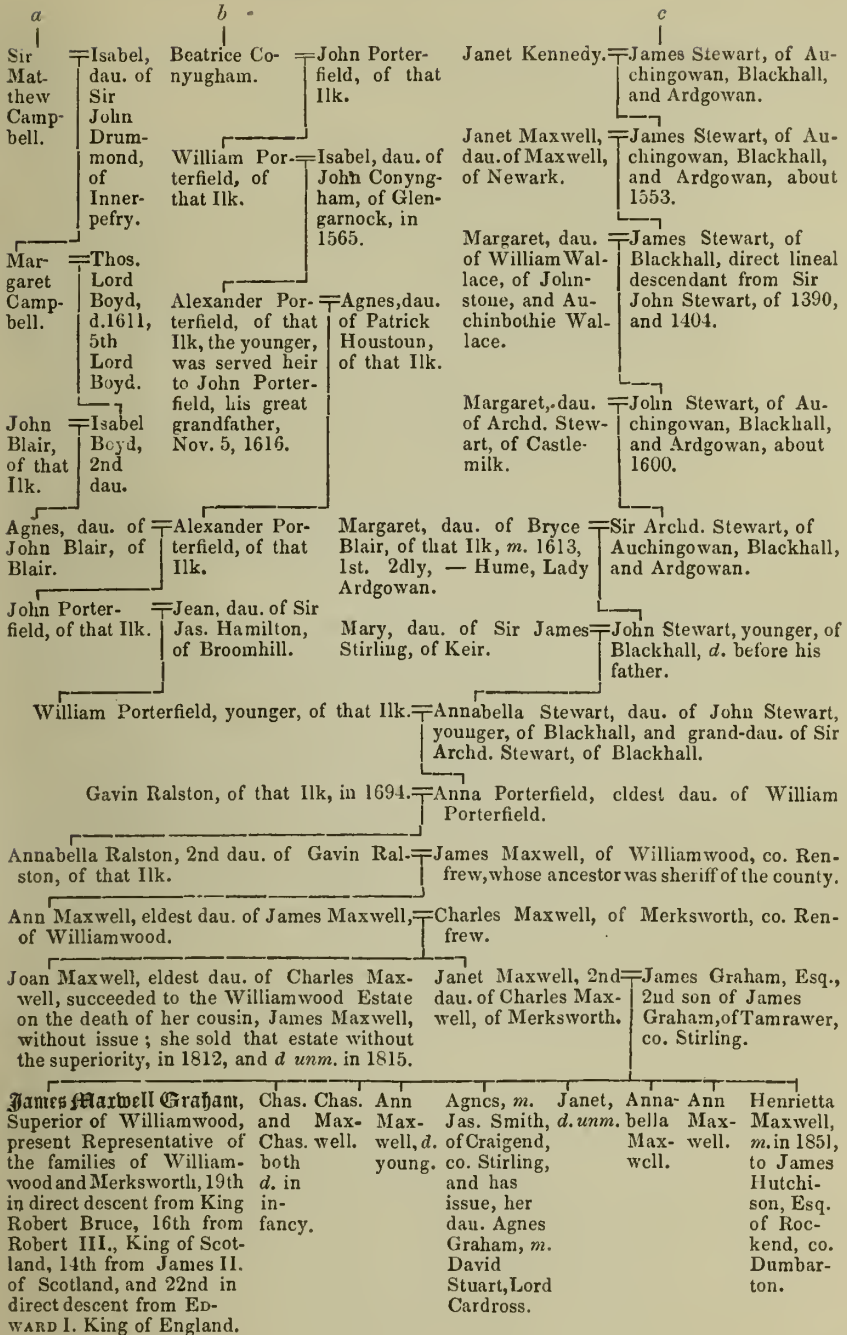
P E D I G R E E V I I I .

James Maxwell Graham, Esq.



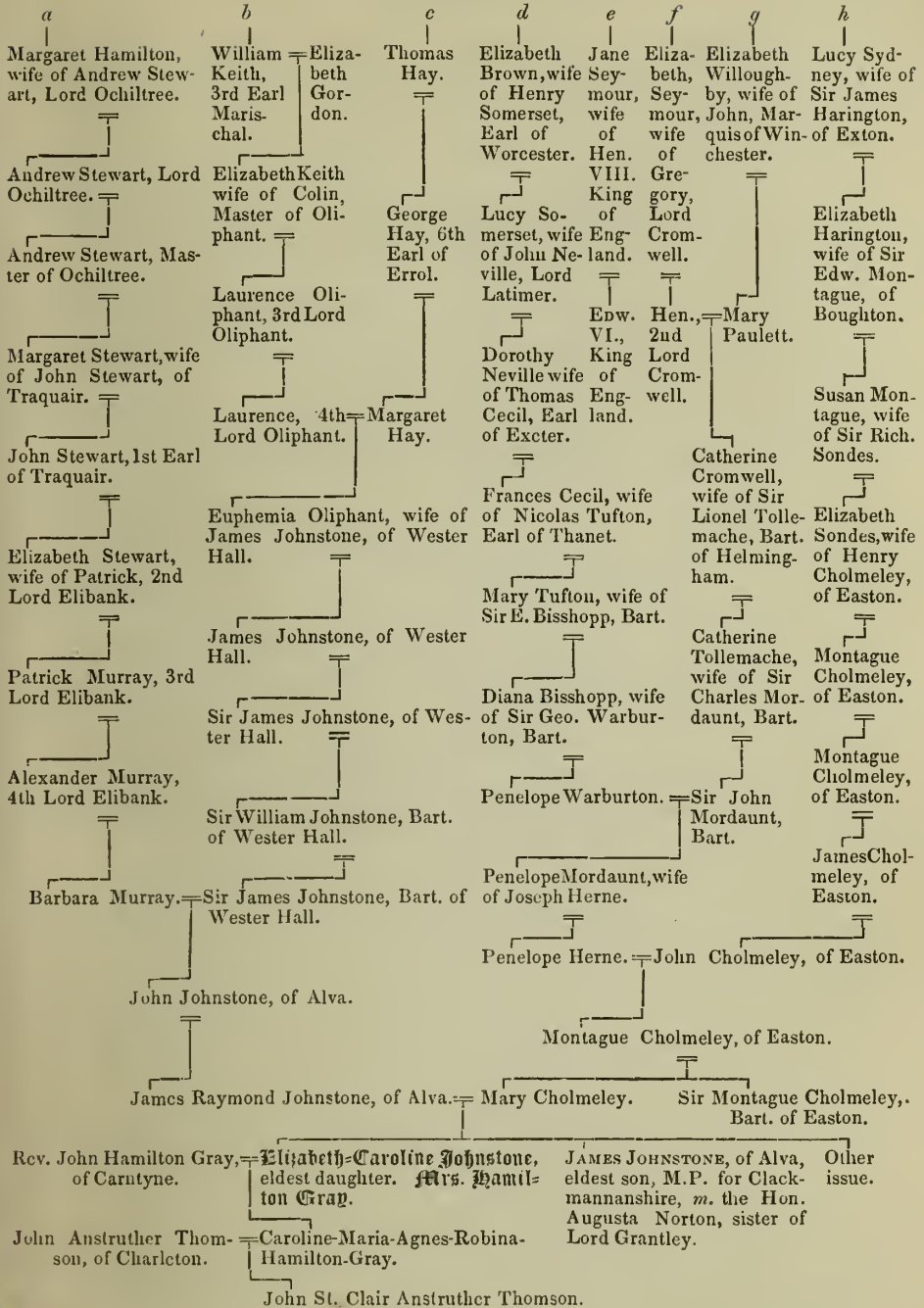
James Maxwell Graham, Esq.

PEDIGREE VIII.



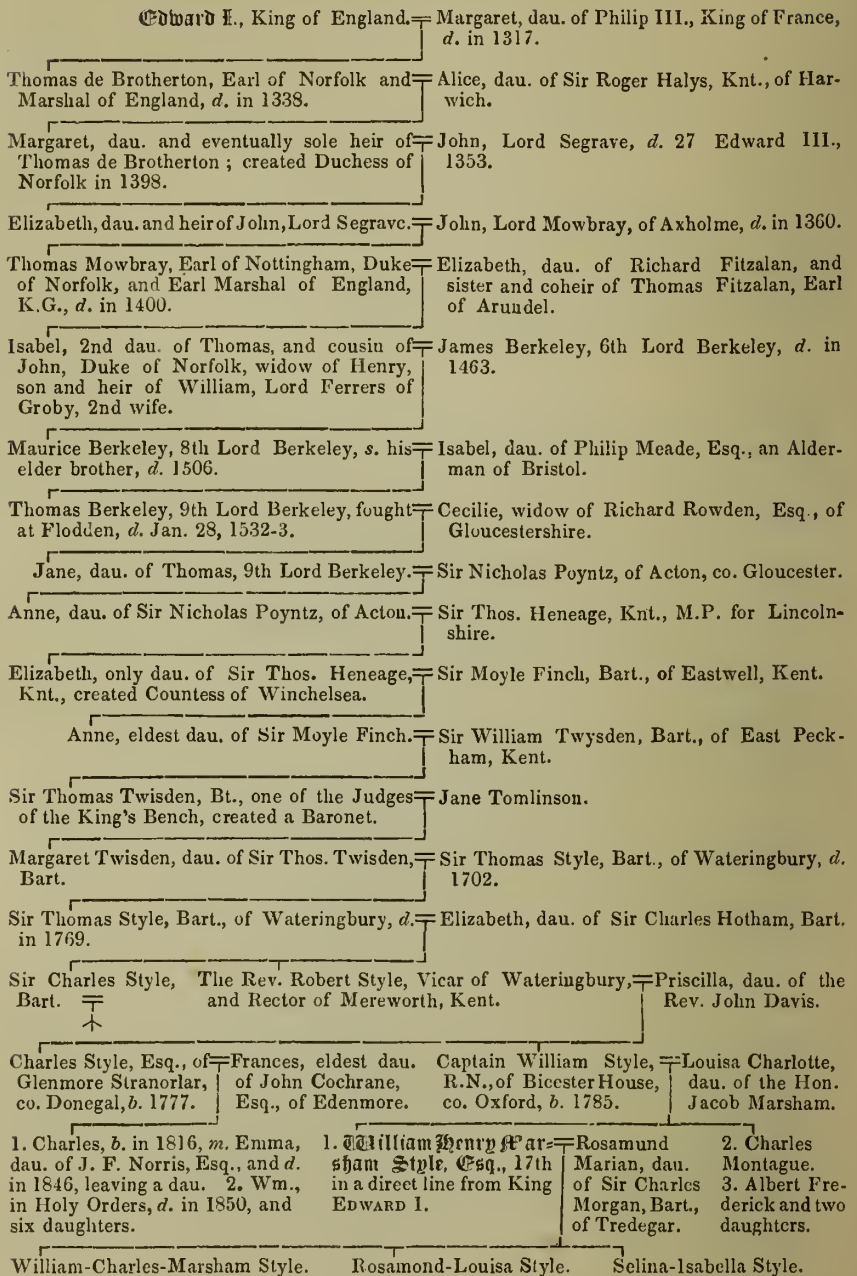
Mrs. Hamilton Gray.

PEDIGREE IX.



P E D I G R E E X.

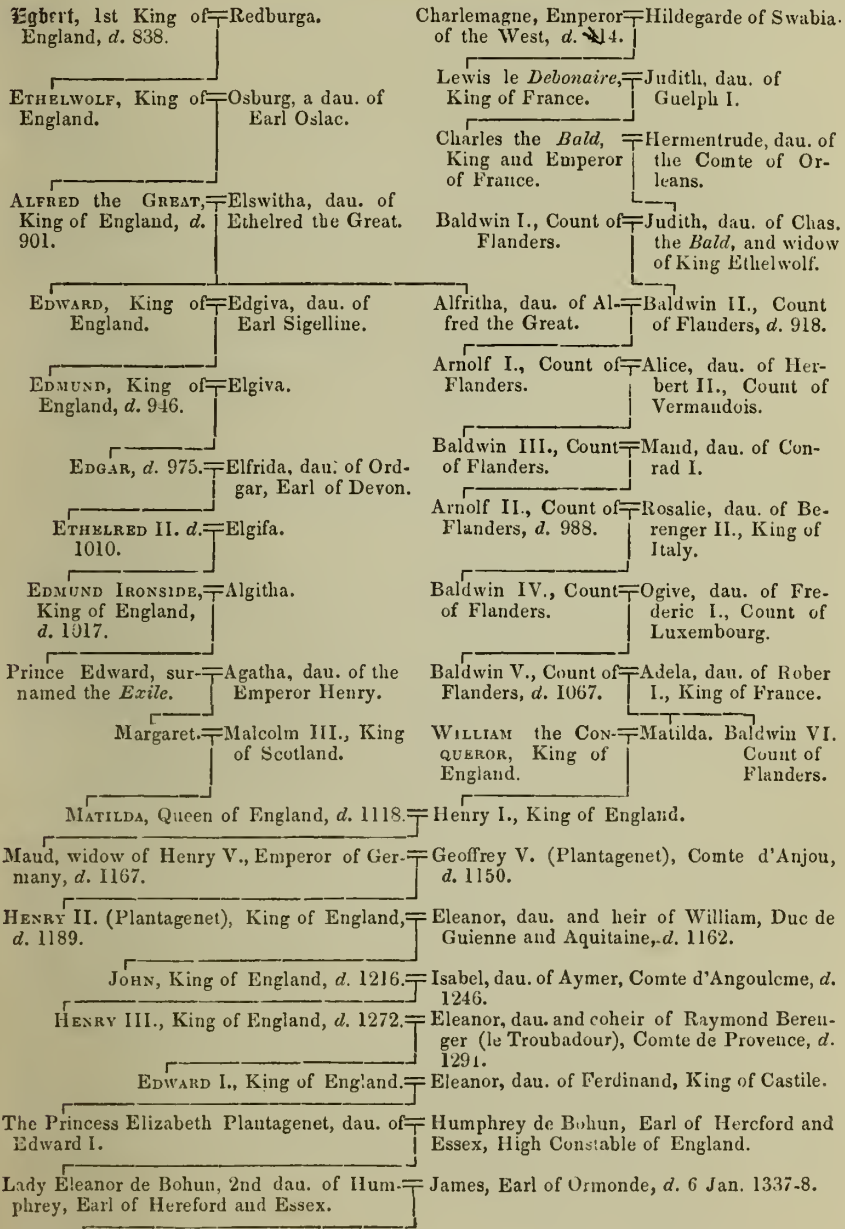
William Henry Marsham Style, Esq.



PEDIGREE XI.

Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., of Kimmel and Dinorben.

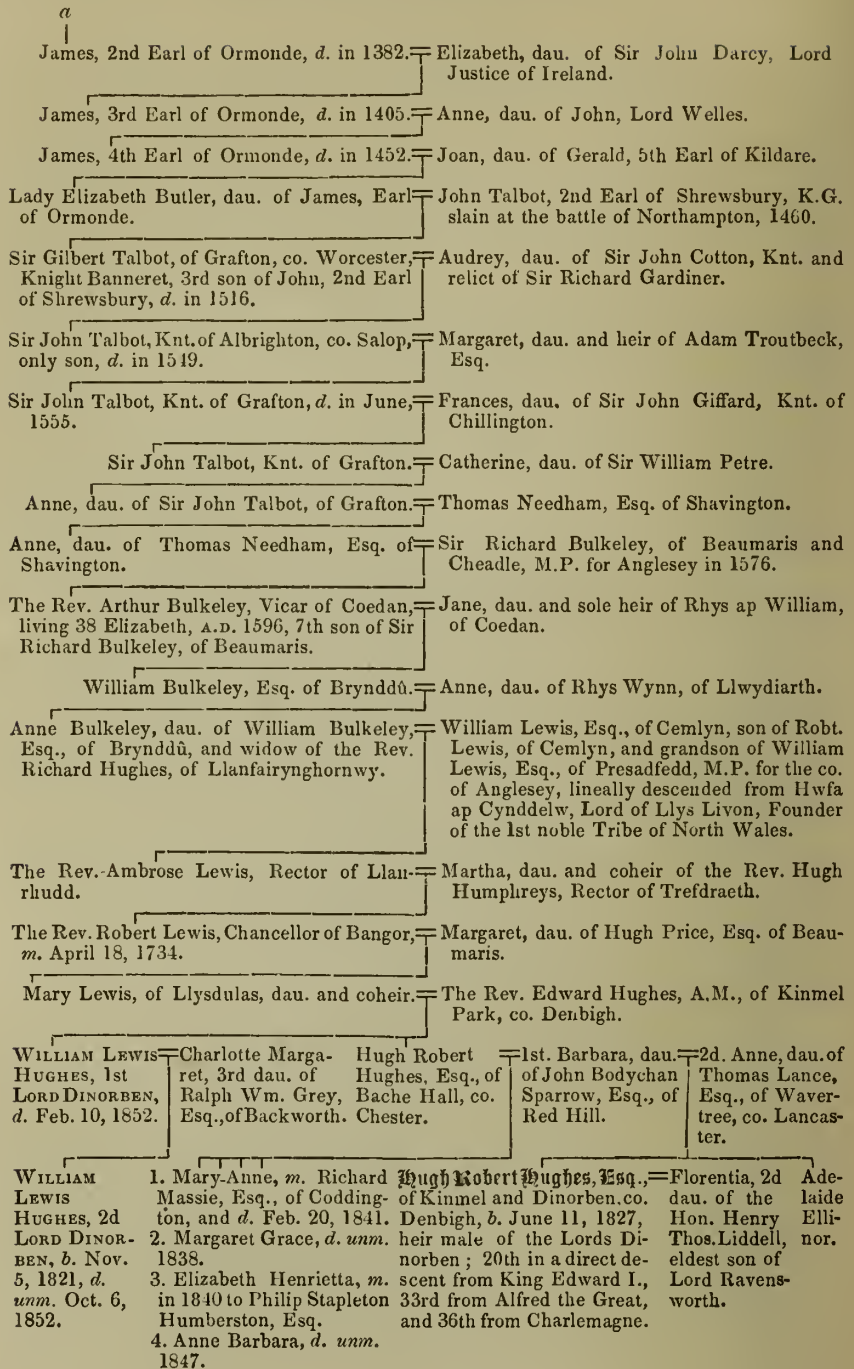
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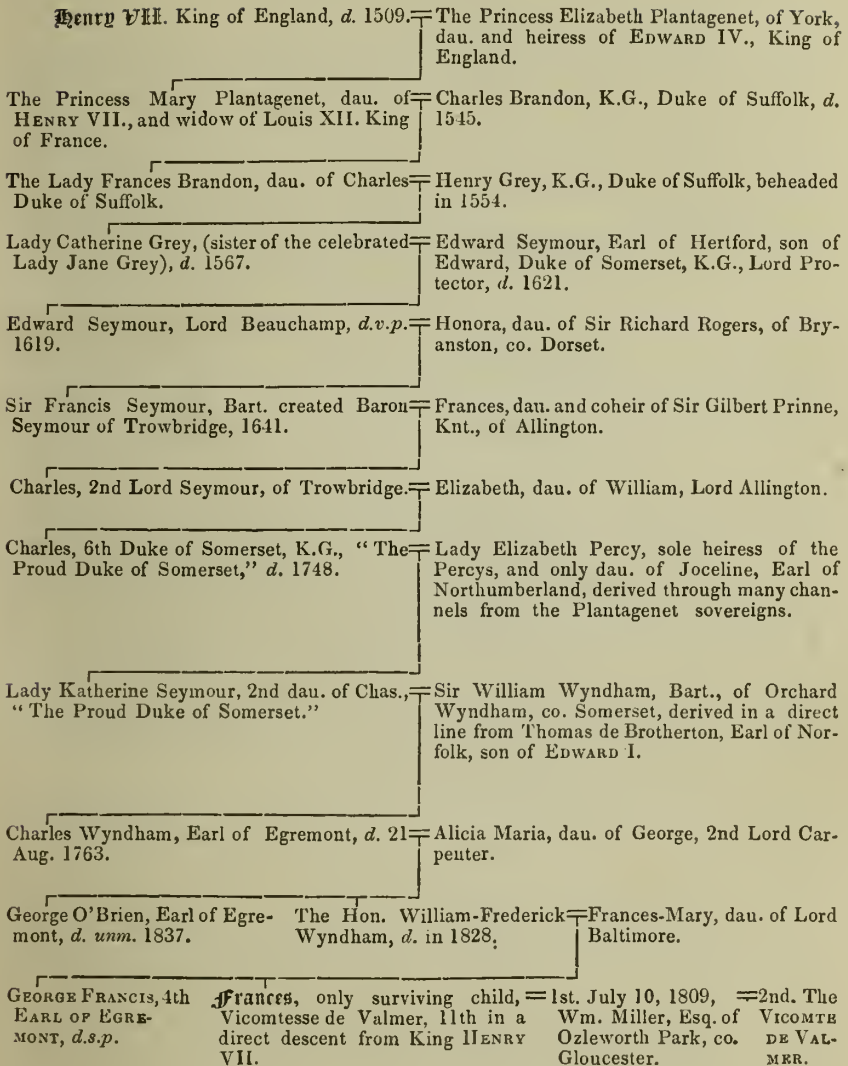
d

Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq.



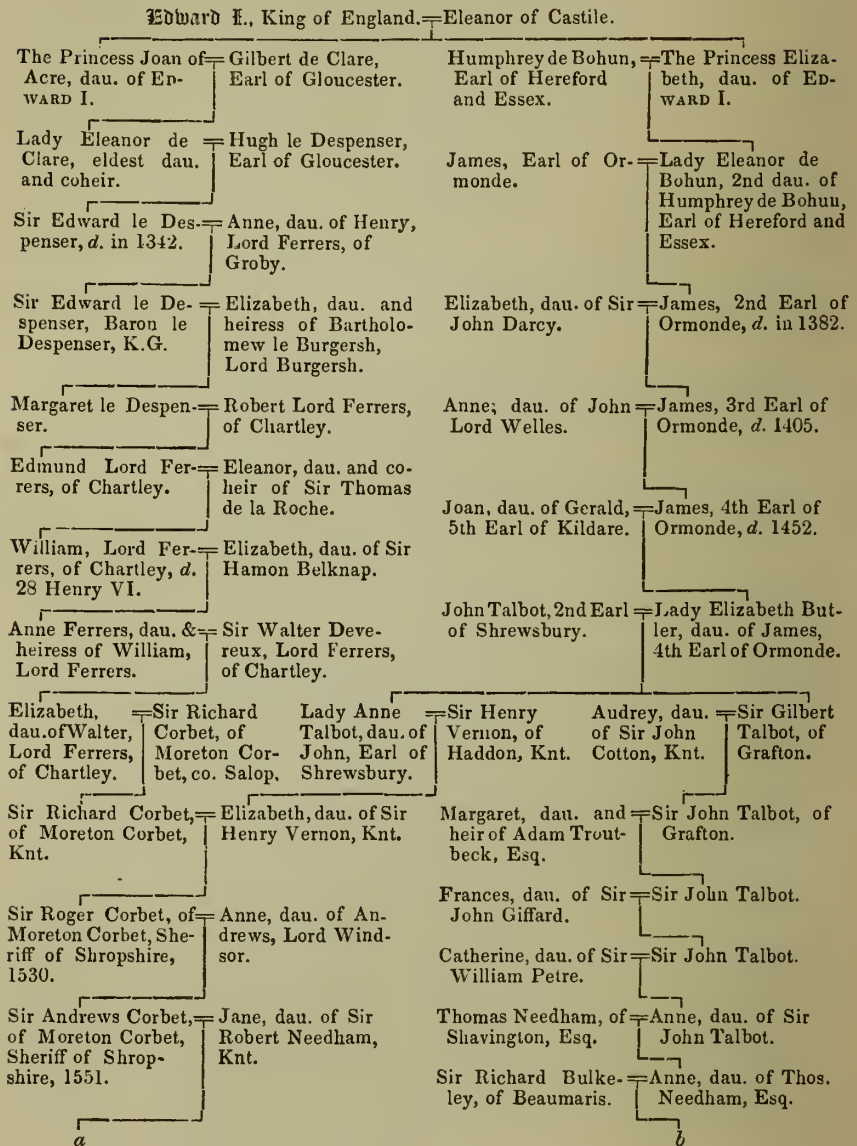
PEDIGREE XII.

Vicomtesse de Valmer.

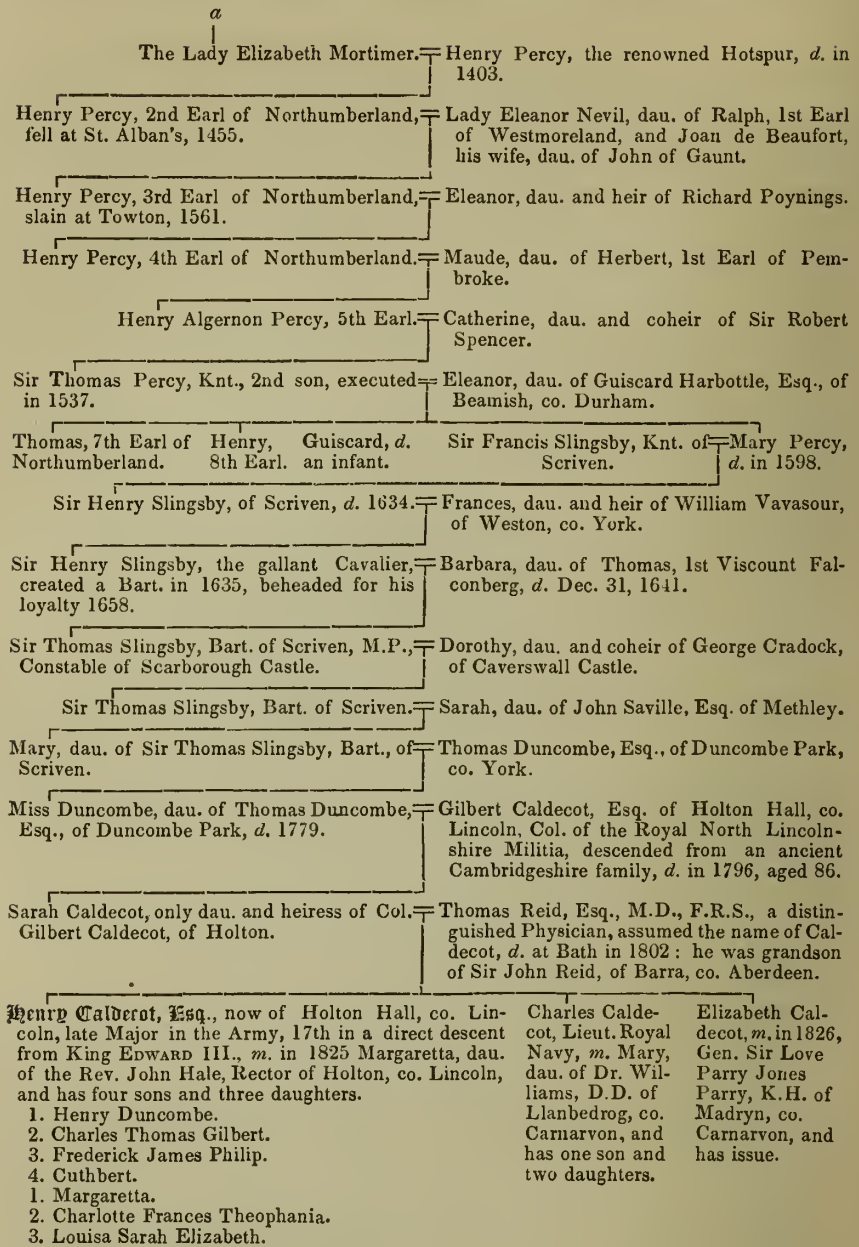


PEDIGREE XIII.

Thomas Love Duncombe Jones Parry, Esq.

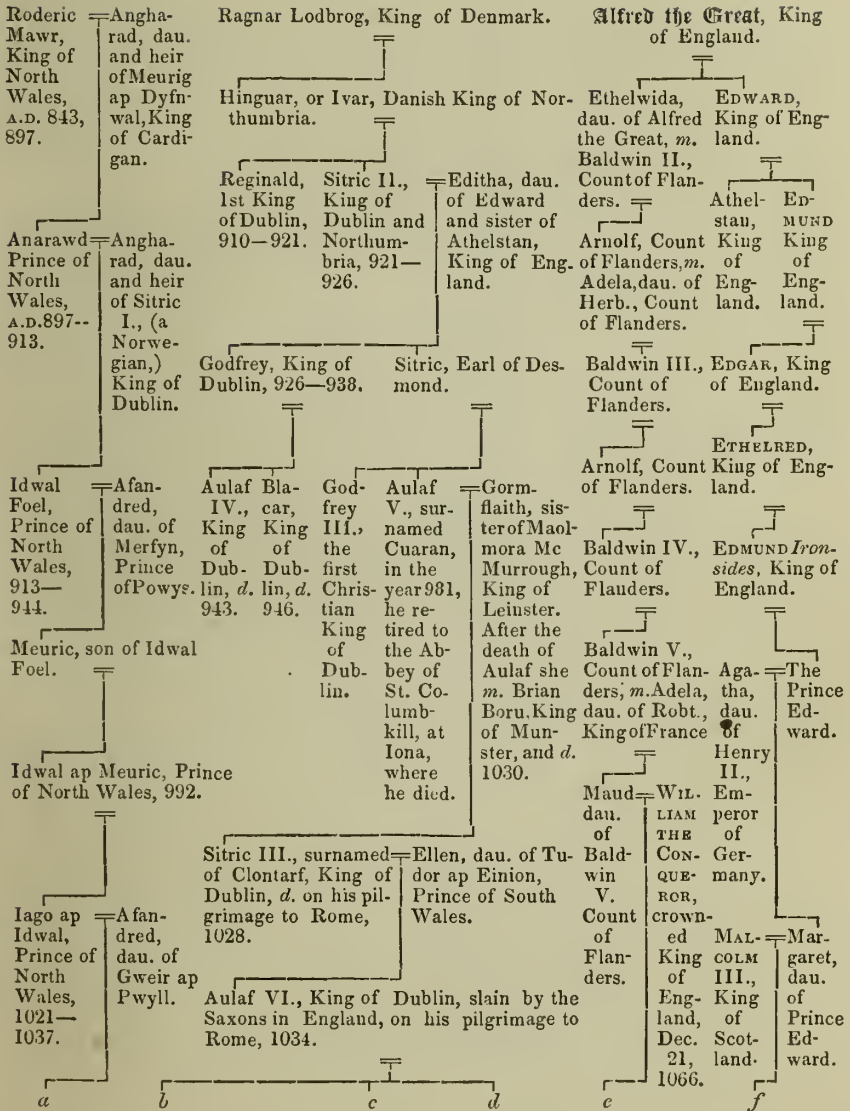


PEDIGREE XIV. Major Caldecot, of Holton, co. Lincoln.

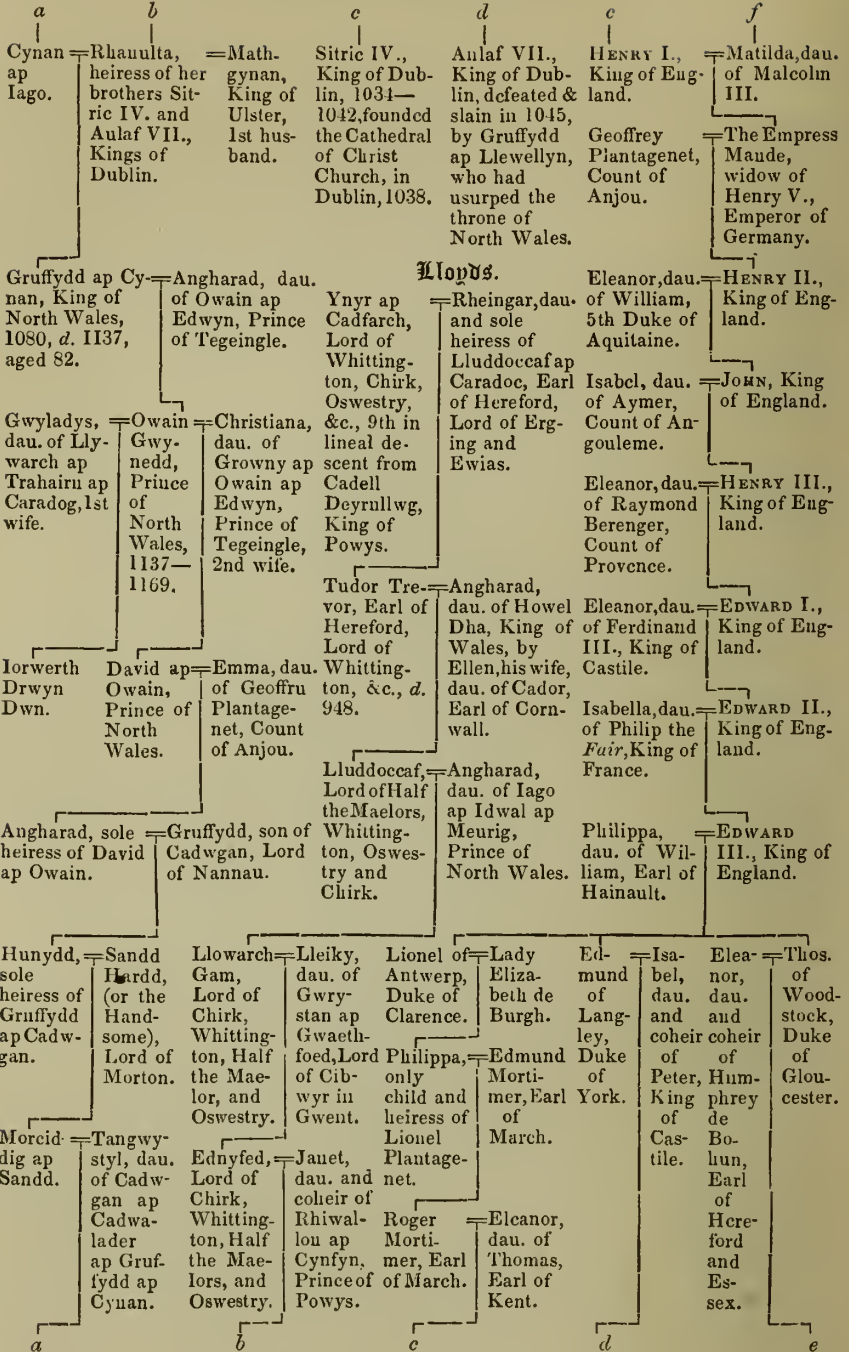


PEDIGREE XV.

Julia Boude Lloyd.

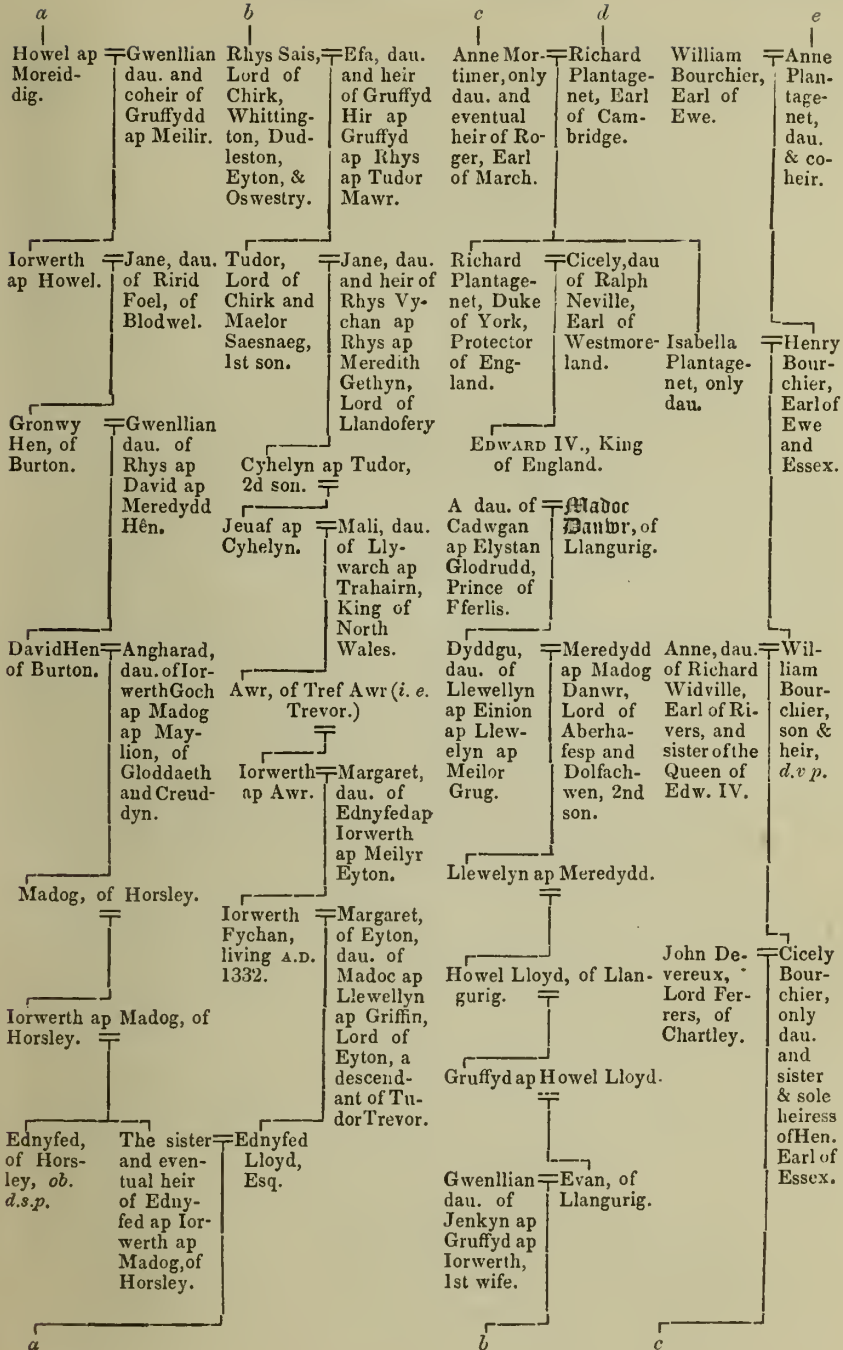


Julia Boude Lloyd.

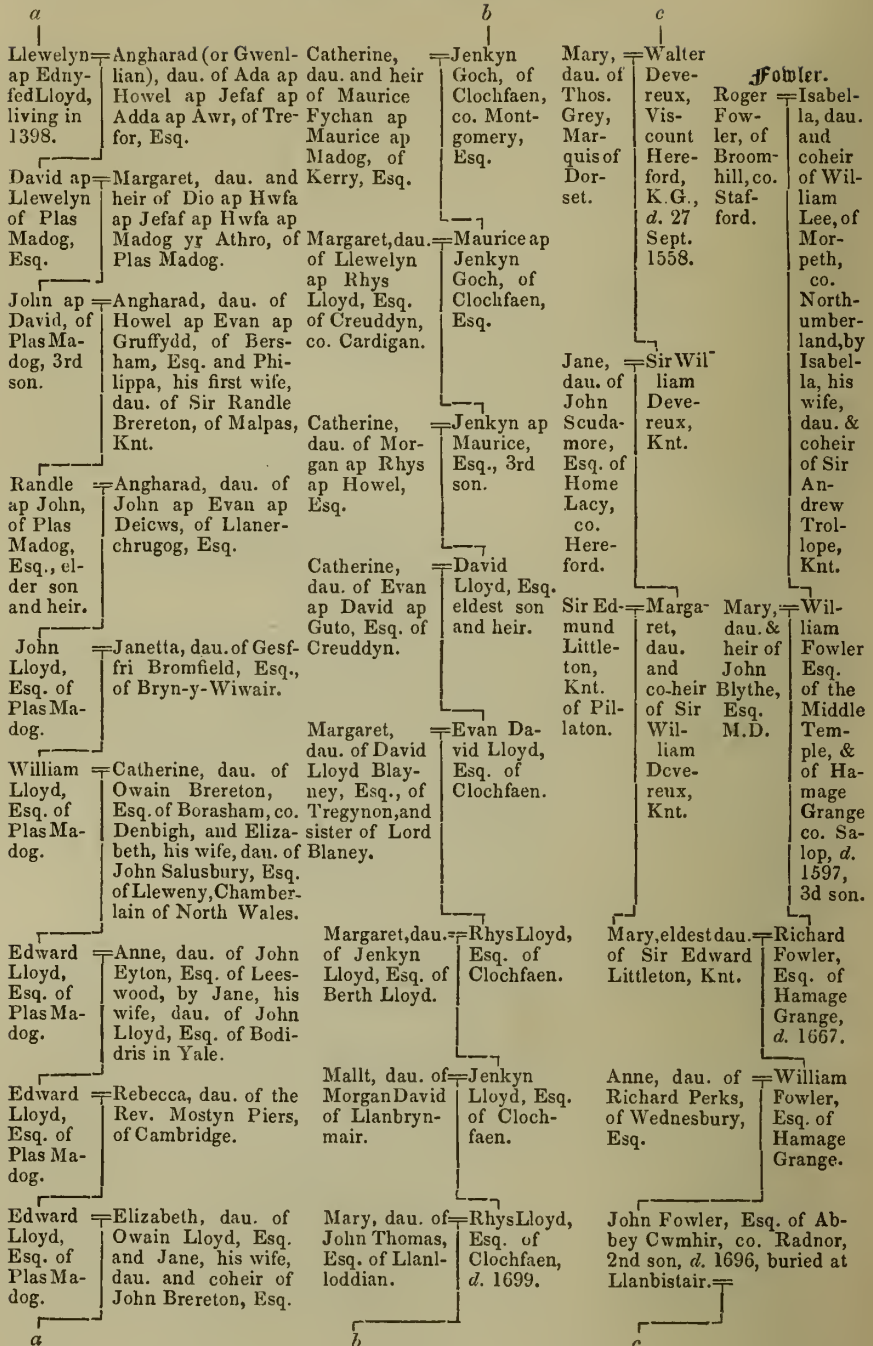


Julia Boude Lloyd.

PEDIGREE XV.

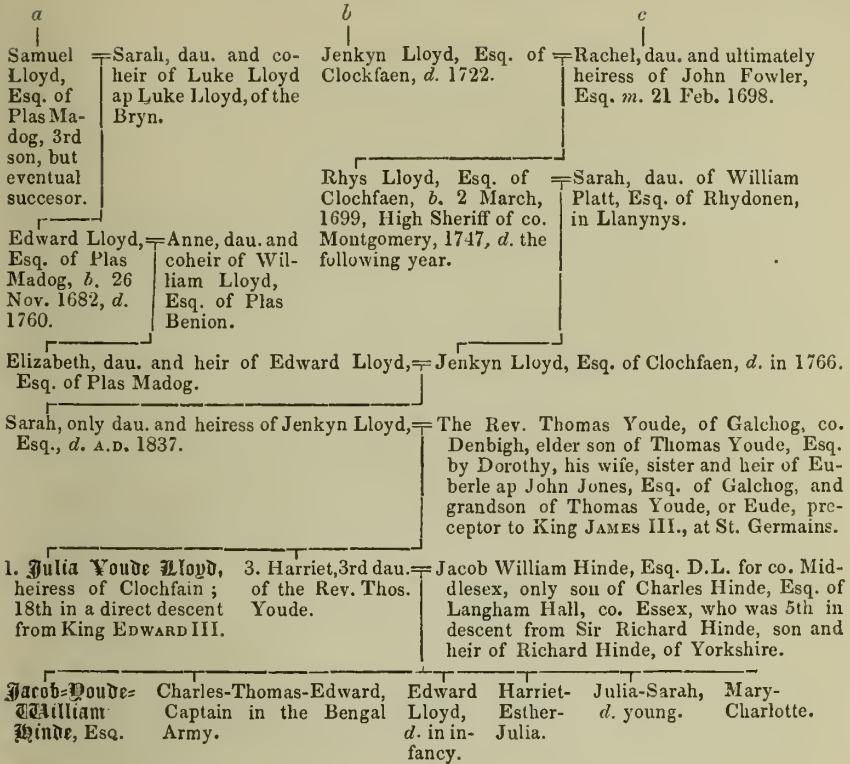


Julia Boude Lloyd.



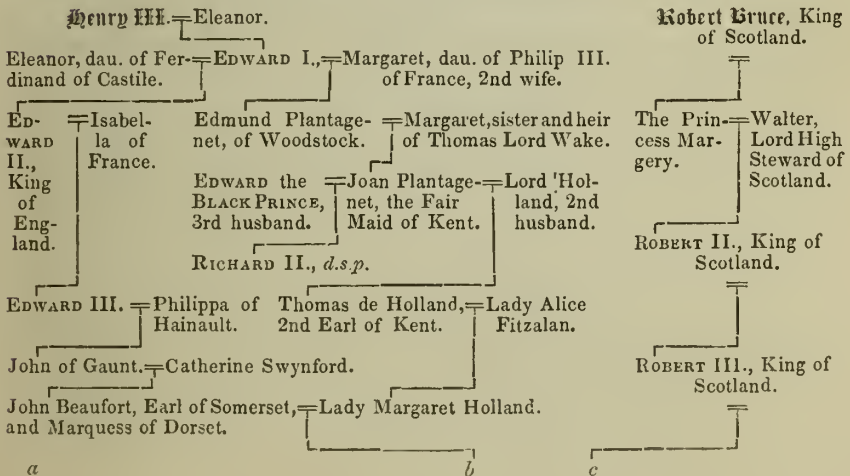
Julia Youde Lloyd.

PEDIGREE XV.

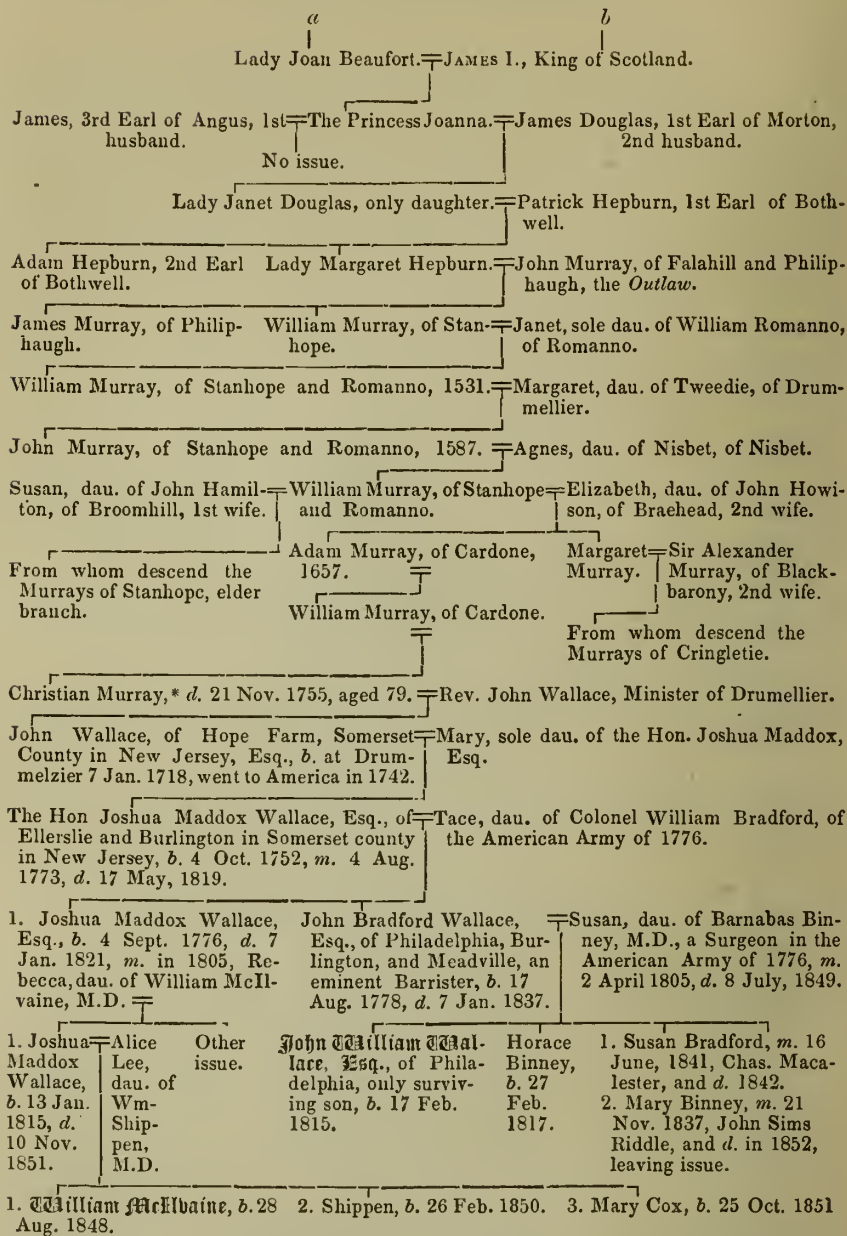


PEDIGREE XVI.

Wallace, of Philadelphia.



Wallace, of Philadelphia.



* Extract from the Register of Marriages in the Parish of Drummelzier, co. Peebles, Scotland:—"Mr. John Wallace, Minister at Drummellier, and Christian Murray, lawful daughter to the deceased William Murray, of Cardon."

Sir Charles Edmund Isham, Bart.

Edward I. King of England, = Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III.
d. 7 July, 1307. King of Castile.

The Princess Elizabeth, dau. of Edward I., = Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and
and widow of John, Earl of Holland. Essex, slain at Boroughbridge, 1321.

William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, = Elizabeth, dau. of Bartholomew de Badles-
K.G., *d.* in 1360. mere, and widow of Edmund Mortimer.

Lady Elizabeth, dau. of William de Bohun, = Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, beheaded
Earl of Northampton, K.G. 21 Richard II.

Thomas, Lord = Lady Elizabeth Fitzalan, = Sir Robert Goushill, Knt. of Heveringham.
Mowbray, Earl | dau. and coheir of Richard,
Marshal. ↑ Earl of Surrey.

Joan, dau. and coheir of Sir Robert Goushill, = Thomas, Lord Stanley, K.G., *d.* in 1458-9.
of Heveringham.

Sir William Stanley, K.G., of Holt, (2nd son of Thomas, Lord Stanley), Chamberlain to
HENRY VII.

Jane, dau. of Sir William Stanley, K.G. = Sir John Warburton, of Warburton and Arley,
Knight of the body to Henry VII., *d.* 15
Henry VIII.

Sir Piers Warburton, Knt. of Warburton and = Elizabeth, dau. and eventual heiress of Rich-
Arley, eldest son, *d.* 5 June, 4 Edward VI. ard Winnington, of Winnington.

Jane, eldest dau. of Sir Piers Warburton, Knt. = Sir William Brereton, Knt. of Brereton,
buried there, 4 Sept. 1559.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Brereton, = Thomas Venables, Esq., Baron of Kinderton,
Knt., *d.* June, 1591, buried at Meddewich. *d.* 8 Dec. 1606, *Inq. p. m.*, 4 Jac.

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Venables, Baron = Sir Thomas Egerton, eldcst son of Viscount
of Kinderton. Ellesmere.

Mary, dau. and coheir of Sir Thos. Egerton. = Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, *d.* in 1671.

Vere, dau. of Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stone- = Sir Justinian Isham, 2nd Bart. of Lamport.
leigh.

Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of Lamport, M.P. = Elizabeth, only dau. of Sir Edmund Turnor.
for Northamptonshire, *d.* in 1730.

The Rev. Euseby Isham, 3rd son, *m.* in 1739; = Mary, dau. of the Rev. Matthew Pantling,
he was Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford. D.D., Master of Pembroke College.

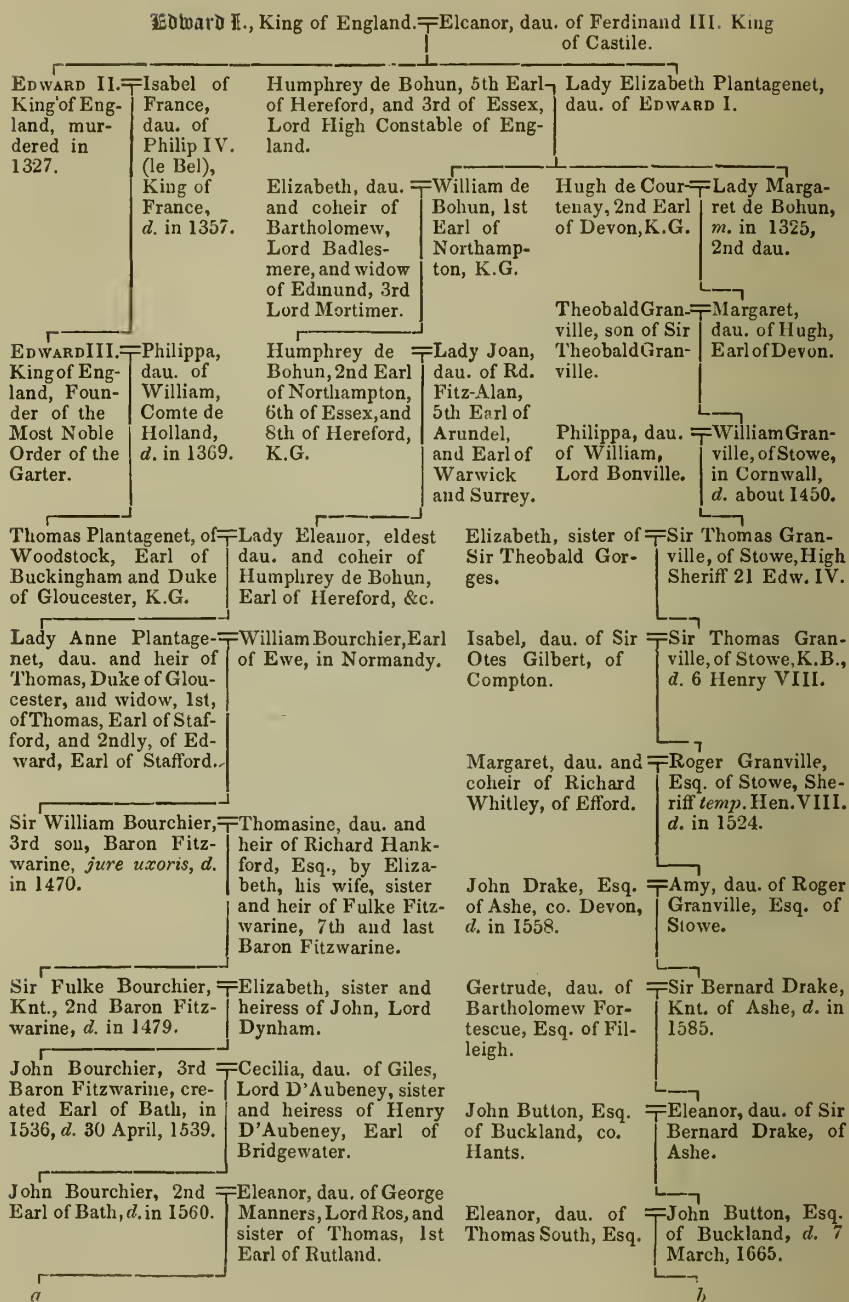
Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of Lamport, heir = Susannah, dau. of Henry Barret, Esq.
to his uncle, *d.* 1 April, 1818.

Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of Lamport, *d.* in = Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Samuel Close,
April, 1845. of Drumbanagher.

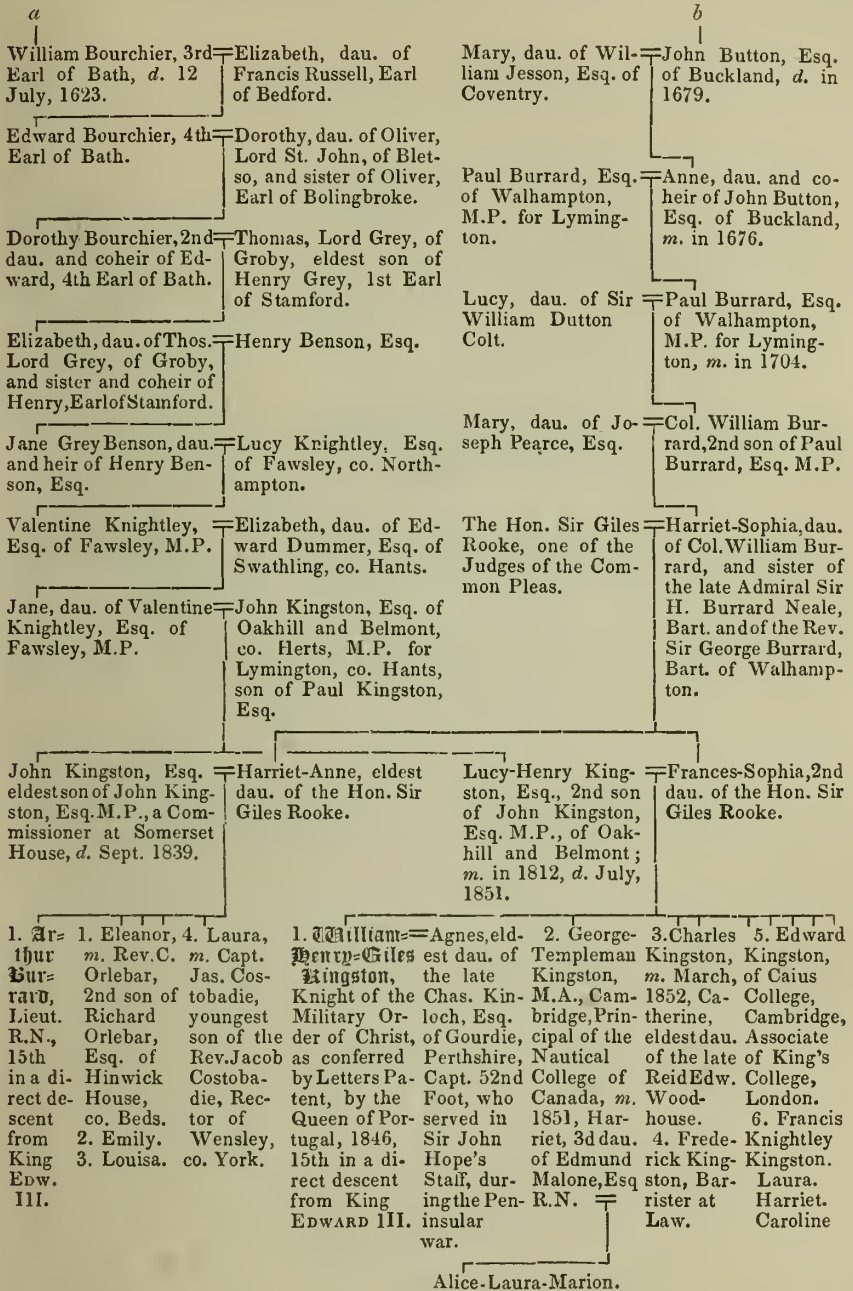
Sir Charles Edmund Isham, BART. of Lam- = Emily, youngest dau. of the late Right Hon.
port; 18th in a direct descent from King Mr. Justice Vaughan.
EDWARD I.

PEDIGREE XVIII.

Royal Descent of Kingston.

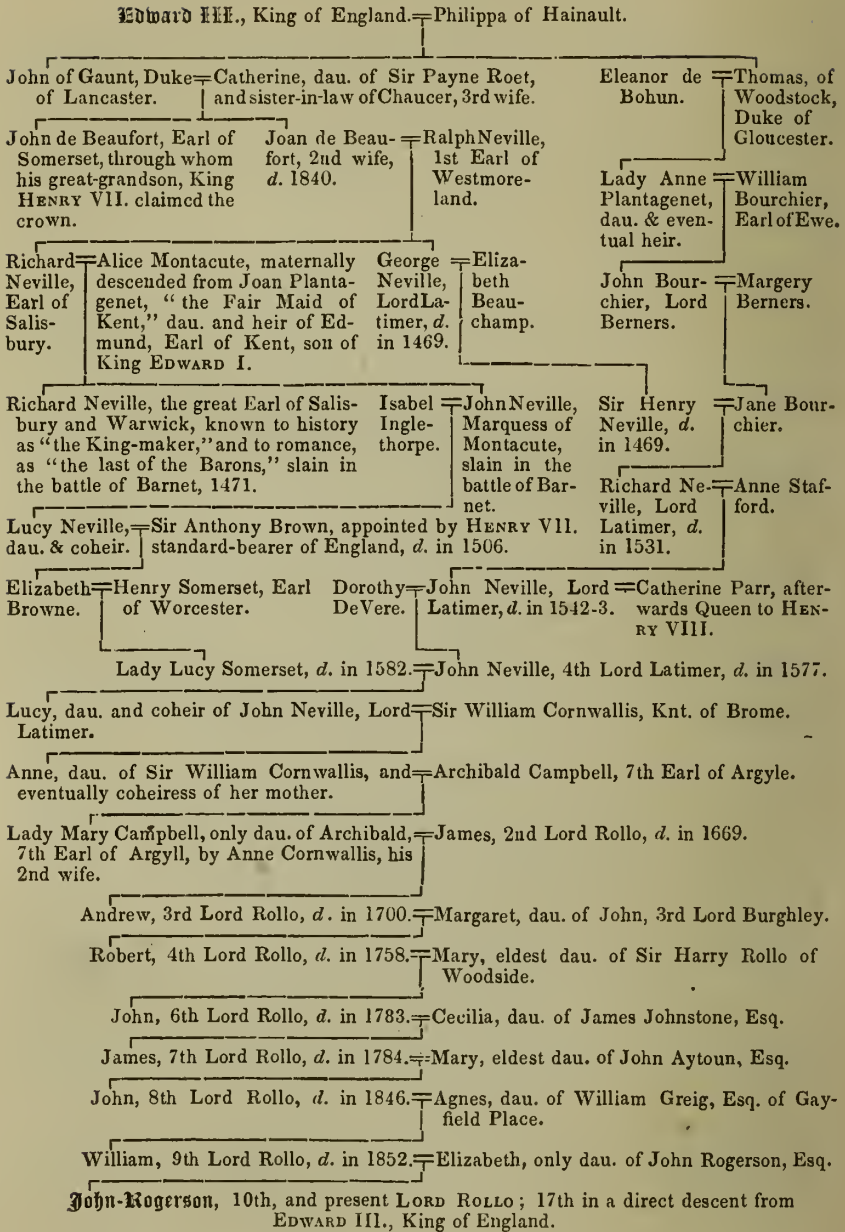


William-Henry-Giles Kingston. PEDIGREE XVIII.

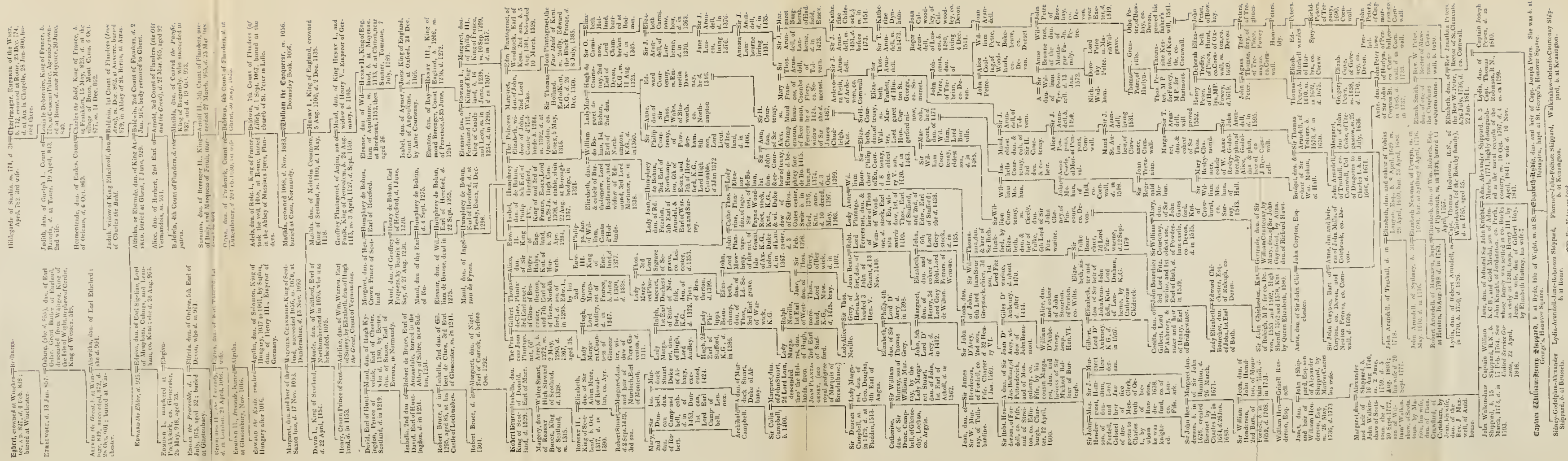


PEDIGREE XIX.

John Rogerson, Lord Rollo.



Captain William Henry Shippard, and Elizabeth Lydia, his wife.



For Notes see back

Captain Joseph Shippard, b. at Brade, Isle of Wight, m. at St. George's, Hanover Square. She was b. at Sidney-Godolphus-Alexander Shippard, b. at Brussels.

Captain William-Henry Shippard, and Elizabeth-Lydia, his wife.

* *Walkinshaw.*

† *Shippard.*

Dangelus filius Juidicis de Lereax (now Dumbartonshire), exchanged=Matilda, his land of Knoek, co. Renfrew, for the lands of WALKINSHAW, A.D. 1234.

James Walkinshaw, of Little Fulwood, = Miss Walkinshaw, heiress of that ilk.

Patrick Walkinshaw, =

John Walkinshaw, of that ilk, 1511, = Margaret Fleming.

John Walkinshaw, of that ilk, 1532, = Margaret Maxwell, of Newark.

John Walkinshaw, of that ilk, 1604 & 1616, = Janet Houston, of that ilk.

Patrick Walkinshaw, John Walkinshaw, Laird of Barrow, = Margaret Paulds, *m.* d. 1636. = field, Baillie of Glasgow, 1656. = 12 Sept. 1648.

John Walkinshaw, = Margaret Hamilton, of Orbiston, = John, of Barrow field, 1st row field, 1st William = Marion, dau. of Thomas Craufurd, of Carsturn son, shaw, of James, of that Scotsoun, co. Ren- Ilk, 2nd son, purchased few, b. 17 Jan. 1658, his cousin, 3rd son, *m.* Gavin Walkinshaw, 1683, in 1695, d. in 1715.

(Gavin Walkinshaw, = Beatrice Maule, of Panmure, = John, = Isabella-Ballegie, 1696, engaged with his cousin of d. 12 May, 1767, Barrowfield, in the affair of 1715.

John Craufurd = Robina d. at Newcas shaw, *m.* the 10 Jan. 1763 1719.

John Walkinshaw, of Scotsoun, b. in 1696, engaged with his cousin of d. 12 May, 1767, Barrowfield, in the affair of 1715.

Col. John Walkinshaw Craufurd, *sq.* (see *Burke's Commoners*), Art. Craufurd = Margaret, dau. and heir, d. 20 = Alexander Shippard, d. 20 Sept. 1777.

The Shippards were of Bedfordshire, as early as 1327, *temp.* Edward III. They were of Maulden, co. Beds; and in the reign of Elizabeth, when the estate of Lidcot, co. Bucks, had been acquired by that family, Baldwin Shippard was assessed to the provisions of the Royal Household, in 1599, at £2 13s. 9d., and Thomas Sheppard at £3 17s. 1d., for lands, late Elmes, and £5 7s. 9d., for the grounds, late Pigoits. After the death of Elizabeth Elmes, (she was living in 1548), her dower and the rest of the lands of the Pigoits here, passed by purchase to the Shippards. The Shippards had resided here in the reign of Henry VIII., for in 1543, William Sheppard, of Lidcot, is mentioned in a will of John Deverell, of Swanbourne, and died in 1545. The manor and demesne which Cole mentions as reputed to be about £400 per annum, continued, in 1760, in possession of a descendant of the same family, who followed the profession of the Law, and acted as Deputy Sheriff for many years, and from whom it devolved on his descendant, Sir Francis Cotton Sheppard, Bart. There was an Alexander Sheppard, LL.D., Vicar of Sutton, co. Bucks, and Vicar of Whichurch, installed 2 Feb. 1599.

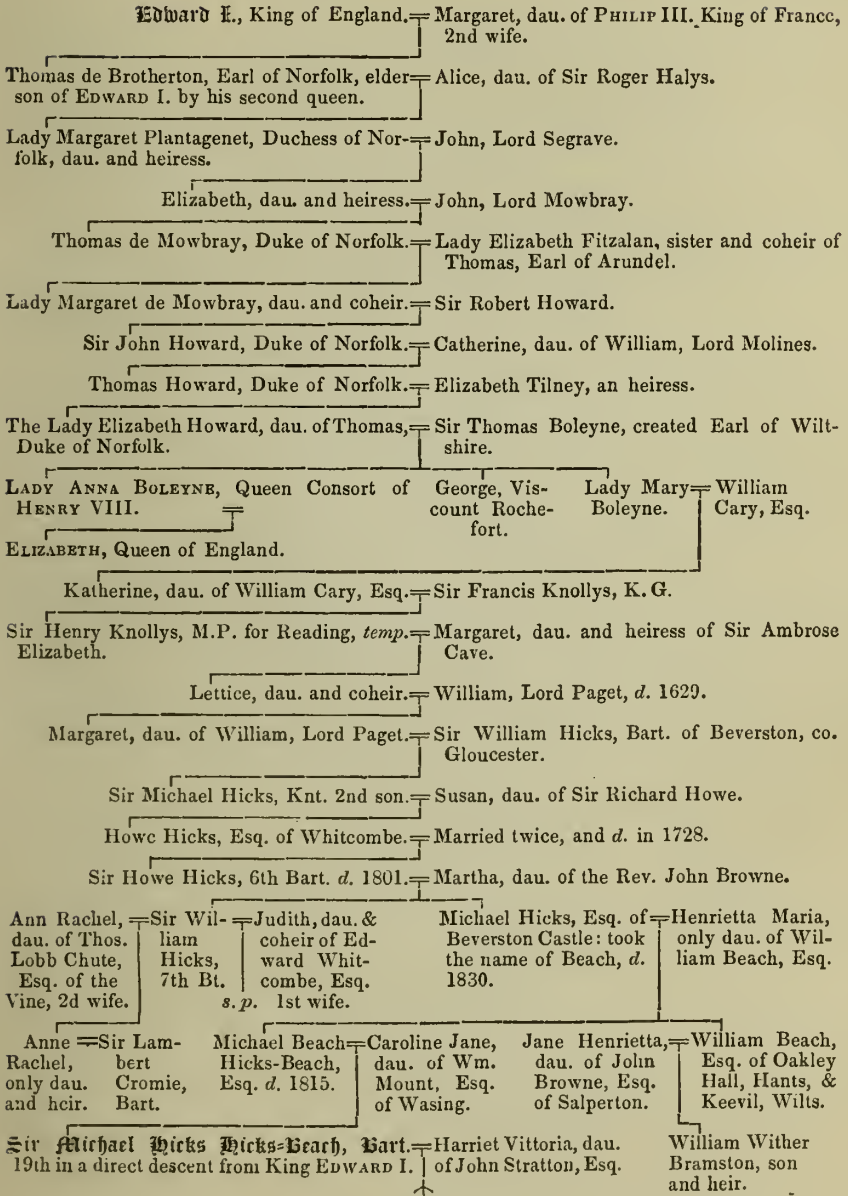
The Shippards appear to have reached Scotland during the civil wars of Charles and Cromwell. The present spelling of the name was adopted in 1777.

Alexander Shippard, said to have been a friend = Marion Cairns, and relative of Dr. Pitcairn, the Latin poet. = *m.* 1702.

John Shippard, b. 20 Dec = Janet Henderson, *m.* 26 May, 1711, d. 1755. = 1736, buried 10 1773.

† Sir John Childeock's wife, Katharine Lumley, was dau. of Ralph, Lord Lumley, by Eleanor, dau. of Sir John Nevill, Lord of Raby, descended through Audley, from King Edward I. + Through this Gilbert Hay, of the Errol family, the mother alias of Captain W. H. Shippard descended from the Royal Family of Scotland.

Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, Bart.



John Anstruther Thomson, Esq. of Charleton.

Rogenwald Jarl, of Raumdahl, and Maëre, in Norway, 870.

Eynar, Rollo, Duke of Normandy, ancestor of Earl of Orkney. WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

Sigurd, 2nd Earl of Orkney, 3d in descent.

Thorfin, Earl of Orkney.

Paul, Earl of Orkney.

Haco, Earl of Orkney.

Margaret, Countess of Orkney. Madoch, Earl of Athol and Orkney.

A dau. of Eric, King of Norway.

Magnus, Earl of Orkney, the last of the Scandinavian line, d. in 1330.

Isabella, heiress of the Scandinavian Earls; Countess of Orkney.

William St. Clair, Lord of Rosslyn.

Henry St. Clair, Lord of Rosslyn, recognised as Earl of Orkney in 1379.

Malcolm II., King of the Scots and Picts, d. in 1033.

Beatrice, 1st dau. and coheirress. Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld.

DUNCAN I., King of Scotland

Melmarc, Earl of Athol, 3d son. DONALD BANE, King of Scotland, 2nd son. MALCOLM III., King of Scotland, eldest son.

Margaret, Countess of Orkney. Madoch, Earl of Athol and Orkney.

ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, the 7th in descent, d. in 1329.

Walter, Lord High Steward. Marjory Bruce

ROBT. II., Stewart, King of Scotland.

Egidia, Robt. wife of III., Will. Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale.

Margaret, wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Duke of Tourraine.

EDWARD II., King of England

EDWARD III., King of England.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset.

JAMES I., King of Scotland. Jane Beaufort, Queen of Scotland.

Edmund Ironside, King of England.

EDWARD the Exile.

Margaret, heiress of the Saxou Royal Family of England.

Philip IV. King of France

John de Valois, King of France.

Philip de Valois, Duke of Burgundy.

Philip de Valois, Duke of Burgundy.

John de Valois, Duke of Burgundy. Margaret of Bavaria, granddaughter.

Mary of Burgundy, wife of Adolph, Duke of Cleves.

Catherine of Cleves, wife of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres.

Philip V. King of France. Rodolph of Hapsburgh, Emperor of Germany. Margaret wife of Louis, Count of Flanders. Louis, Count of Flanders. Louis, Emperor of Germany, Countess in the female line.

Philip de Valois, Duke of Burgundy.

Philip de Valois, Duke of Burgundy.

John de Valois, Duke of Burgundy. Margaret of Bavaria, granddaughter.

Mary of Burgundy, wife of Adolph, Duke of Cleves.

Catherine of Cleves, wife of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres.

A right of representation of the ancient Celtic Kings of Scotland — through the dau. and coheirress of King MALCOLM II.

A right of representation of a branch of the ancient Kings of Scotland — through Madoch, Earl of Athole, grandson of DUNCAN I.

A descent from ROBERT II., King of Scotland.

A descent from ROBERT III., King of Scotland.

Two descents from JAMES I., King of Scotland.

Eleven descents from JAMES II., King of Scotland, and Queen MARY of Gueldres.

JAMES II., King of Scotland. Mary of Gueldres.

Princess Mary, wife of James, 1st Lord Hamilton.

Elizabeth Hamilton, wife of Matthew Stewart, 2nd Earl of Lennox. James Hamilton, 1st Earl of Arran.

John Stewart, 3rd Earl of Lennox. Helen Hamilton, wife of Archibald Campbell, 4th Earl of Argyle. James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran.

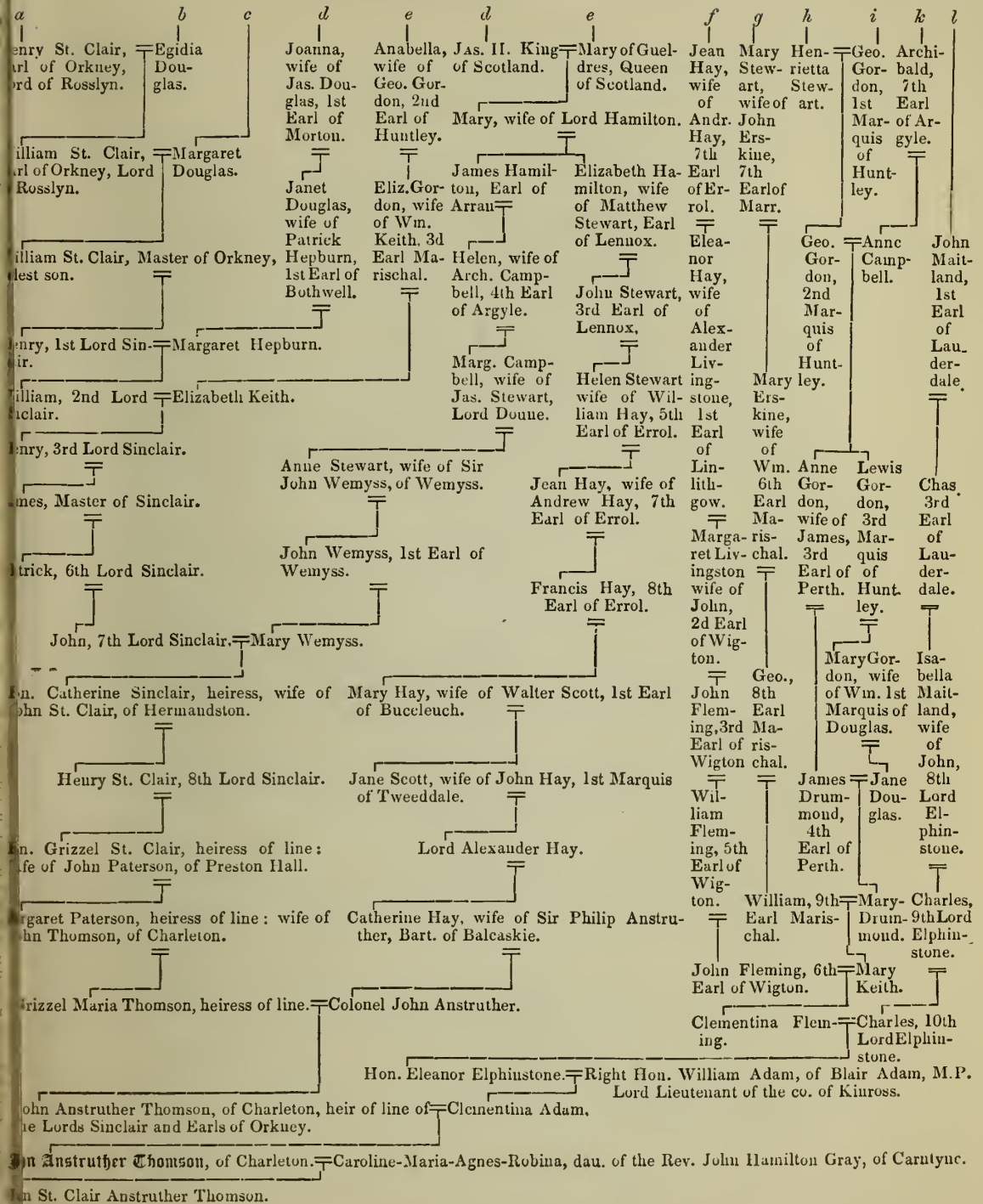
Helen Stewart, wife of Wm. Hay, 5th Earl of Errol. John Stewart, Lord of d'Aubigny. Archibald, 5th Earl of Argyll. Anne Hamilton, wife of Geo. Gordon, 4th Lord of Huntly. Barbara Hamilton, wife of Jas. Fleming.

Esme Stewart, Duke of Lennox. Colin, 6th Earl of Argyll. Jean Flemish, wife of John, Lord Maitland.

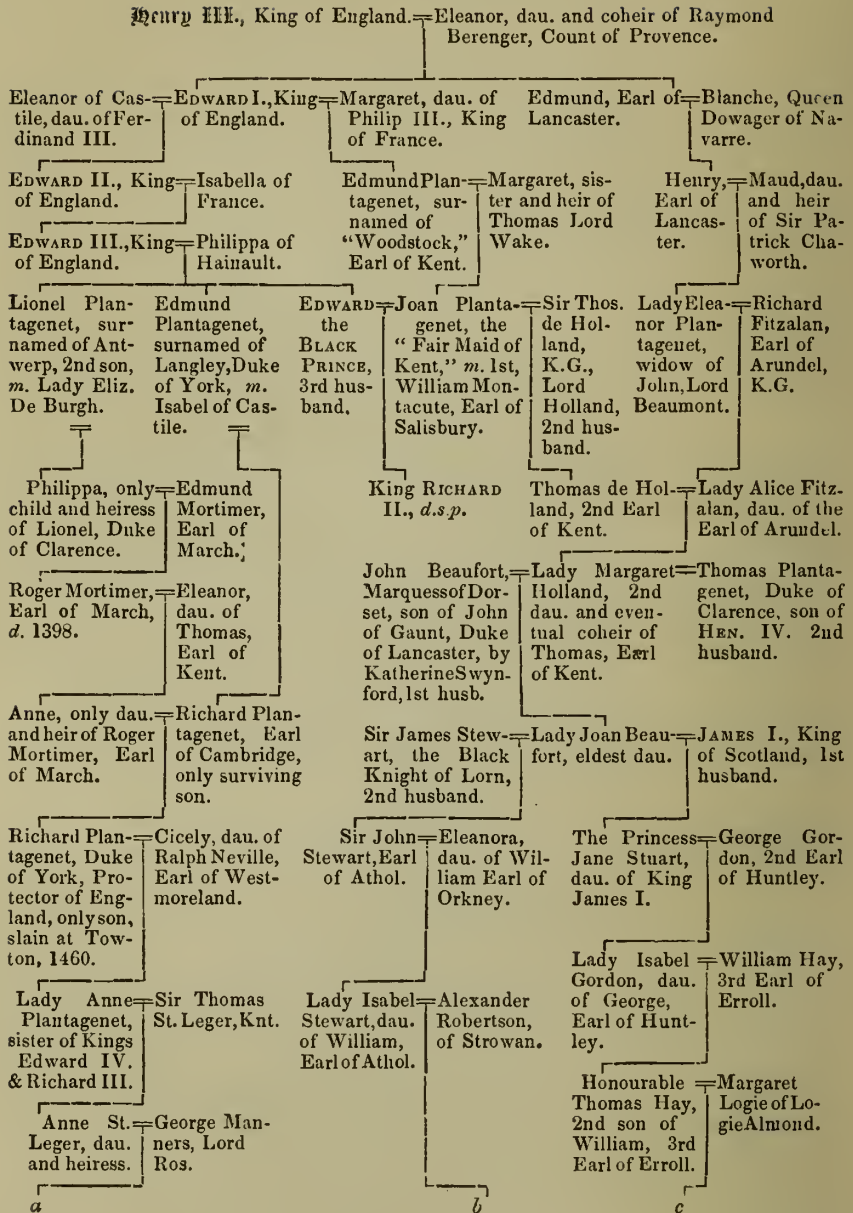
a b c d e d e f g h i k

John Anstruther Thomson, Esq.

PEDIGREE XXII.

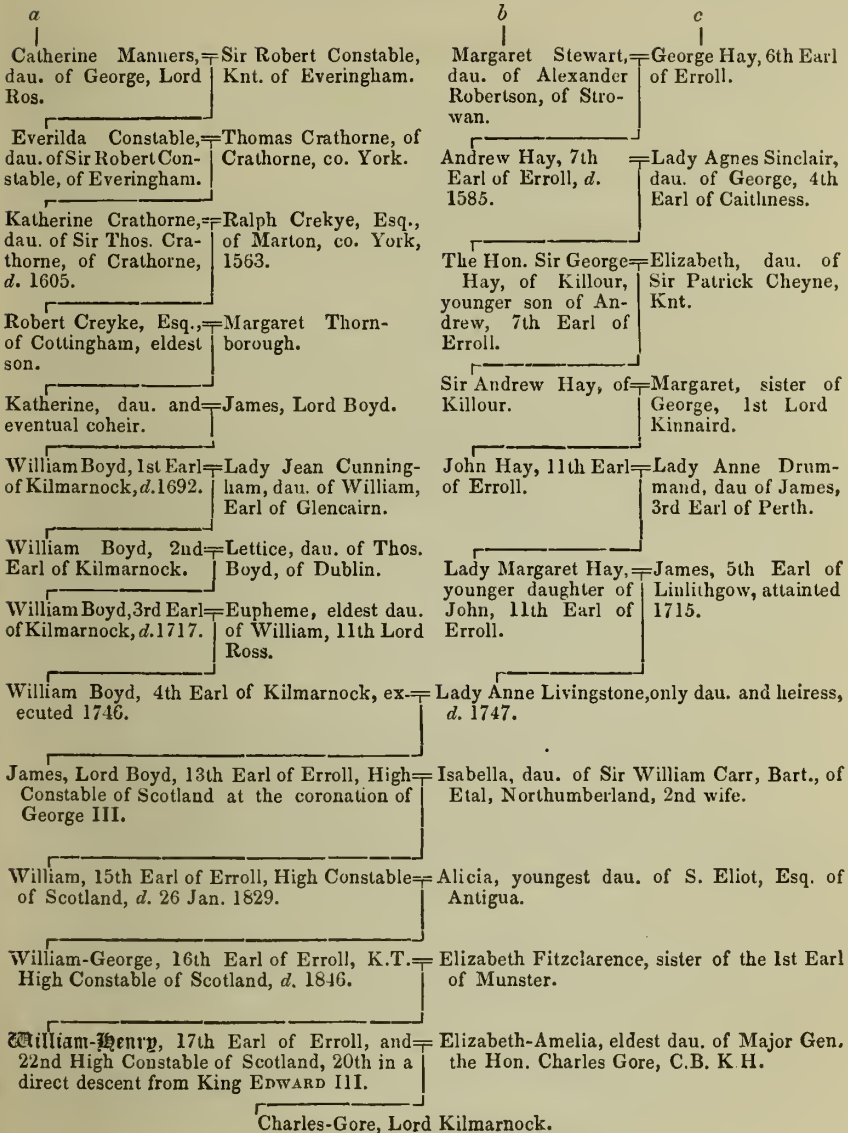


The Earl of Erroll.



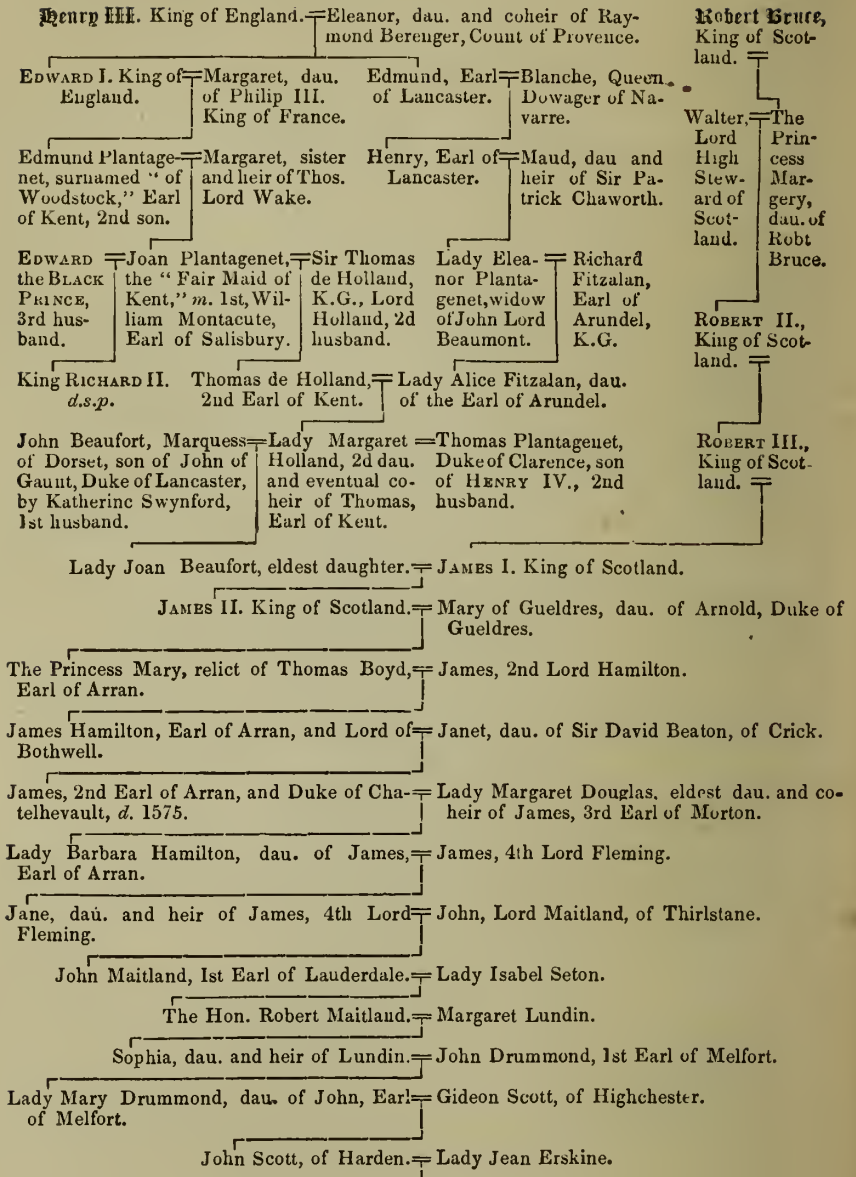
The Earl of Erroll.

PEDIGREE XXIII.



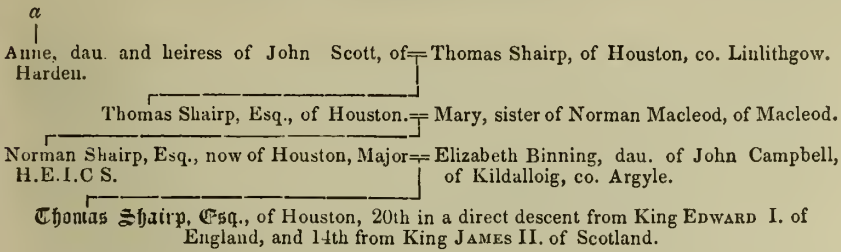
P E D I G R E E XXIV.

Thomas Shairp, Esq., of Houston.



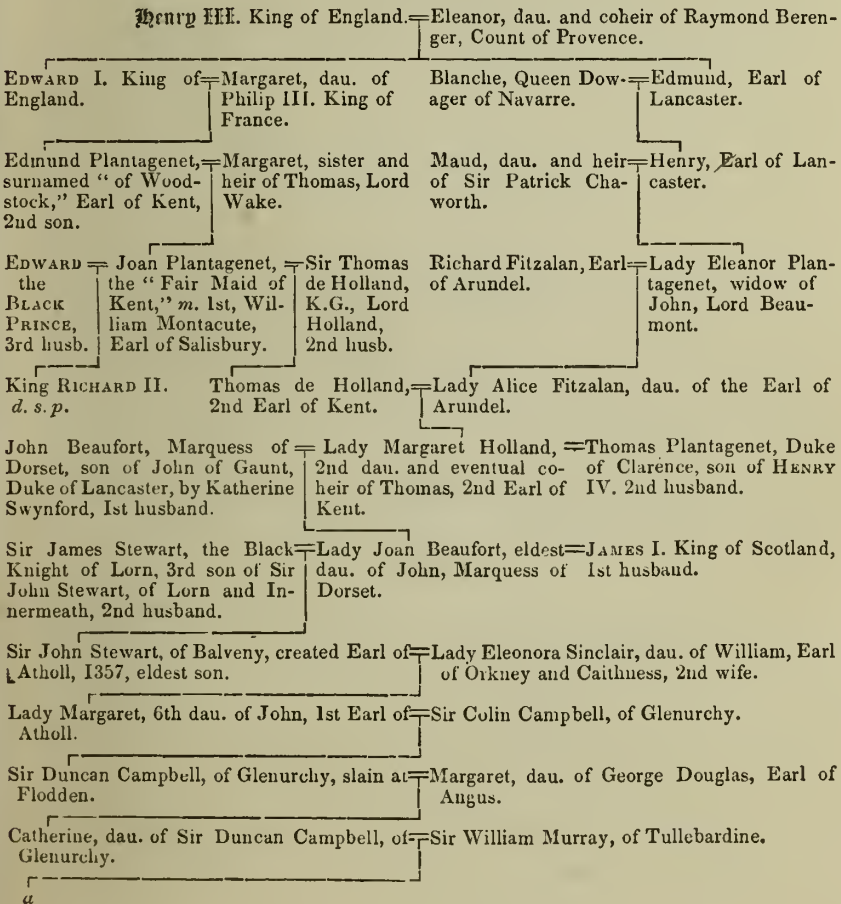
Thomas Shairp, Esq.

PEDIGREE XXIV.

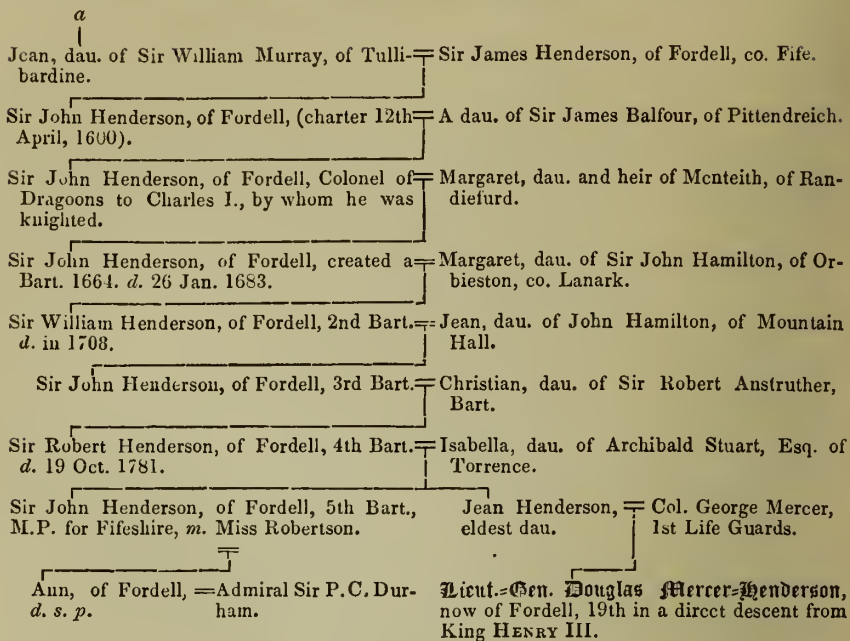


PEDIGREE XXV.

Lieut.-General Douglas Mercer-Henderson, of Fordell, co. Fife.



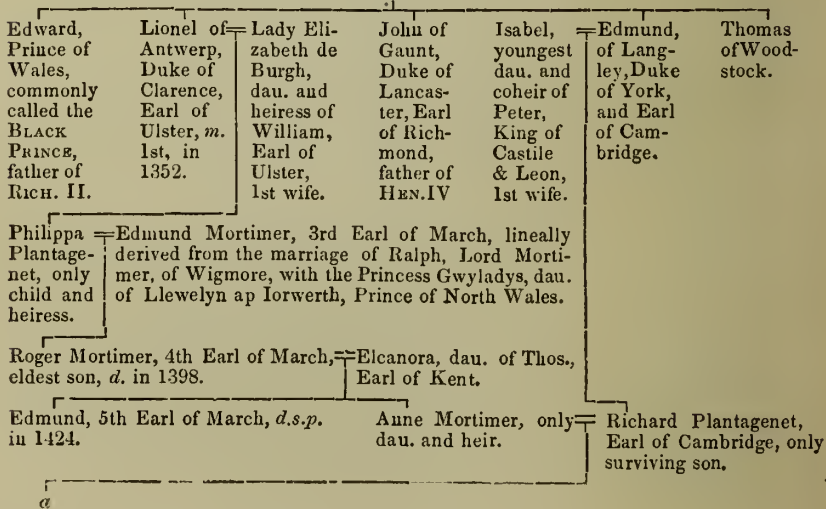
PEDIGREE XXV. **Lieut.-Gen. Douglas Mercer-Henderson.**



PEDIGREE XXVI.

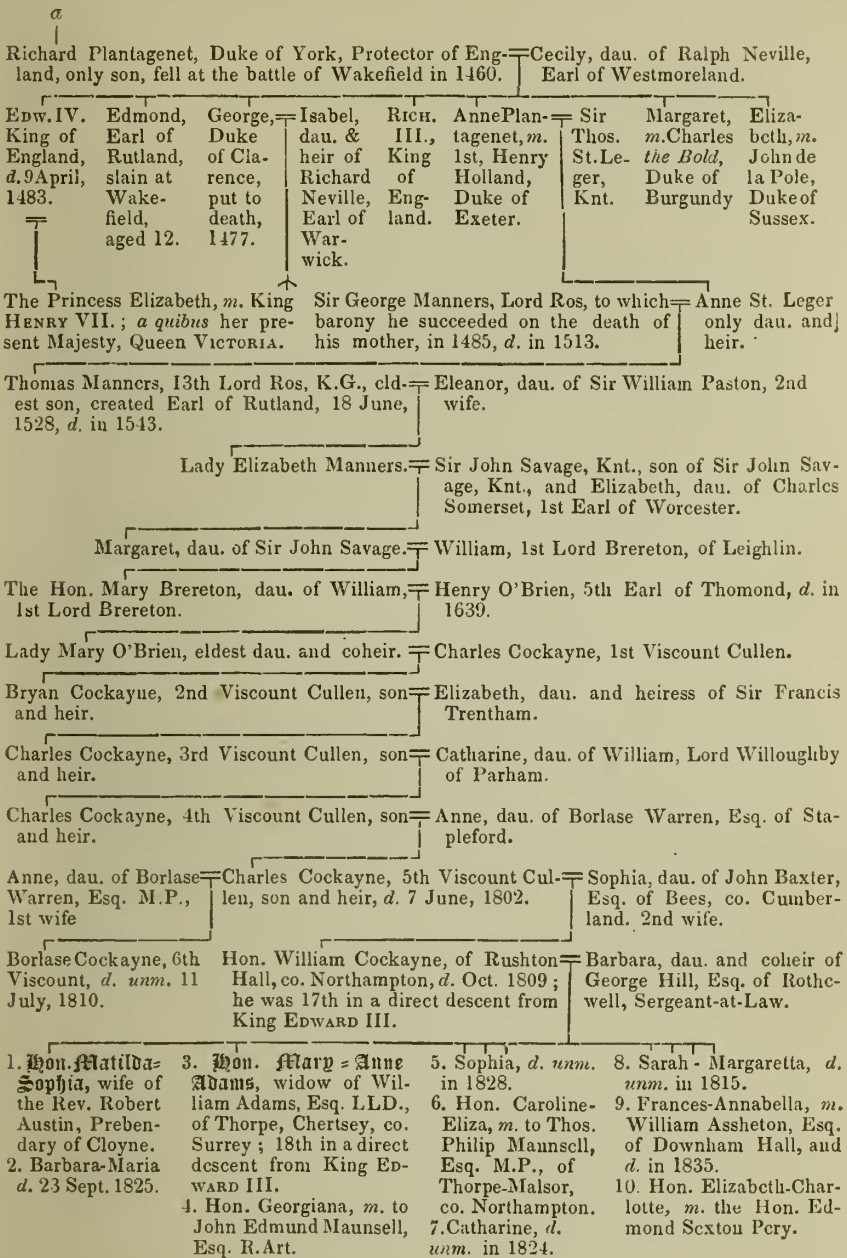
Cockayne, Viscount Cullen.

Edward III., King of England, d. 1377. = Philippa, dau. of William of Hainault.



Cockayne, Viscount Cullen.

PEDIGREE XXVI.



PEDIGREE XXVII.

George Ashby Haddock, Esq.

William the Conqueror, King of England. = Matilda of Flanders.
 GUNDED, dau. of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. = William de Warren, Earl of Warren.
 William de Warren, Earl of Warren and = Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh *the Great*, Count of
 Surrey. = Vermandois.
 Gundred, dau. of William Earl of Warren and = Roger, Earl of Warwick, A.D. 1204.
 Surrey.
 Waleran, Earl of Warwick, A.D. 1204. = Alice, dau. and heir of Sir J. de Harcourt.
 Alicia, dau. of Waleran, Earl of Warwick. = William Mauduit, Baron of Hanslop.
 Isabella, dau. of William Mauduit, Baron of = William Beauchamp, of Elmsley.
 Hanslop.
 William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. = Maud, dau. and coheir of J. Beauchamp.
 Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. = Alice, dau. of Ralph, Lord of Flamstead.
 Lucy, dau. of Guy, Earl of Warwick. = Sir Robert Napton, Knt.
 Sir Adam Napton, son and heir. = Magaret Helier.
 Johanna, dau. of Sir Adam Napton. = John Shuckburgh, Esq. of Shuckburgh.
 William Shuckburgh, Esq. of Shuckburgh. = Johanna, dau. of John Fulwood, of Tamworth.
 Thomas Shuckburgh, Esq. of Shuckburgh, = Johanna, dau. and heir of Thomas Sydenham.
 A.D. 1412.
 Jasper Shuckburgh, Esq. of Pisford, North = The dau. and heir of John Hawten, of Pis-
 ampton, 2nd son. = ford.
 John Shuckburgh, Esq. of Naseby, co. North = Anna, dau. of Acton, of Warwickshire.
 ampton, 6 Edward VI.
 George Shuckburgh, Esq. of Naseby, and = Cassandra Burton.
 Pisford, *d.* in 1571.
 Edward Shuckburgh, Esq. of Naseby, 4th = Mary, dau. of Thomas Andrews, of Cher-
 son, High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in = welton.
 1624, *d.* 25 April, 1658.
 Euseby Shuckburgh, Esq. of Naseby, eldest son and heir =
 Mary, only dau. and heir of Euseby Shuck- = George Ashby, Esq. of Quenby, co. Leicester,
 burgh, Esq. of Naseby, *m.* 24 June, 1652. = High Sheriff, 18 Charles II.
 George Ashby, Esq. of Quenby, M.P. for = Hannah, dau. and coheir of Edmund Waring,
 Leicestershire in 1695, *d.* in 1728. = Esq. of Hemphrison.
 JOHN ASHBY, Esq., of the Lynches, near = Hannah.
 Shrewsbury, *b.* in 1687, *d.* 20 July, 1756.
 Edmund Ashby, Esq. of the Lynches, *d.* 20 = Elizabeth, dau. of William Ash, Esq. of Pas-
 Nov., 1785. = ton.

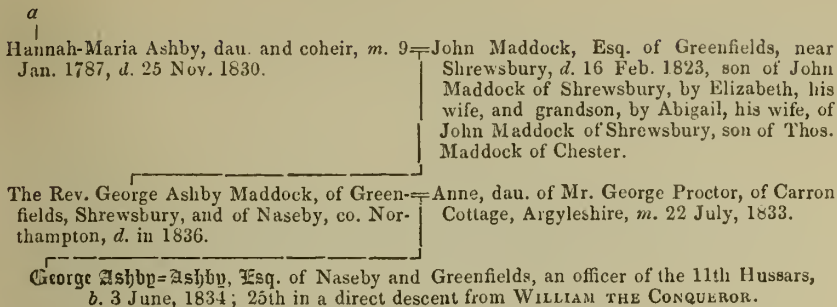
THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

407 South Dearborn Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

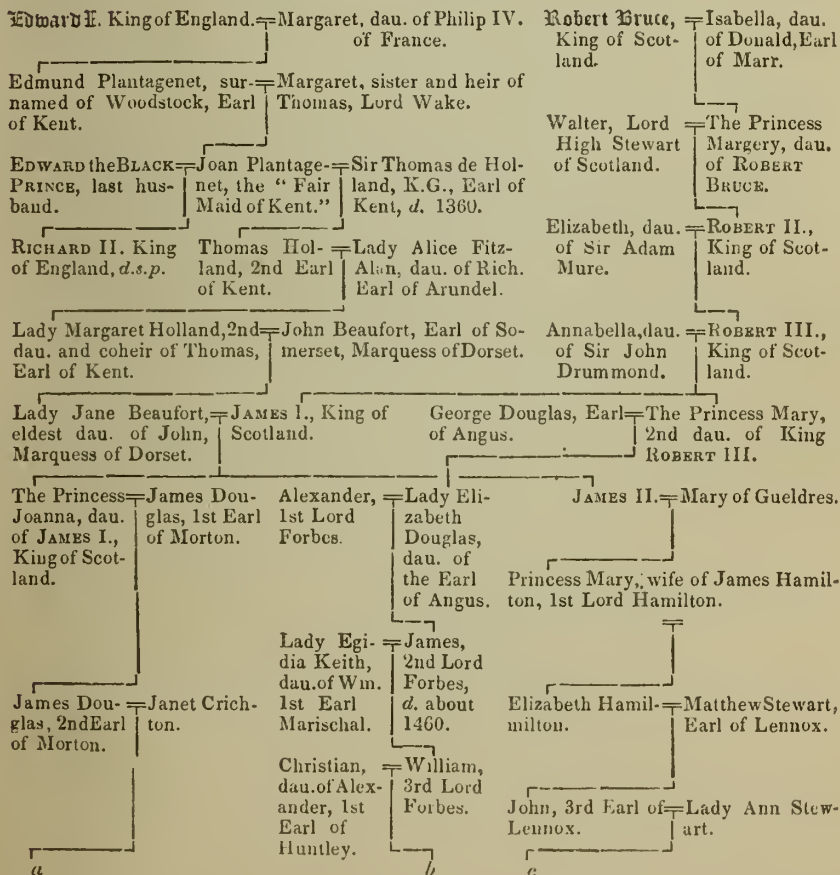
George Ashby-Ashby, Esq.

PEDIGREE XXVII.

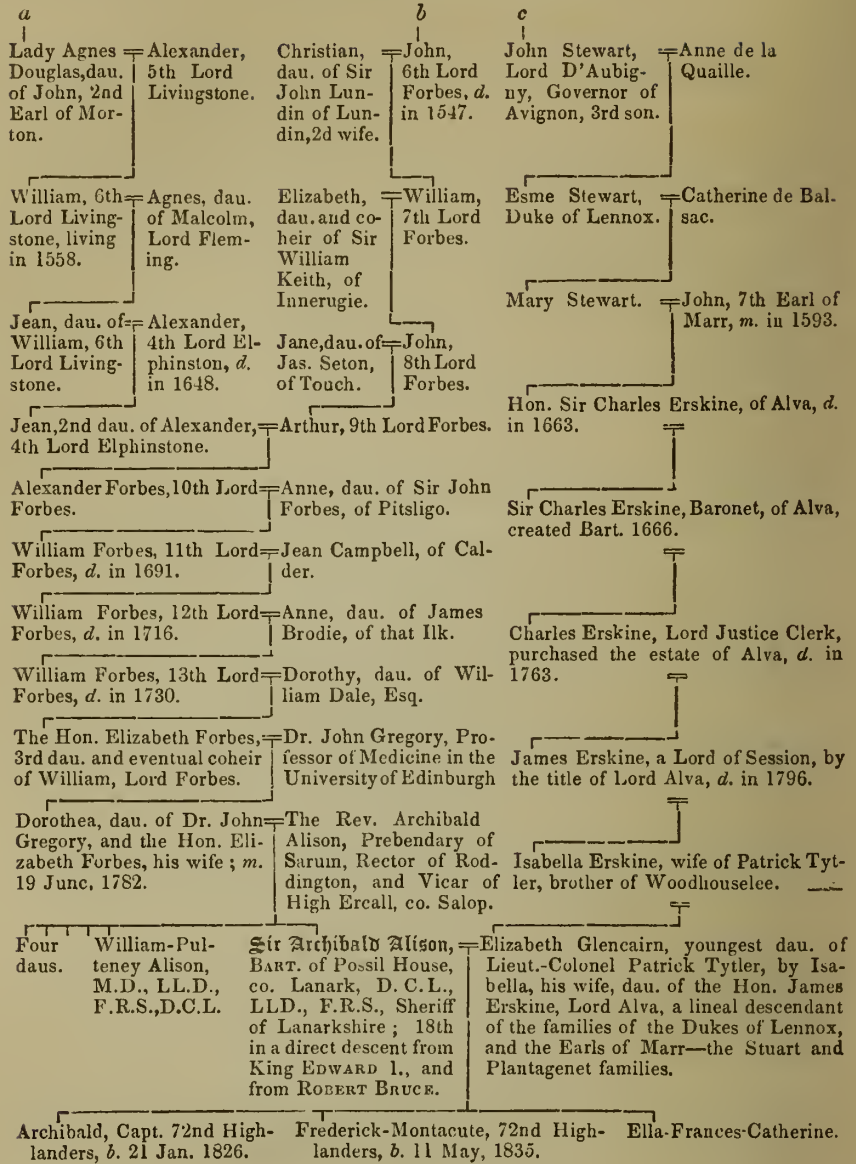


PEDIGREE XXVIII.

Sir Archibald Alison, Bart.



Sir Archibald Alison.



PEDIGREE XXIX.

Arthur-Gethin Creagh, Esq.

Edward E. King of England, *d.* in 1307. — Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III., King of Castile and Leon, *d.* in 1290.

Edward II. King of England, murdered in 1327. — Isabel, "*She Wolf of France*," dau. of Philip IV. (le Bel) King of France, *d.* in 1357. — Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, widow of John, Comted' Hollande. — Humphrey de Bohun, 5th Earl of Hereford, and 3rd of Essex, Lord High Constable, slain at Boroughbridge in 1321.

Edward III. King of England, *d.* in 1377. — Philippa, dau. of William, Comte d'Hollande, *d.* in 1369. — William de Bohun, 1st Earl of Northampton, K.G., *d.* in 1360. — Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, and widow of Edmund, 3rd Lord Mortimer. — Lady Margaret, 2nd dau. *d.* in 1392. — Hugh de Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon, K.G., *d.* in 1377.

John Plantagenet, of Gaunt, K.G., Duke of Lancaster, *d.* in 1399. — Catherine, dau. of Sir Payne Roet, Knt., and widow of Sir Otes Swynford, Knt. — Humphrey de Bohun, 2nd Earl of Northampton, 6th of Essex, and 8th of Hereford, K.G. Lord High Constable. — Lady Joan, dau. of Richard Fitzalan, 5th Earl of Arundel, and Earl of Warren and Surrey. — Sir Philip Courtenay, 5th Lord Lieut. of Ireland, *d.* in 1406. — Margaret, or Anne, dau. of Sir Thos. Wake, of Blisworth, co. Northampton.

Joan Beaufort. — Robert, Lord Ferrers, of Wemme, *d. vitâ matris*, 1410. — Thomas Plantagenet, of Woodstock, K.G., Duke of Gloucester, smothered, 1397. — Lady Eleanor, 1st coheir. — Sir John Courtenay, 2nd son, *d. ante*, 1415. — Joan, dau. of Alexander Chambernoun, of Beer Ferrers, widow of Sir James Chudleigh, Knt.

Elizabeth, coheir. — John, 6th Lord Greystock, *d.* in 1435. — Lady Anne Plantagenet, heir, widow 1st, of Thos. Earl of Stafford, and 2nd, of Edward, Earl of Stafford. — William Bourchier, Earl of Eu, *d.* 8 Henry V. — Sir Philip Courtenay, 1st son, *d.* in 1463. — Elizabeth, dau. of Walter, Lord Hungerford.

Sir John D'Arcy, 2d son, *d.* 32 Henry VI. — John Greystock. — Sir William Bourchier, 3rd son, 1st Lord Fitzwarine, *d. (circa)* 1470. — Thomasine, dau and heir of Sir Richard Hankford, by Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Fulke, 6th Lord Fitzwarine. — Sir William Courtenay, 1st son, *d.* in 1485. — Margaret, dau. of William, Lord Bonville. — Sir William Courtenay, *d.* in 1512. — Cicely, dau. of Sir John Cheney, of Pincourt, Kt.

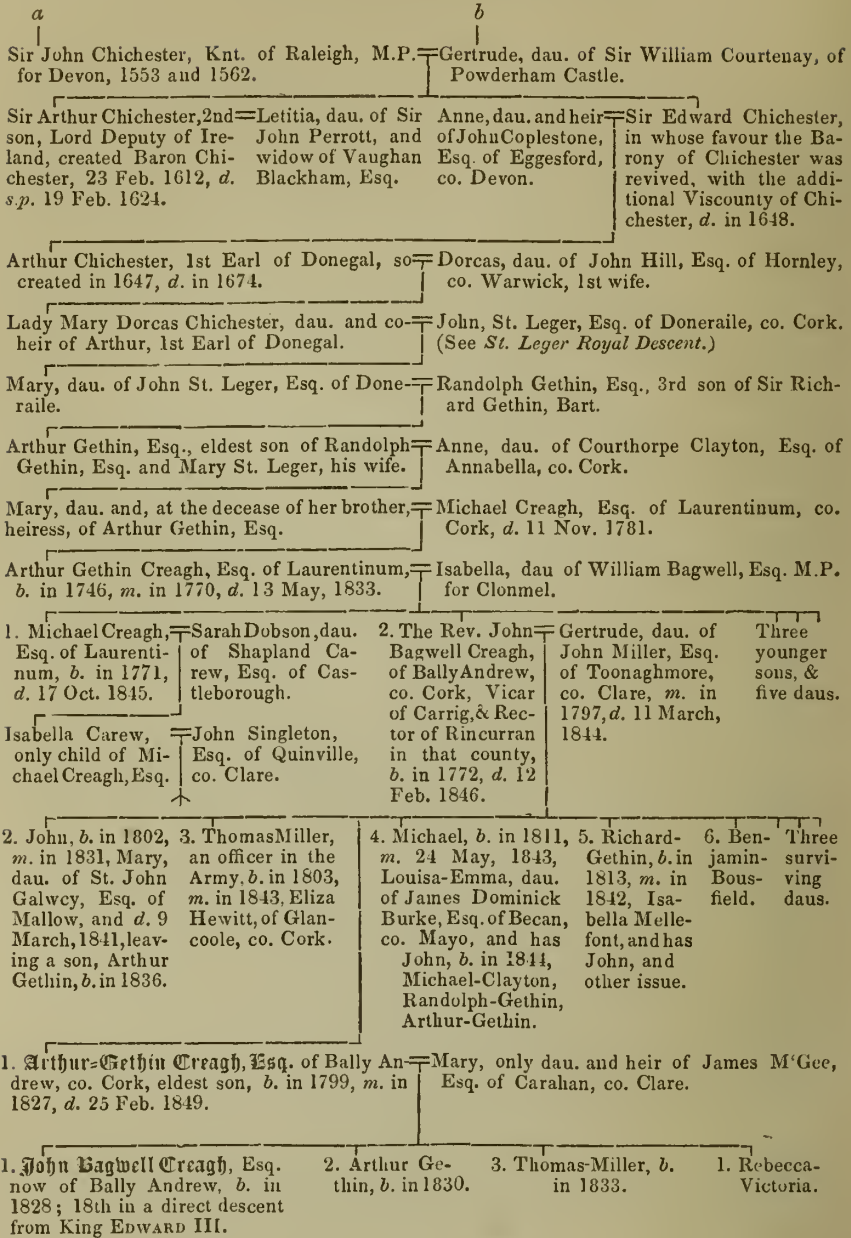
Joan, widow of John Beaufort. — Giles D'Aubeneu, *d. (post)* 1444. — Wm. D'Aubeneu, *temp.* Henry VI. — Alice, dau. and coheir of John Stourton, of Preston. — Gilbert, Lord D'Aubeneu, K.G., *d.* in 1507. — Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Arundel, Knt. of Lanherne. — Sir Fulke Bourchier, 2nd Lord Fitzwarine, *d.* in 1497. — Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Dinan, and heir of John, Lord Dinham, K.G. — Mary, dau. of Sir John Gainsford, Knt.

Cecilia, sister and heir of Henry, Earl of Bridgewater. — John Bourchier, 3rd Lord Fitzwarine, and 1st Earl of Bath, *d.* in 1539. — Edward Chichester, Esq. of Raleigh, co. Devon.

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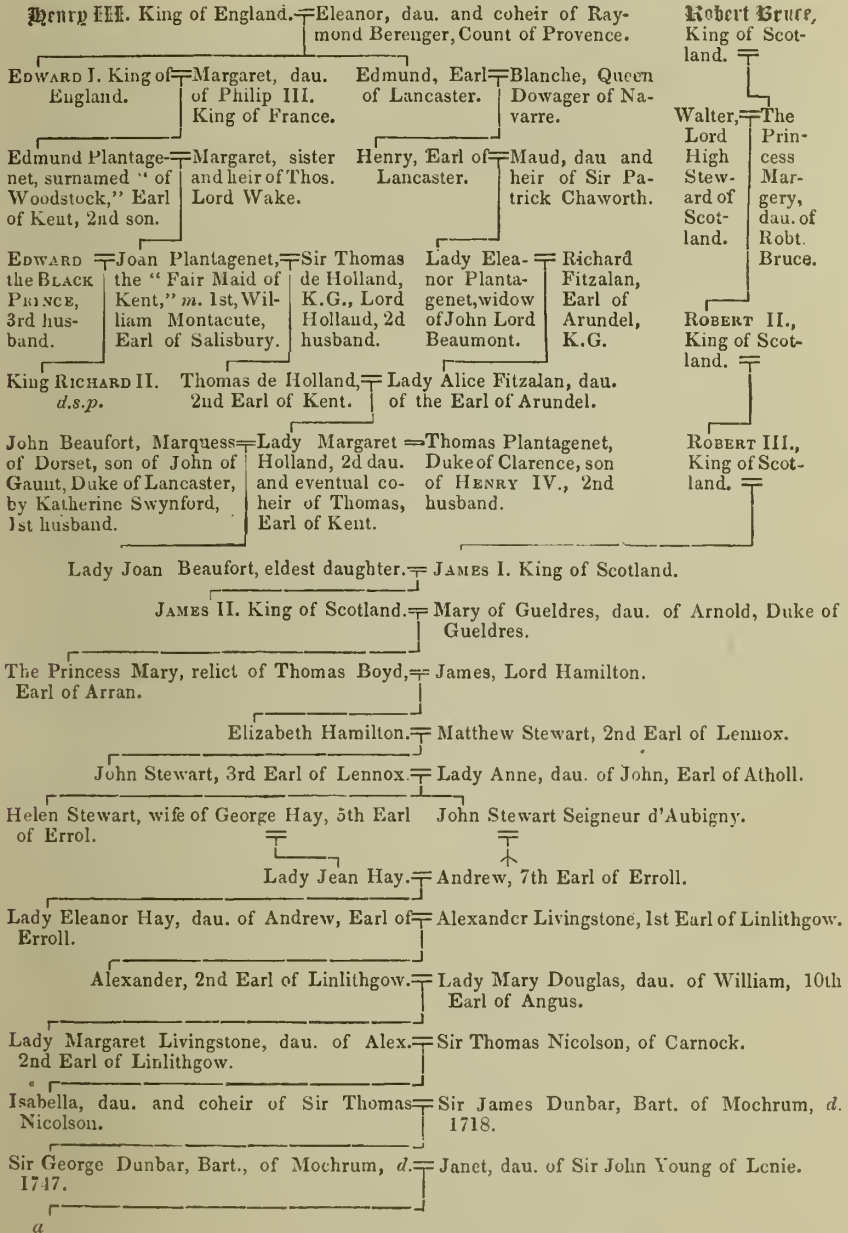
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Arthur Gethin Creagh, Esq.

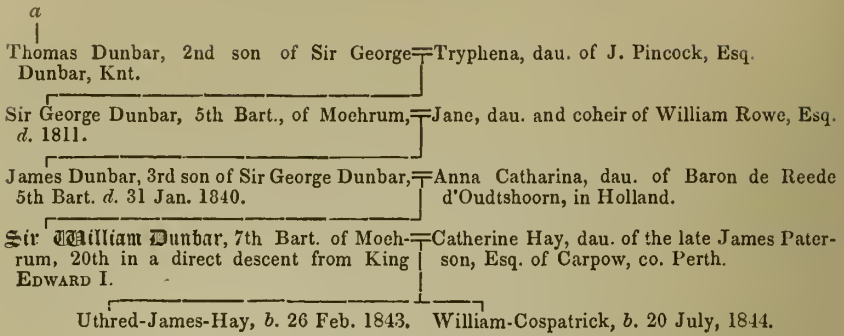


P E D I G R E E X X X .

Sir William Dunbar, Bart.

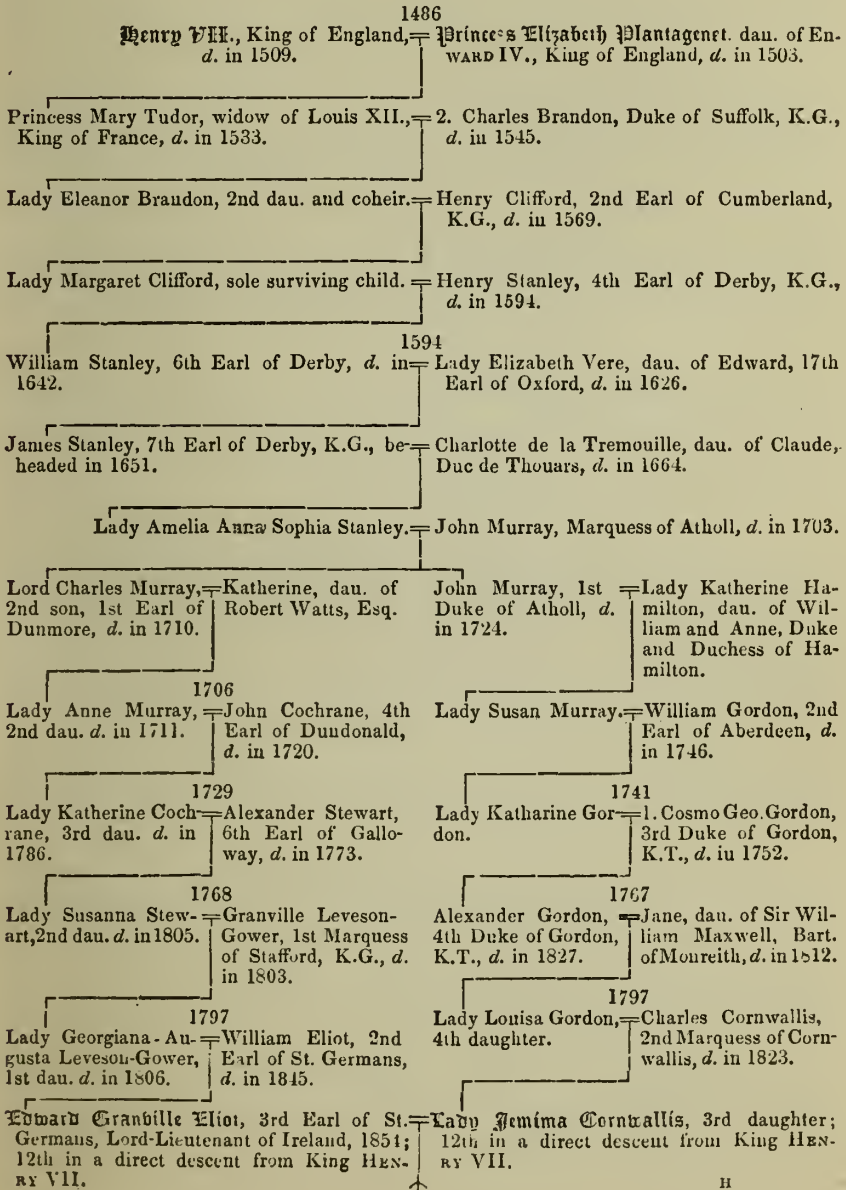


Sir William Dunbar, Bart.



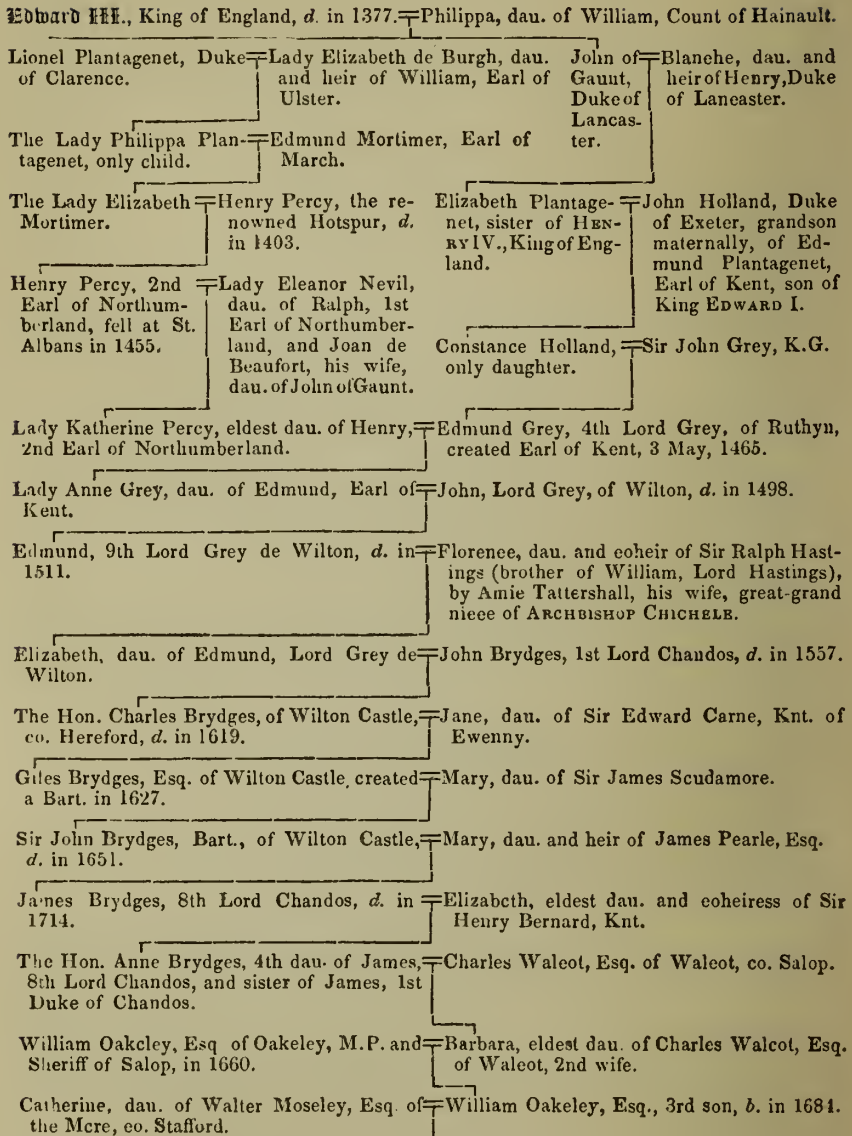
PEDIGREE XXXI.

Joint Descent of Edward-Granville Eliot, Earl of St. Germans, and
 Gemina, Countess of St. Germans, his wife, from King Henry VII.
 and his Queen, the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet.

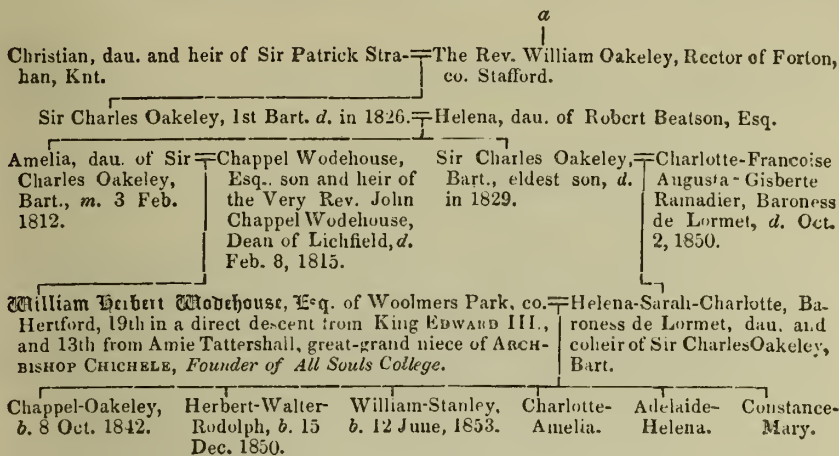


PEDIGREE XXXII.

William Herbert Wodehouse, Esq.

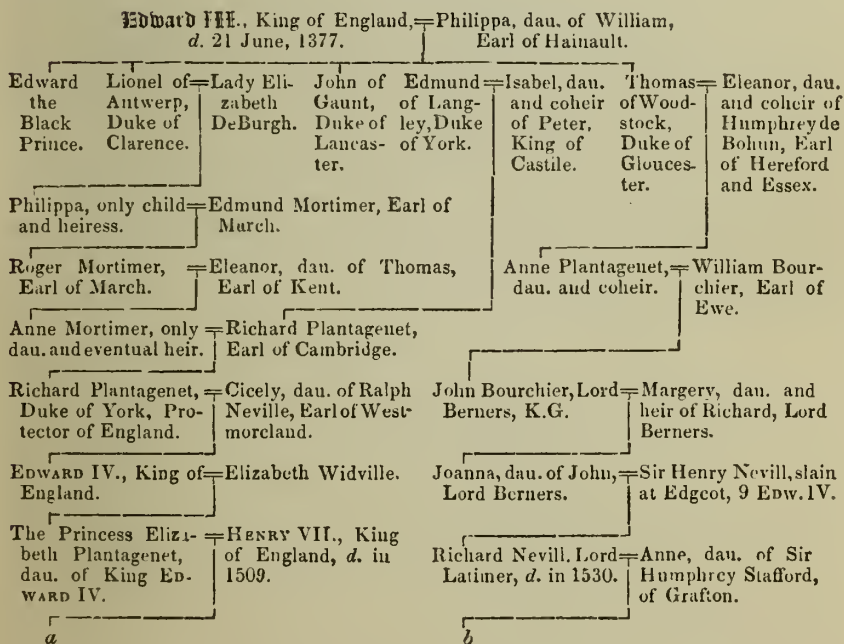


William Herbert Wodehouse, Esq. PEDIGREE XXXII.

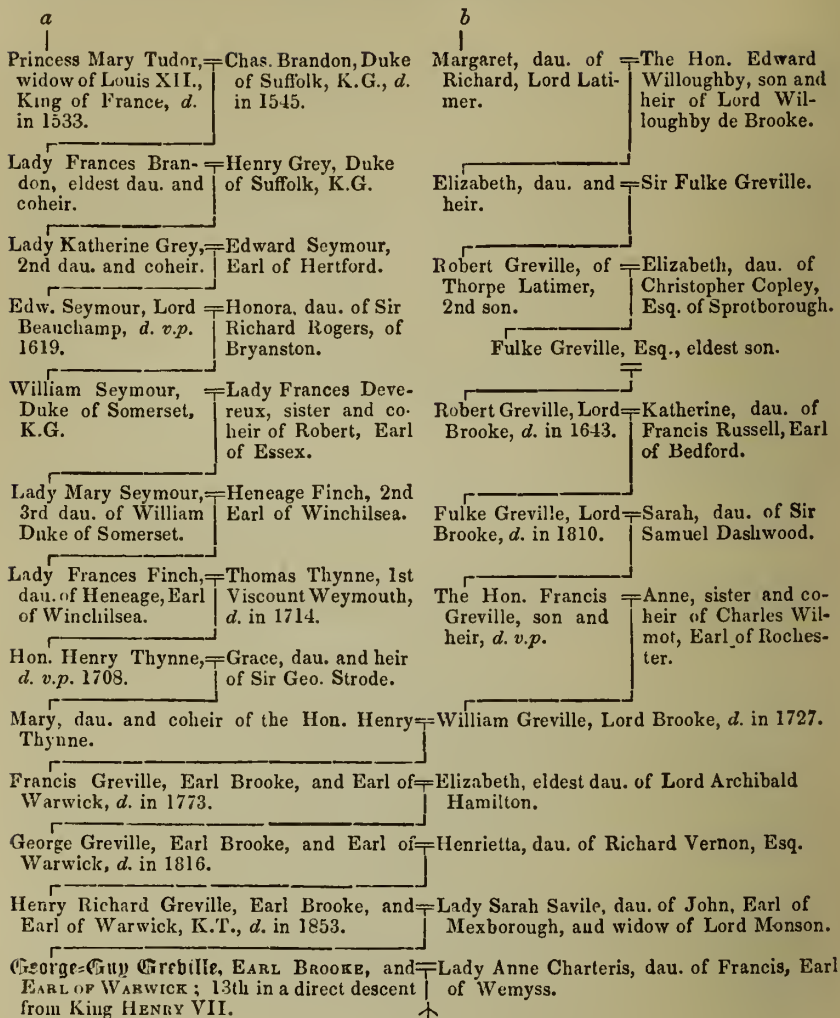


P E D I G R E E XXXIII.

Earl of Warwick.

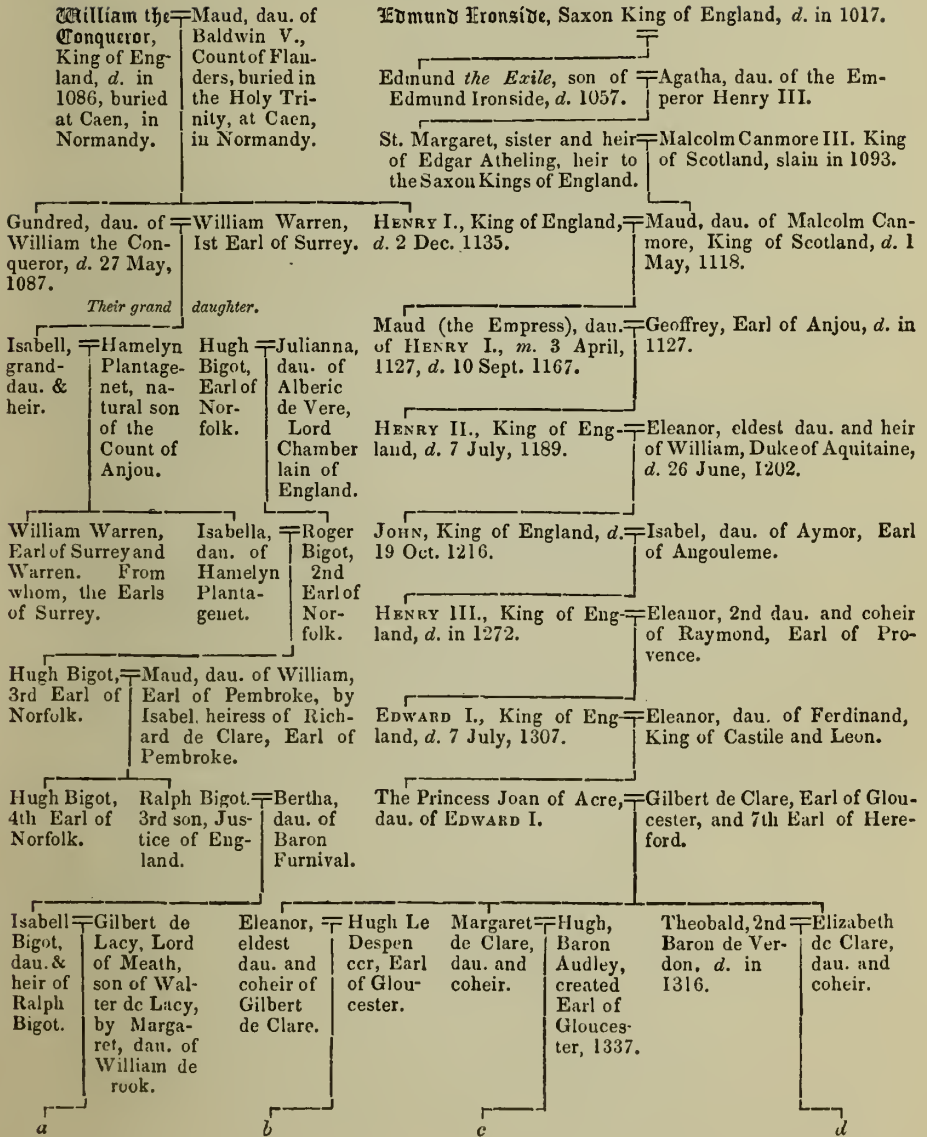


Earl of Warwick.

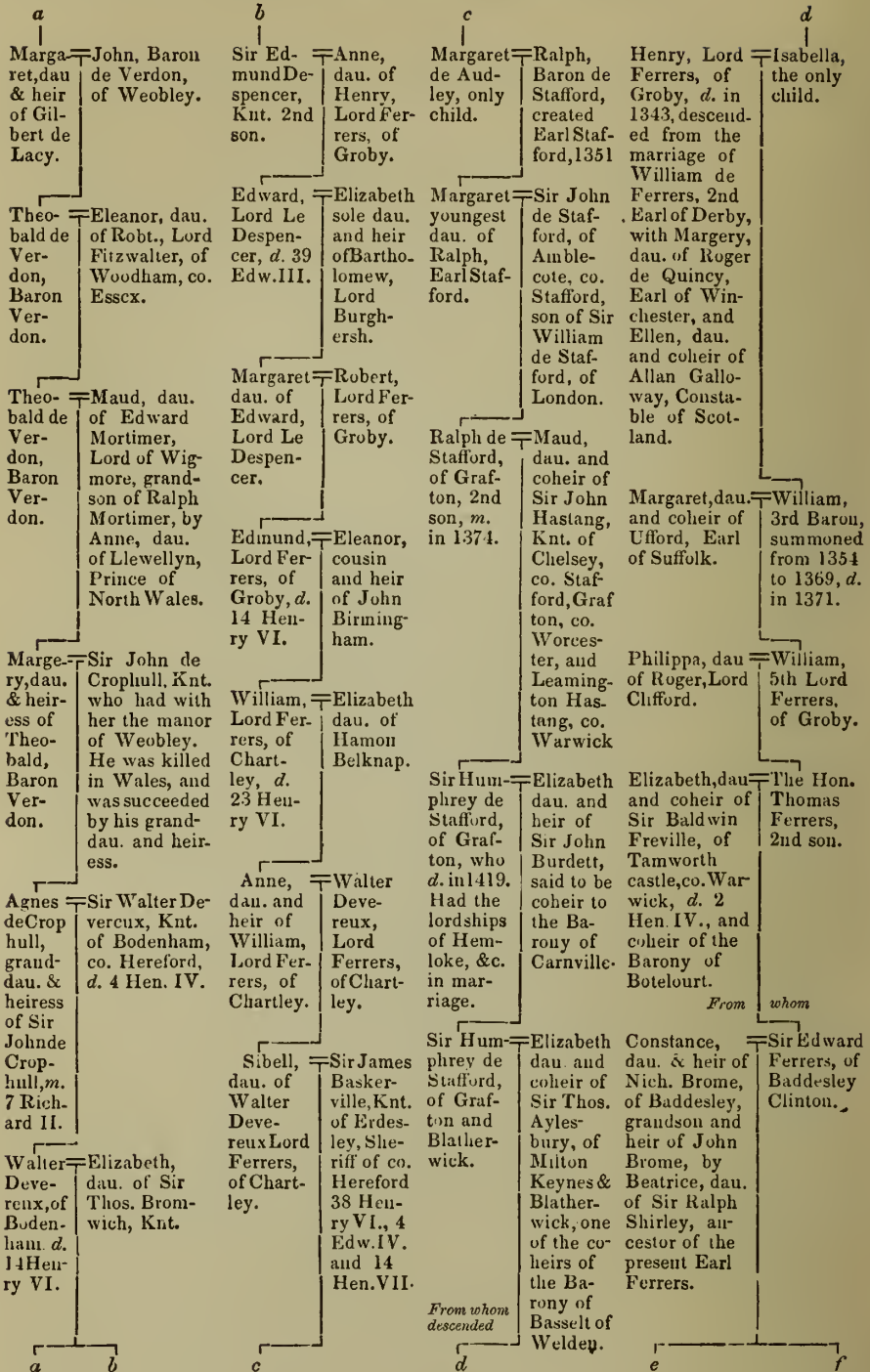


PEDIGREE XXXIV.

John Stratford Collins, Esq.

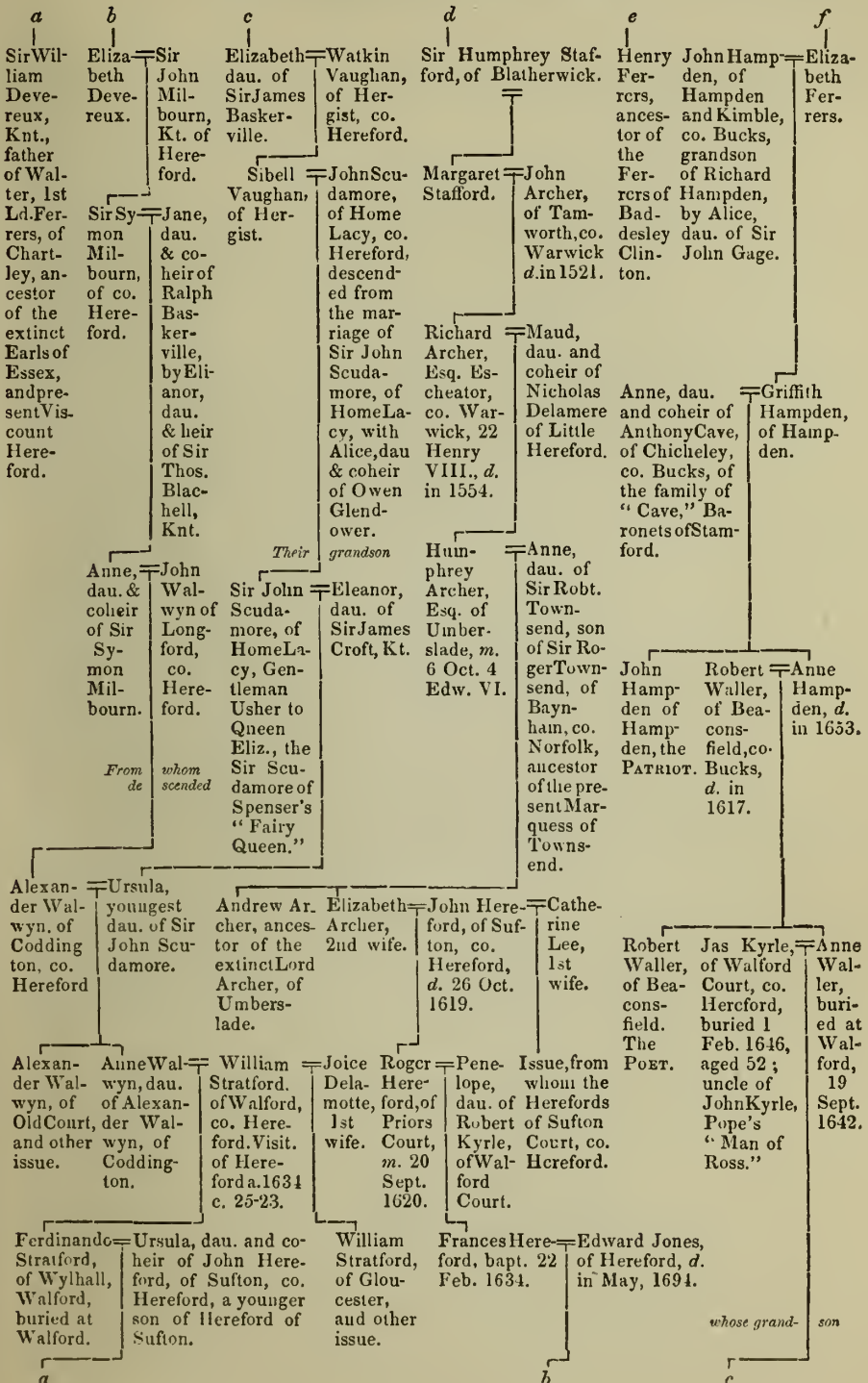


John Stratford Collins, Esq.

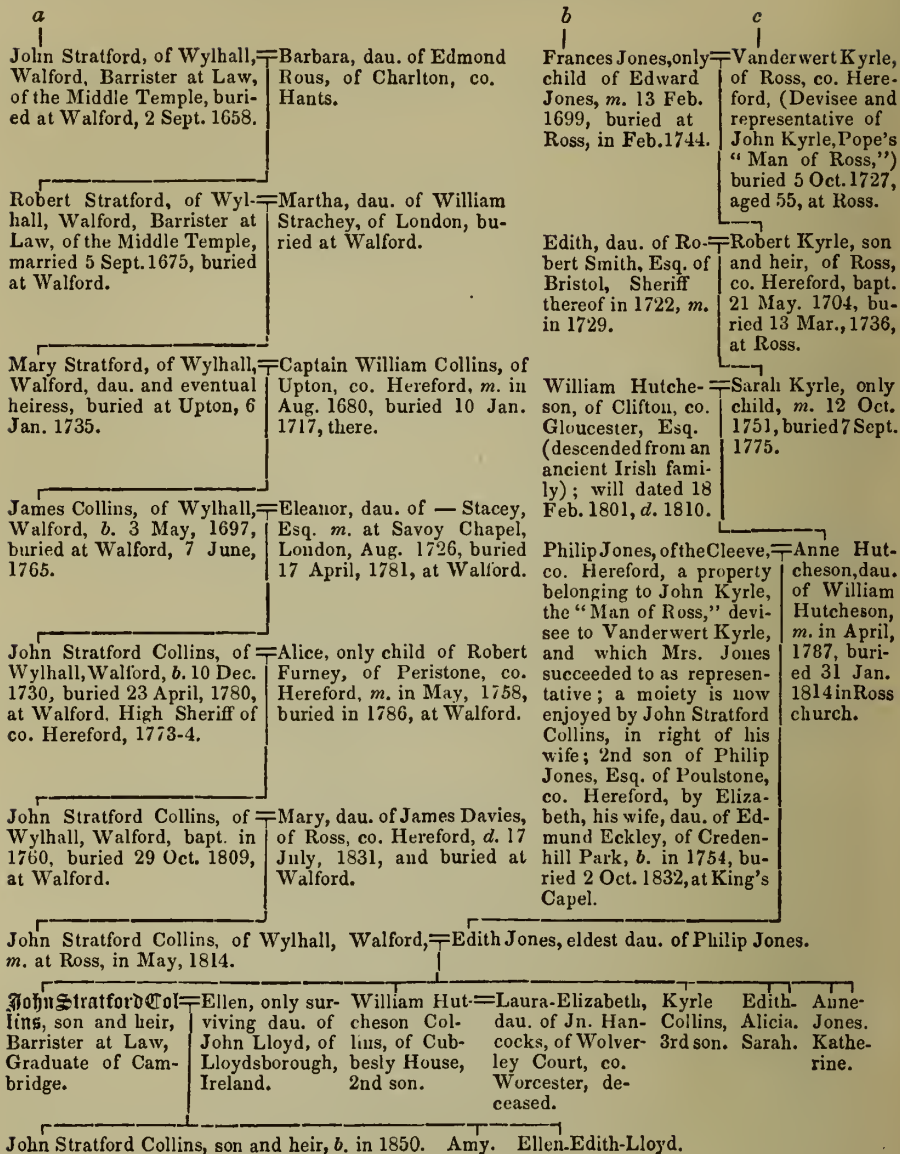


John Stratford Collins, Esq.

PEDIGREE XXXIV

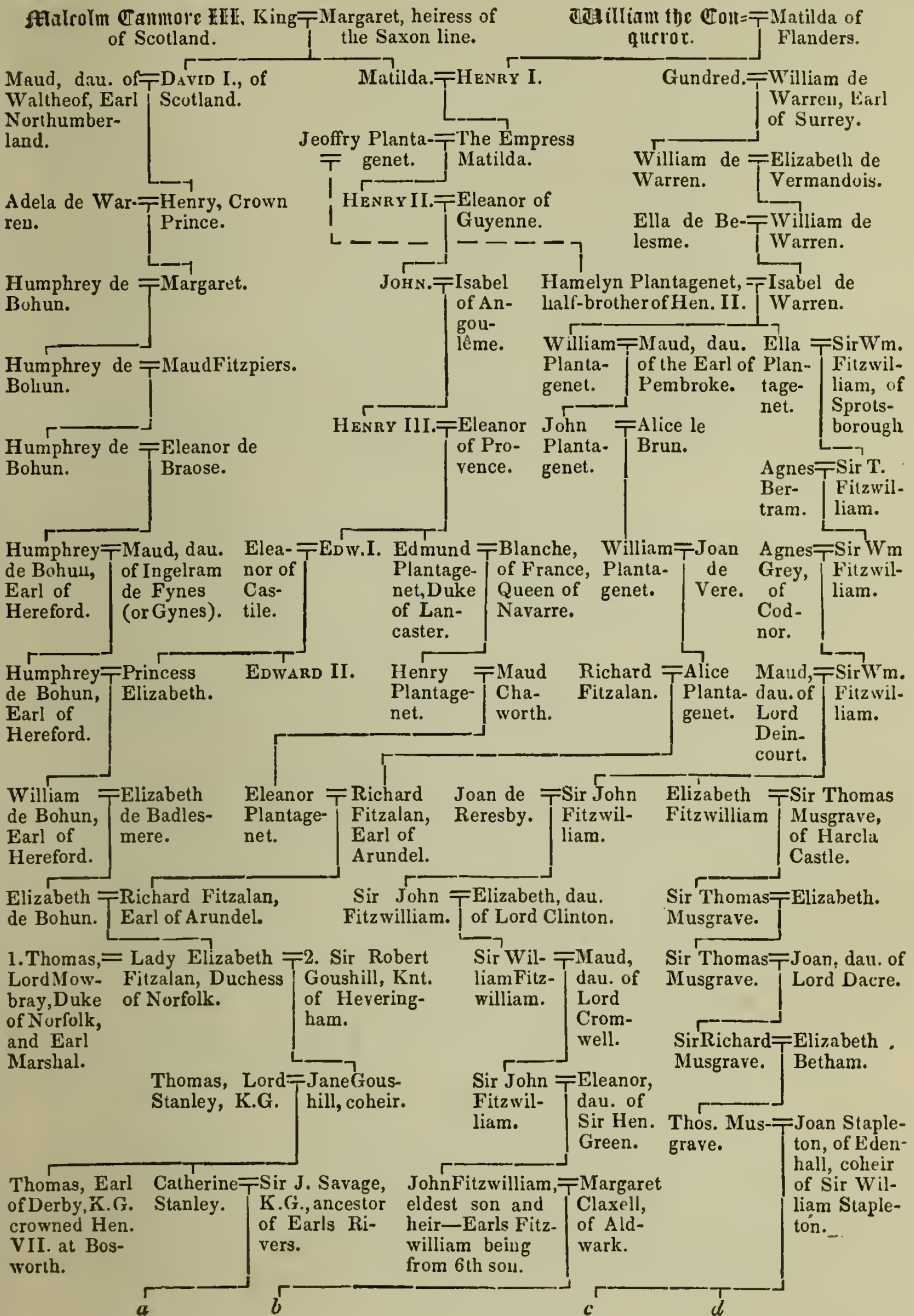


John Stratford Collins, Esq.



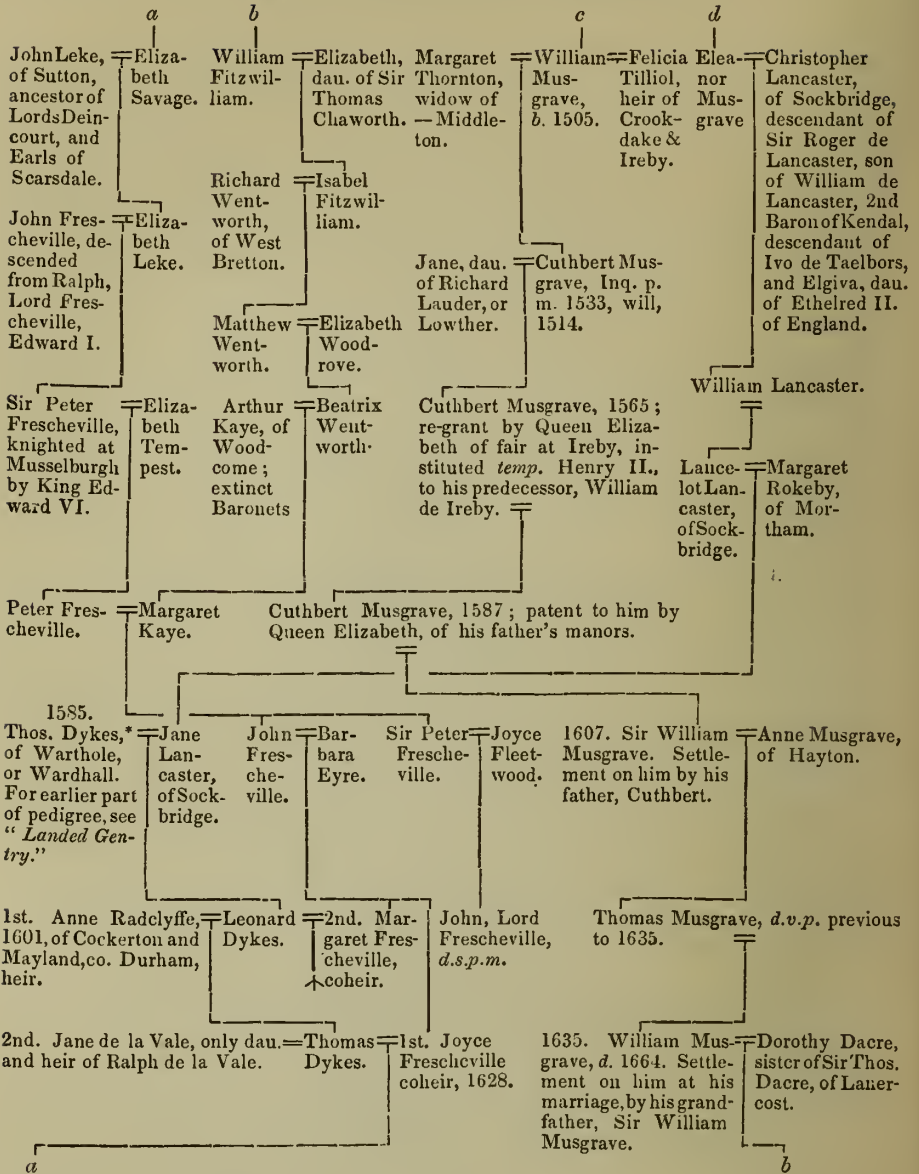
P E D I G R E E XXXV.

J. L. Ballantine Dykes, Esq.



a b c d i

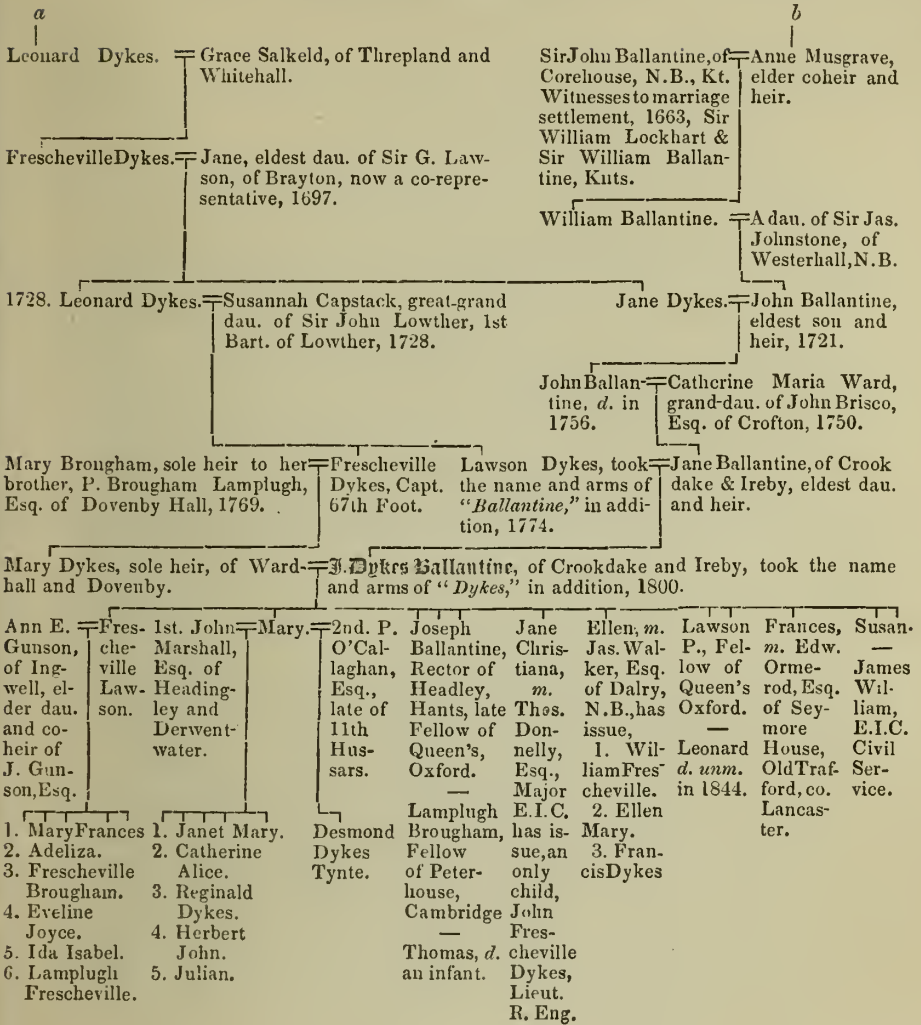
J. L. Ballantine Dykes, Esq.



* Name originally (as in old deeds) "Del Dykes," "of the Dykes," derived from the ancient location of the family at Dykesfield, on the line of the "Roman Wall,"—the "Murus," and "Vallum," of Hadrian (Sax. and Scotticè), "the Dykes." The "Vallum" terminated here as at the corresponding eastern point near the Pons Ælii. Mr. Bruce considers it to have been the site of a "Station," (v. "Roman Wall,"—"Dykesfield,") which would thus effect a junction of the two; "The Dykes" originating the name of those who afterwards settled there as "Del Dykes," "of the Dykes."

J. L. Ballantine Dykes, Esq.

PEDIGREE XXXV.



PEDIGREE XXXVI.

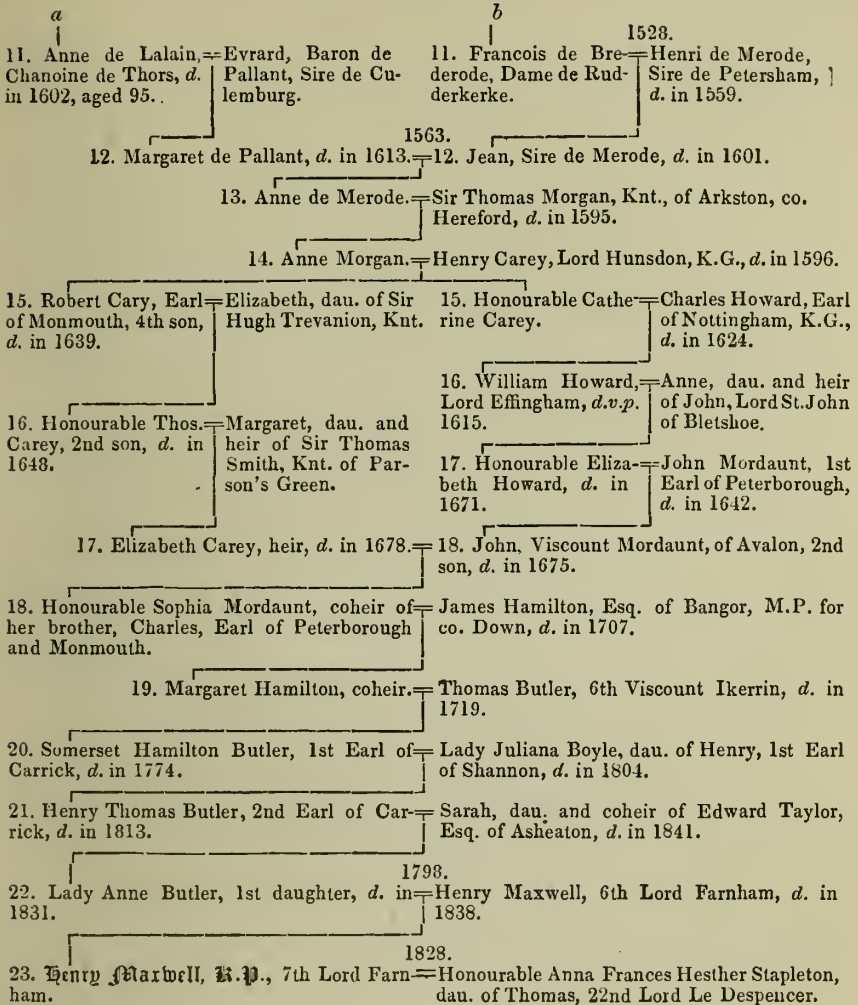
Lord Farnham, K.P.



* *E.A.V.* Eques Aurci Velleris—Knight of the Golden Fleece.

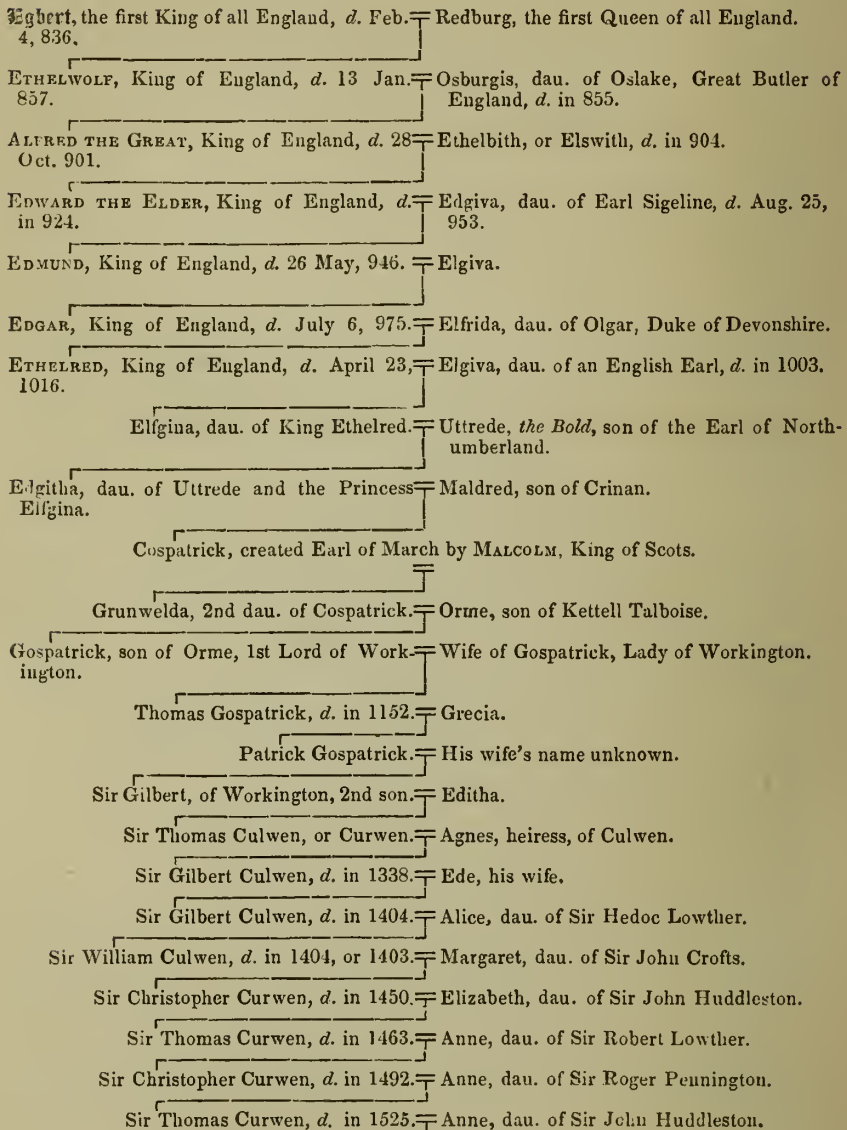
Lord Farnham.

PEDIGREE XXXVI.

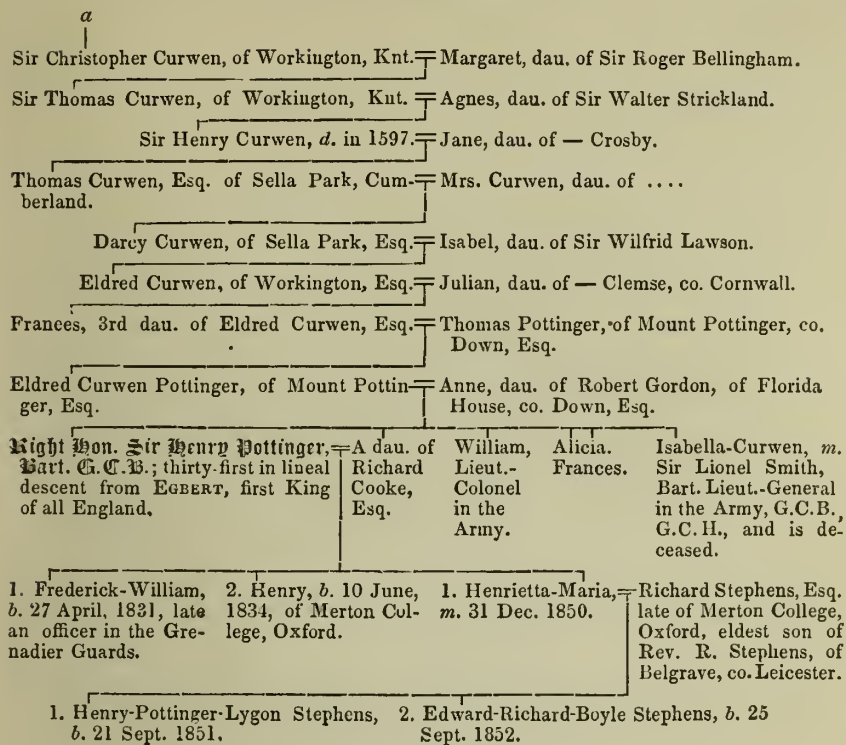


PEDIGREE XXXVII.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.

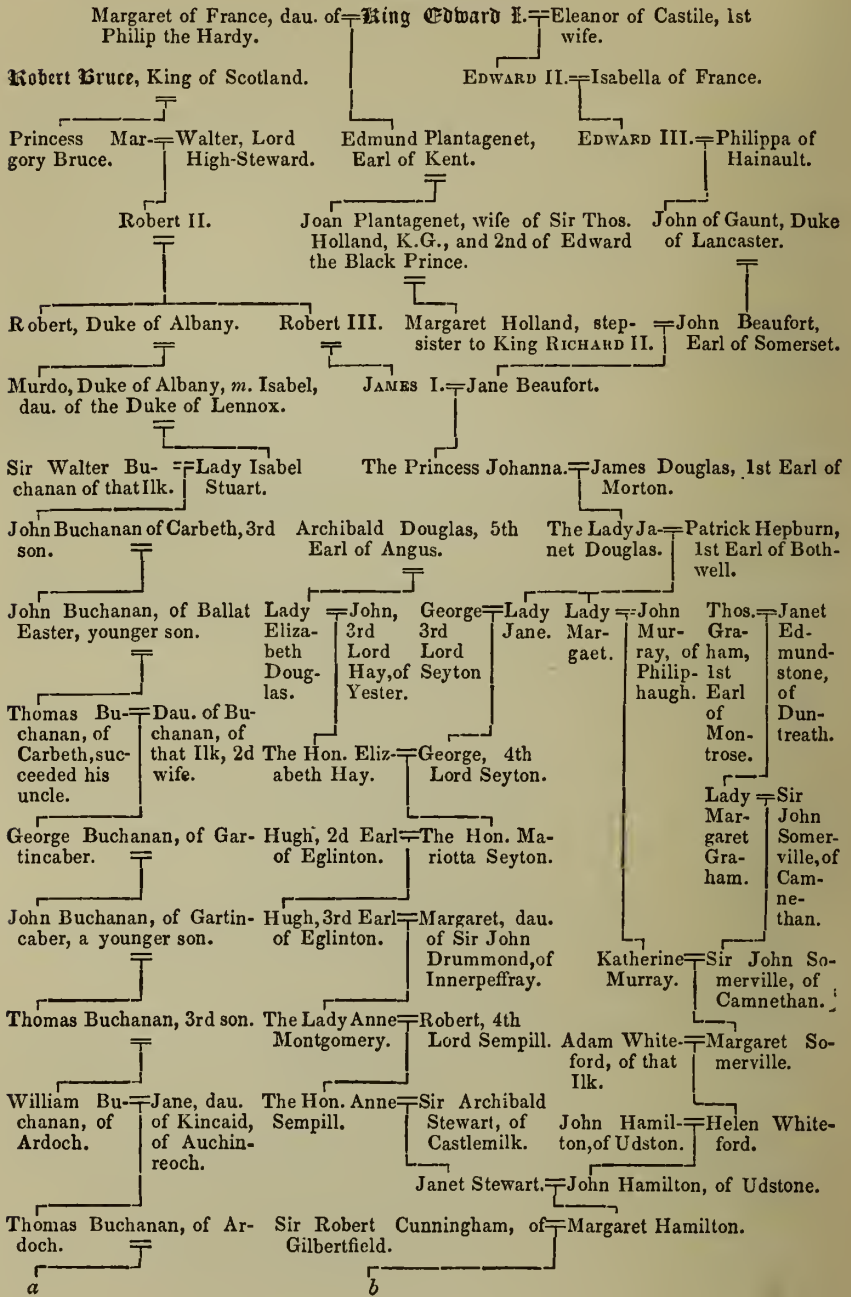


Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. PEDIGREE XXXVII.



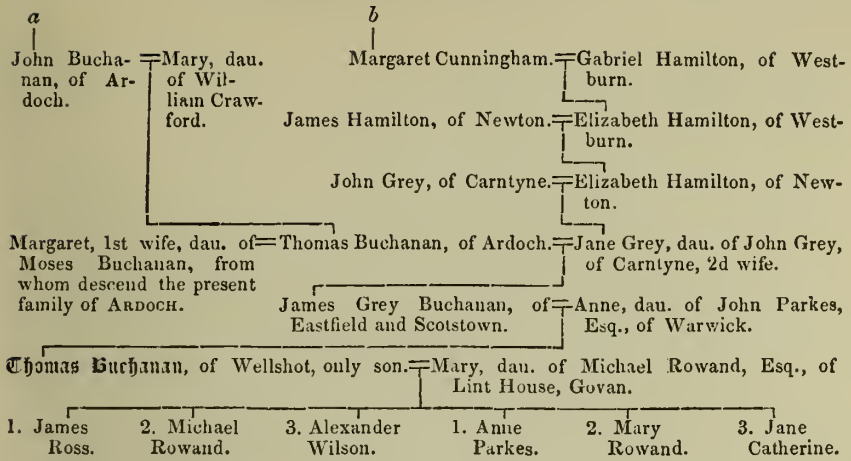
PEDIGREE XXXVIII.

Pedigree and Royal Descents of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., of Wellshot, only son of James Gray Buchanan, Esq., of Eastfield and Scotstoun, co. Lanark.



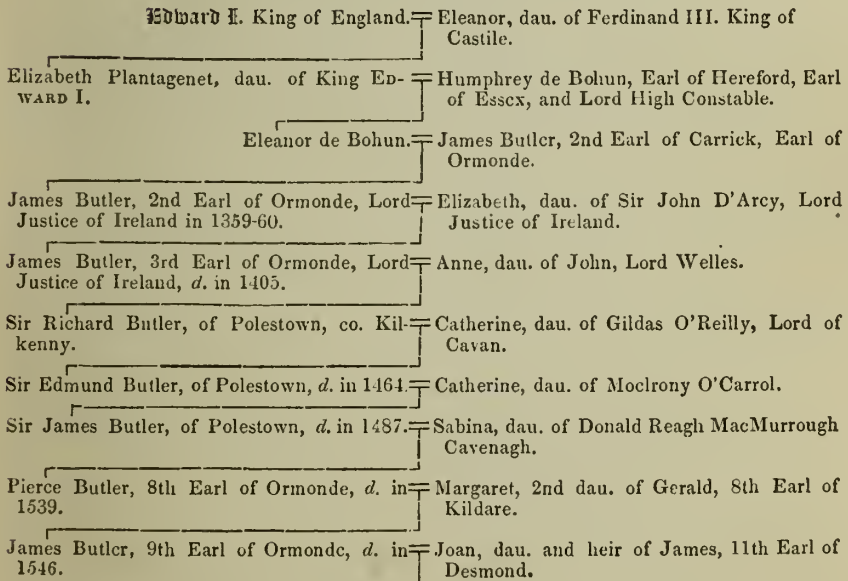
Thomas Buchanan, Esq.

PEDIGREE XXXVIII.



PEDIGREE XXXIX.

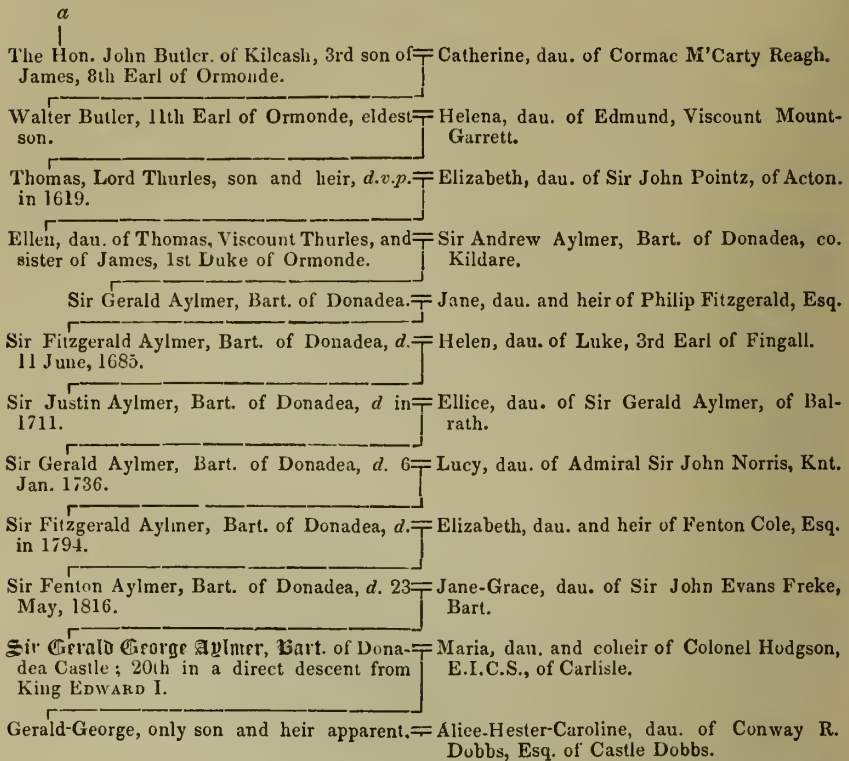
Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Bart.



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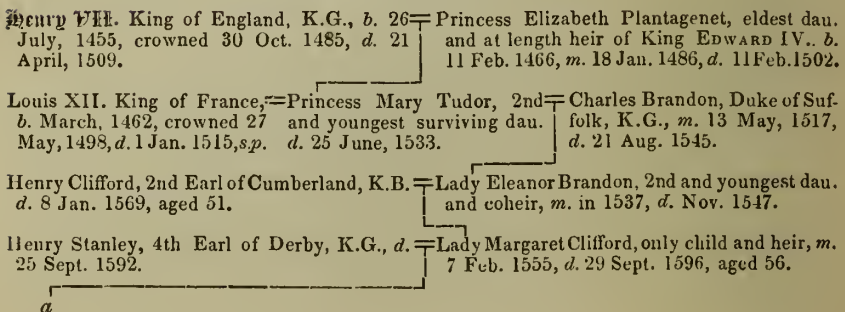
h

Sir Gerald George Aylmer, Bart.



PEDIGREE XL.

Crakanthorp, and Wedd.



Crakanthorp, and Wedd.

PEDIGREE XL.

a

Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby, *d.* 16 April, 1594.

— Alice, 6th dau. of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, *d.* 26 Jan. 1626; she remarried Thos. Egerton, Viscount Brackley, Lord Chancellor.

Grey Bruges, 5th Lord Chandos, K.B., *d.* 10 Aug. 1621.

— Lady Anne Stanley, eldest of the three daus. and coheirs; she remarried Mervyn Touchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and *d.* 11 Oct. 1647, aged 67.

Thomas Pride (son and heir of Sir Thomas Pride, Knt., one of Cromwell's Peers), living in 1658.

— Hon. Rebecca Bruges, youngest of the three daus. and coheirs.

Rev. William Sherwin,* Lecturer of Baldock, and Rector of Wallington, co. Herts, *d.* at Foulmere, aged about 86.

— Elizabeth Pride, only surviving issue.

Rev. John Crakanthorp, Rector of Foulmere, co. Cambridge, *d.* 17 July, 1719.

— Margaret Sherwin, eldest dau. *d.* 8 May, 1713.

Nathaniel Crakanthorp, of Newnham, co. Herts, and of Eppingsbury St. Neots, co. Hunts, *b.* 10 May, 1684, *d.* 13 April, 1731.

— Miss Rowley, *m.* 29 April, 1708, *d.* 31 Sept. 1720.

Benjamin Wedd, of Foulmere, aforesaid, *d.* 9 May, 1720.

— Hester Crakanthorp, only dau. *b.* 28 March, 1680, *m.* 15 June, 1705, *d.* 12 Sept. 1760.

Benjamin Crakanthorp, of Bocking, co. Essex, *b.* 24 Sept. 1720.

Benjamin Wedd, of Foulmere, aforesaid, *b.* 10 Oct. 1708, *d.* 17 May, 1757.

— Mary, dau. of Thomas Inkersole, of Spalding, co. Lincoln, *b.* 12 Aug. 1715, *m.* 12 Feb. 1745, *d.* 3 April, 1802.

Samuel Crakanthorp, of the city of Norwich, *b.* 3 April, 1751.

— Catherine, dau. of the Rev. John Smyth, Rector of St. James's, Colchester, co. Essex, *m.* 12 March, 1781.

Elizabeth Crakanthorp, only dau. *m.* July, 1776, *d.* 16 Nov. 1818.

Benjamin Wedd, of Foulmere, aforesaid, *b.* 27 Feb. 1754, *d.* 28 Sept. 1818.

Charles Crakanthorp, of H.M. General Post Office, *b.* 30 May, 1791, *d.* 27 Sept. 1845.

— Jane, youngest dau. of Henry Churchill, of Doddington, co. Oxford, *m.* 1 May, 1820.

Benjamin Wedd, of Latchingdon, co. Essex, *b.* 25 Sept. 1777, *d.* 3 Dec. 1846.

— Mary, dau. of Mathew Chater, of Market-Harbo, co. Leicester, *b.* 14 May, 1784, *m.* 18 Aug. 1803, *d.* 4 Feb. 1852.

The Rev. Charles Churchill Crakanthorp, B.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford.

— Maria, 2nd dau. of Robert Spencer, of Bridgewater Square, *m.* 2 Sept. 1845.

John Wedd, of Rochester, New York, *b.* 21 Jan. 1809.

— Emma, dau. of John Titley, of Bayswater, *b.* 15 Sept. 1815, *m.* 9 Feb. 1837.

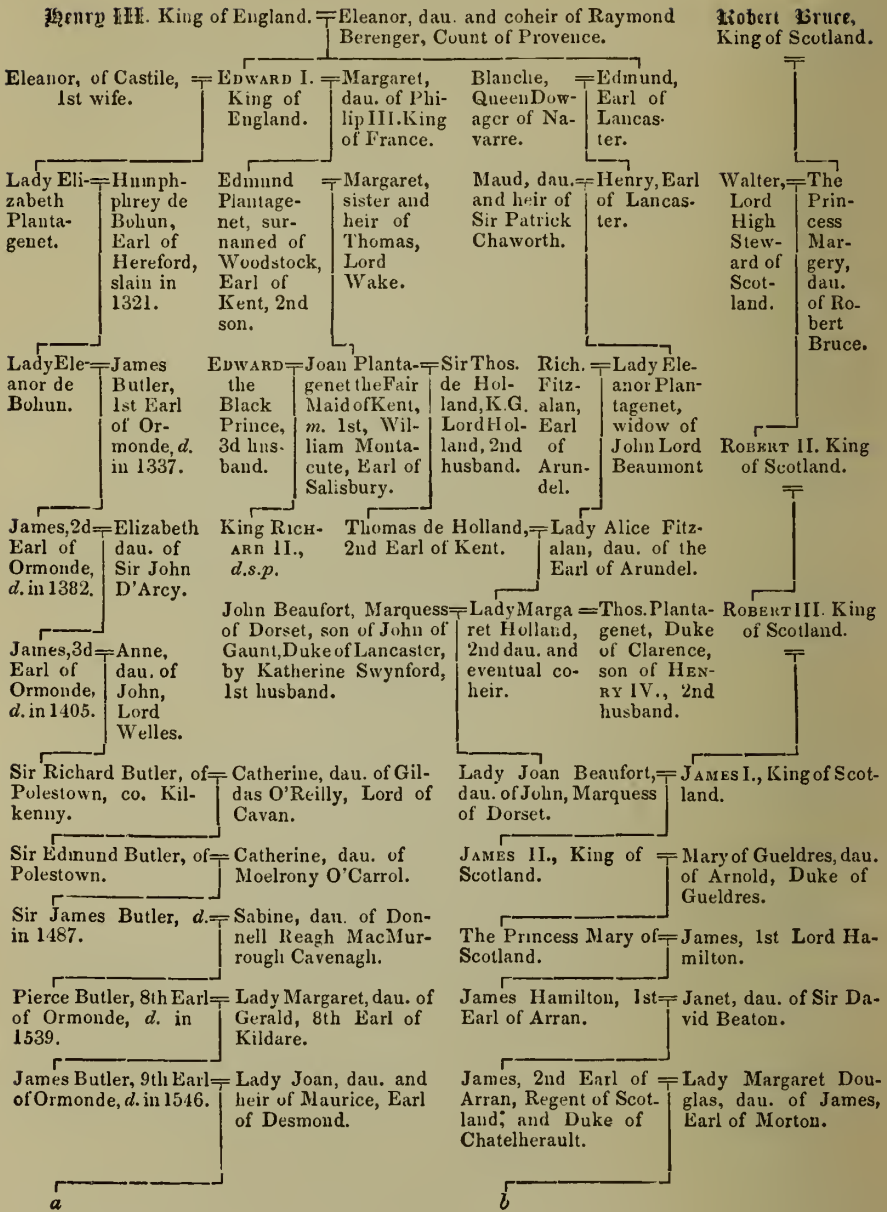
Charles Spencer Eaton Crakanthorp, *b.* 9 Feb. 1852.

— Emma, *b.* at Rochester, New York, 6 June, 1844.

* "In the latter part of his life he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Crakanthorp, whose husband was minister at Foulmere, in Cambridgeshire, and there died at a good old age, viz.: about 80."—CALAMY'S *Lives of Ejected Ministers*, vol. ii. p. 41.

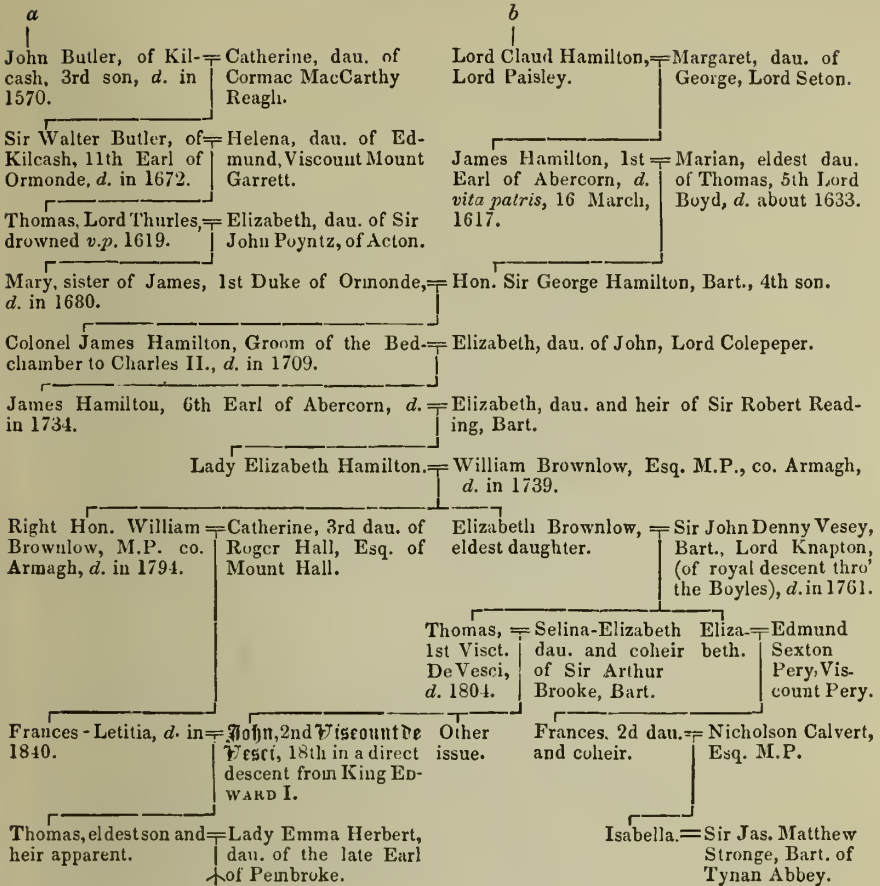
PEDIGREE XLI.

John, Viscount de Aesci.



John, Viscount de Vesci.

PEDIGREE XLI.



Graysbrook Royal Descent.

THE Graysbrook family is of the Saxon Royal blood, through the marriage of Ethelswythe de Hosedene, or Hersedene, with the son of Osbern de Gersebroc about 1070-80. MICHAEL GRAYSBROOK, of Audnam, co. Stafford, Esq. is 26th from Ethelswythe, who was 9th from King ALFRED.—(See *Landed Gentry.*)

P E D I G R E E XLII.

The Rev. Edward Philip Cooper, B.D.

Edward III. King of England, *d.* in 1377. = Philippa, dau. of William of Hainault.

Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the BLACK PRINCE, father of Rich. II.	Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, <i>m.</i> 1st, in 1352.	Lady Eli- zabeth de Burgh, dau. and heiress of William, Earl of Ulster, 1st wife.	John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancas- ter, Earl of Rich- mond, father of HEN. IV.	Isabel, youngest dau. and coheir of Peter, King of Castile & Leon, 1st wife.	Edmund of Lang- ley, Duke of York and Earl of Cam- bridge.	Thomas of Wood- stock.
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Philippa = Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, lineally de-
Plantage- rived from the marriage of Ralph, Lord Mortimer,
net, only of Wigmore, with the Princess Gwyladys, dau. of
child and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales.
and heiress.

Roger Mortimer, 4th Earl of March, eldest son, *d.* in 1398. = Eleonora, dau. of Thomas,
Earl of Kent.

Edmund, 5th Earl of March, *d.s.p.* in 1424. Anne Mortimer, only dau. and heir. = Richard Plantagenet, Earl of
Cambridge, only surviving
son.

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, Protec- = Cecily, dau. of Ralph Neville, Earl of West-
tor of Eng- land, only son, fell at the battle of moreland.
Wakefield, in 1460.

EDWARD IV. King of Eng- land, <i>d.</i> 9 April, 1483.	Edmond, Earl of Rutland, slain at Wake- field, aged 12.	George, Duke of Claren- ce, put to death, 1477.	Isabel, dau. and heir of Richard Neville, Earl of War- wick.	Rich. III. King of Eng- land.	Anne Plan- tagenet, <i>m.</i> 1st, Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter.	Sir Tho- mas St. Le- ger, Knt.	Margaret <i>m.</i> Chas. the Bold, Duke of Burgun- dy.	Eliza- beth, <i>m.</i> John de la Pole, Duke of Sussex.
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The Princess Elizabeth, *m.* Sir George Manners, Lord Ros, to which = Anne St. Leger,
King HENRY VII.; a *quibus* Barony he succeeded on the death of only dau. and
her present Majesty, QUEEN his mother, in 1487, *d.* in 1513.
VICTORIA.

Thomas Manners, 13th Lord Ros, K.G., eld- = Eleanor, dau. of Sir William Paston, 2nd
est son, created Earl of Rutland, 18 June, wife.
1528, *d.* in 1543.

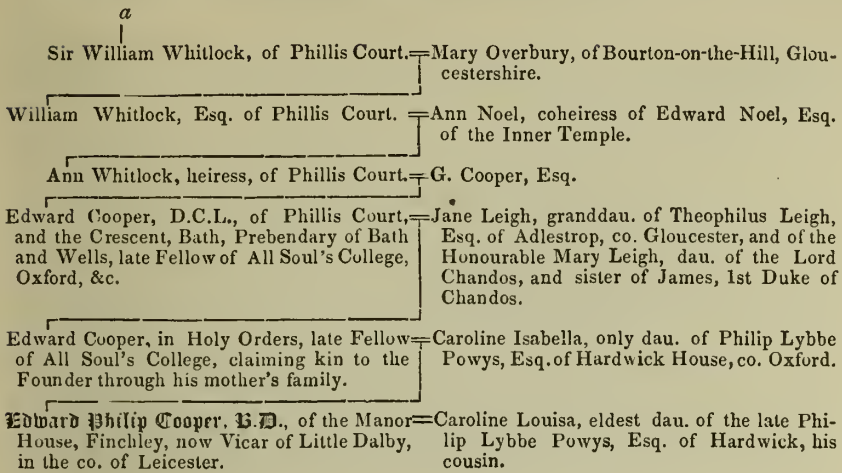
Henry, 2nd Earl of Rutland, K.G., *d.* in 1563. = Margaret, dau. of Ralph Nevill, Earl of West-
moreland.

John, 1st Earl of Rutland. = Elizabeth Charlton.

Lady Frances Manners, dau. of John, 4th Earl = Lord Willoughby, of Parham.
of Rutland.

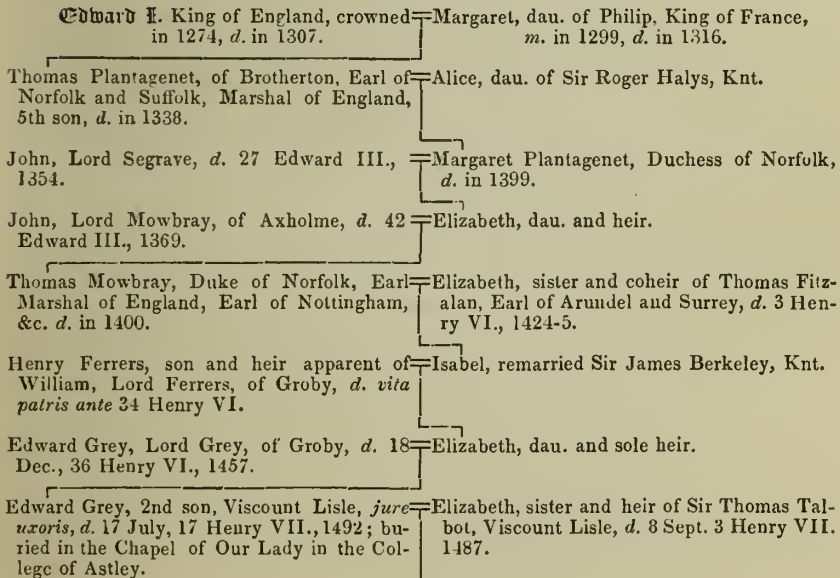
Bulstrode Whitlock, son of Sir James Whit- = Frances, dau. of Lord Willoughby de Parham,
lock, of Phillis Court, by Elizabeth, his by Frances, dau. of John, 4th Earl of Rutland.
wife, dau. of Edward Bulstrode, Esq.

The Rev. Edward Philip Cooper, B.D. PEDIGREE XLII.

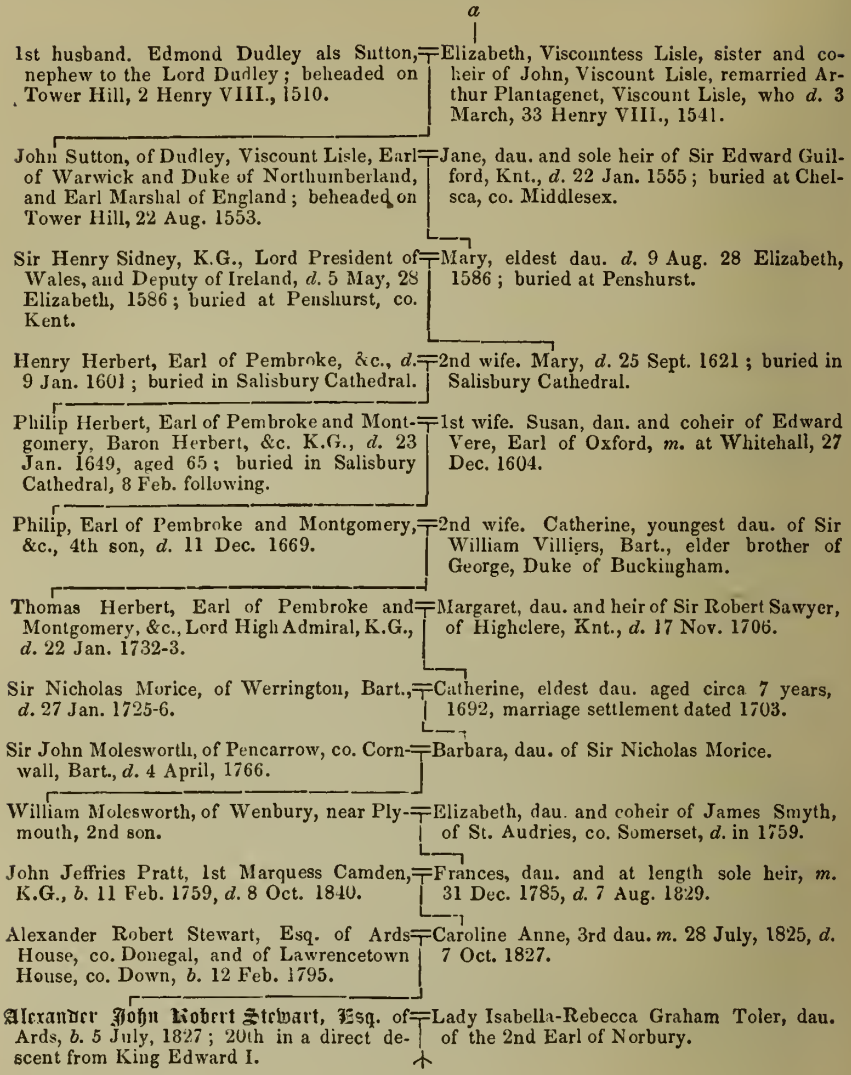


PEDIGREE XLIII:

Alexander John Robert Stewart, Esq. of Ards.



PEDIGREE XLIII. Alexander John Robert Stewart, Esq.



PEDIGREE XLIV.

Christie-Annette Hayward.

Edward E. King of England, *d.* in 1307. = Eleanor of Castile, *d.* in 1290.

Princess Joan d'Acree, *d.* in 1307. = Gilbert de Clare, 3rd Earl of Gloucester, and 7th of Hertford, *d.* in 1295.

Lady Margaret de Clare, 2nd coheir of her brother, Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester. = Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, *d.* in 1317.

Margaret Audley, sole heir, 1349. = Ralph, 1st Earl of Stafford, K.G., *d.* in 1372.

Hugh, 2nd Earl of Stafford, K.G., *d.* in 1386. = Lady Philippa Beauchamp, dau. of Thomas, 3rd Earl of Warwick, K.G.

Lady Margaret Stafford. = John Stafford, 2nd son of Sir William Stafford, of Bramshall.

Ralph Stafford, of Grafton. = Maude, dau. and heir of John, Lord Hastings, of Chelsey. = Humphrey Stafford. = Elizabeth, dau. & heir of Sir Adam Grevile, Knt.

Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt. of Grafton. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir John Burdet, of Bramcote. = John Stafford, of Frounce, co. Stafford.

Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt. of Grafton. = A dau. and heir of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Knt. = Elizabeth, beth. = Mary. = John, Lord Clinton. = Anne, *m.* William Rous, of Lynch Randolph, co. Worcester.

Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton. = Katherine, dau. and heir of Sir John Fray, Knt. = Thomas Stafford, of co. Northampton.

Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt. of Grafton. = Katherine, dau. and heir of Sir John Fogge, Knt. = Anne, *m.* Richard Neville, Lord Latimer. = Joyce, *m.* Mar-maduke Constable. = William Stafford, of Reading, co. Berks.

Sir William Stafford, Knt. of Grafton. = Dorothy, dau. of Hen., Lord Stafford, of Corbet. = Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Blatherwyke. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thomas Cavc, Knt. of Stamford. = Sir Roger Stafford, 3rd son.

Douglas Howard, Stafford, *d. s.p.* = Edward Robsart, dau. of Alex. Chapman, of Rainthorpe, co. Norfolk. = Sir Humphrey of Blatherwyke, *d. s.p.* = John Stafford of Blatherwyke. = A dau. of Clopton.

William Stafford, *d. s.p.* = Anne, dau. and heir. = Sir Guy Palmes. *from whom descended*

Anne Stafford, dau. and eventual coheir of William Stafford, Esq. of Blatherwyke, co. Northampton. = George Evans, 1st Lord Carbery, *m.* in 1703, *d.* 28 Aug. 1749.

The Hon. John Evans, of Bulgaden Hall, co. Limerick, *m.* in 1741, *d.* in 1758. = Grace, only dau. and heir of Sir Ralph Freke, Bart. of Castle Freke, co. Cork.

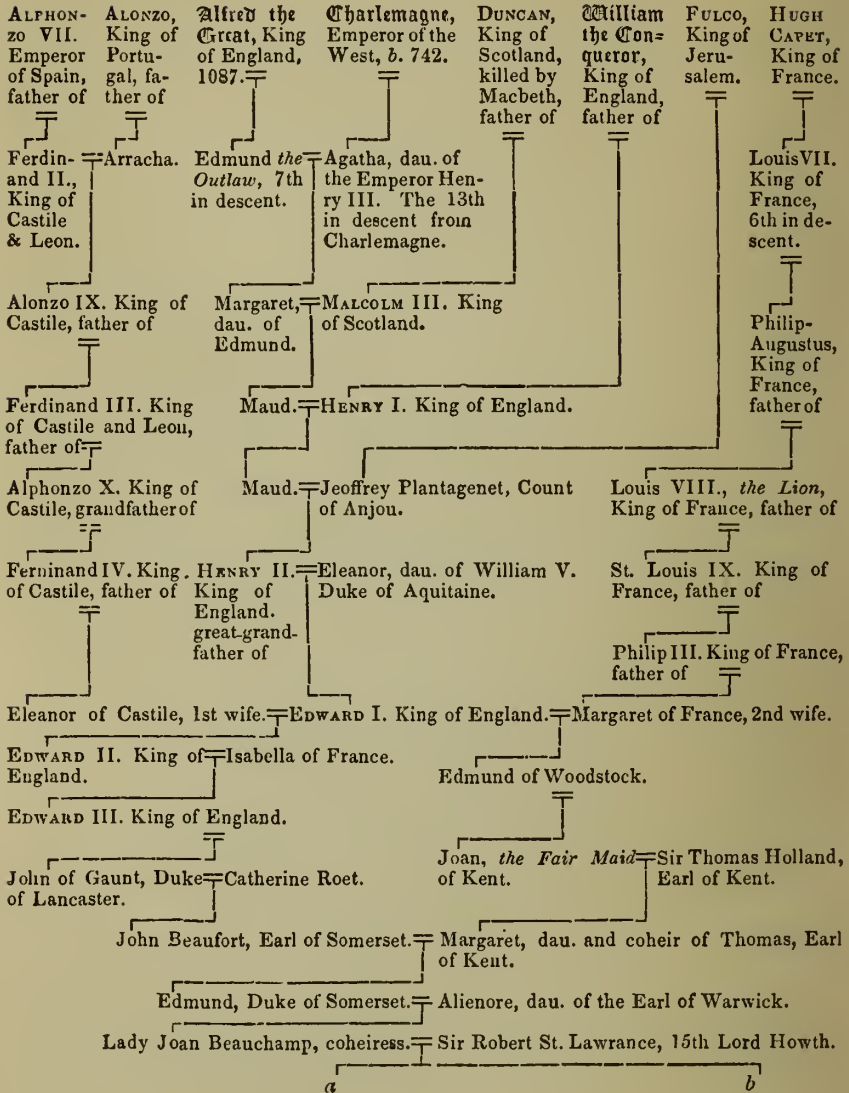
Sir John Evan Freke, Bart., so created in 1768, *d.* in 1777. = Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Earl of Arran. = Anne, 2nd dau. of the Hon. John Evans. = William Putland, Esq.

Percy Evans-Freke, *d.* 9 Sept. 1844. = Dorothea, dau. of the Rev. Christopher Harvey, D.D. = Anna-Sophia Putland. = Capt. Daniel Campbell, R.N.

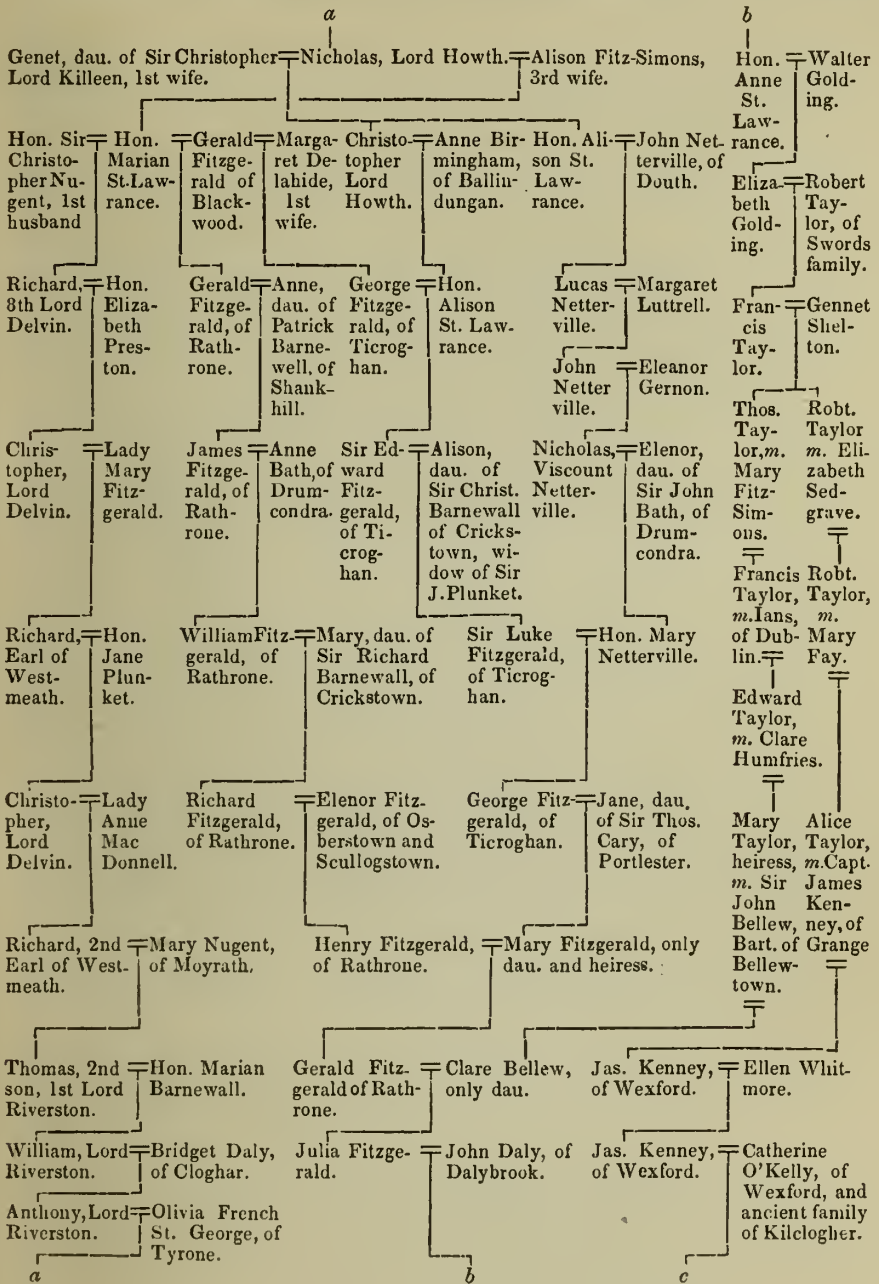
George Patrick, present Lord Carbery. = Miss Shuldham, dau. of Major Gen. E. W. Shuldham. = Christie-Annette Campbell, in a direct descent from King Edward I. = Edward Hayward, Esq. Barrister-at-law.

PEDIGREE XLV:

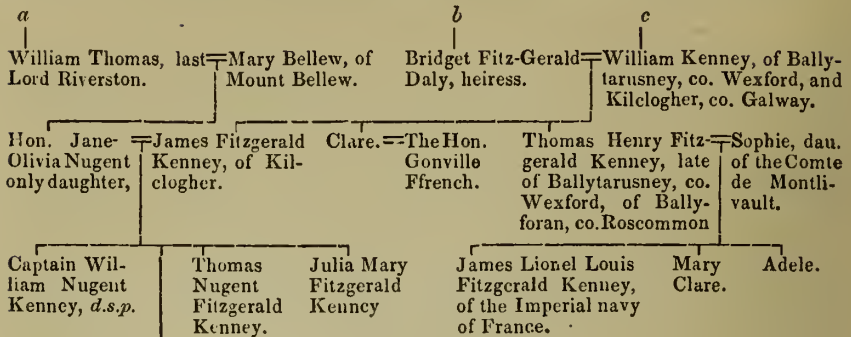
James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenny, Esq.



James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenny, Esq. PEDIGREE XLV.



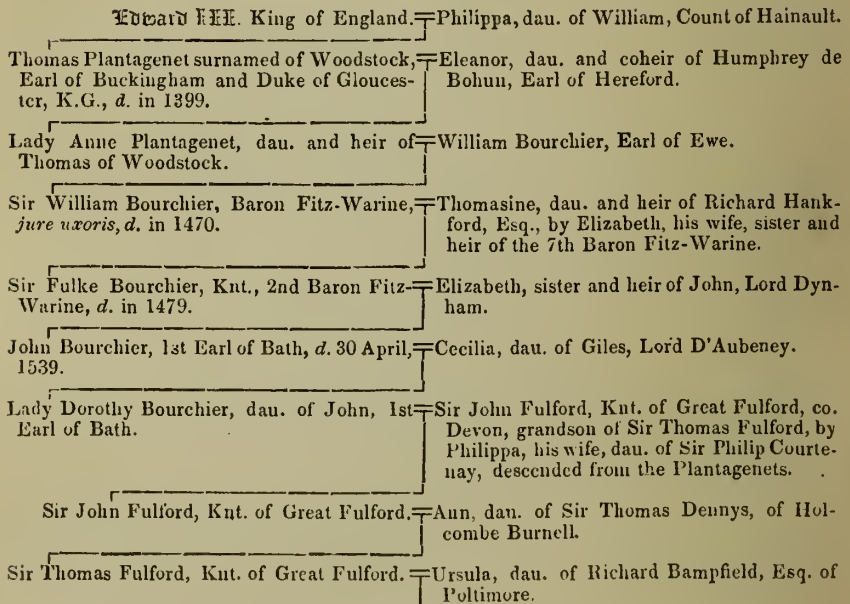
James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenny, Esq.



James Christopher Fitzgerald Kenny, Esq., of Kilclogher.

PEDIGREE XLVI.

Thomas Williams, Esq.



^a

Thomas Williams, Esq.

PEDIGREE XLVI.

a

Thomas Fulford, Esq. of Thorn St. Margaret, co. Somerset, 3rd son of Sir Thomas Fulford.

Thomas Fulford, Esq., son and heir of Thomas Fulford, Esq. of Thorn St. Margaret.

Margaret, dau. and heir of Thomas Fulford, Esq., *m.* in 1678. = John Williams, Esq. of Herringston, co. Dorset, Major in the Royal army.

John Williams, Esq. *b.* in 1680, killed in Spain, 1703. = Jane, dau. of Humphrey Sydenham, Esq. of Combe. = Robert Williams, Esq. of Charminster, co. Dorset, *b.* in 1694. = Anne Shaw, of Manchester.

Sydenham Williams, Esq. of Herringston, ancestor of the family of WILLIAMS of Herringston. = 1. John, of Avery Hatch, *d.* in 1774. = 2. Thos., of Warfield Lodge, Berks. = Elizabeth Top-sell, of Bracknell. = 3. Geo., of Bath. = 4. Robert, of Bridehead, co. Dorset, M.P. = Jane, dau. of Francis Chasse-reau, Esq. = 5. Stephen, an East India Director. = Three daus.

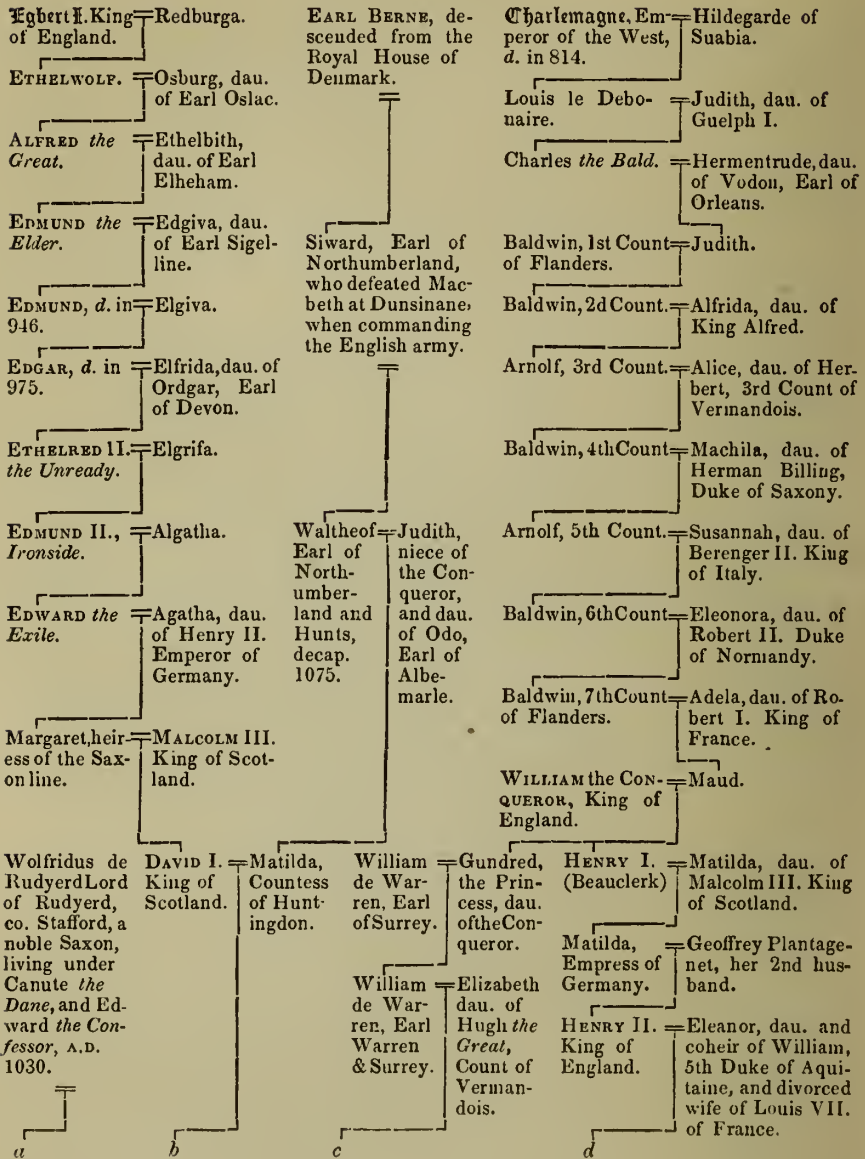
Robert Williams, Esq. of Warfield Lodge, co. Berks, *d.* 31 Aug. 1803. = Miss Jane Cunningham, of the House of Glencairn. = Robt. Williams, Esq. of Bridehead, M.P. = Frances, dau. of the late John Turner, Esq. = William Williams, Esq. M.P. *d.* in Feb. 1839. = Anne, dau. of John Rashleigh, Esq. = Three daus.

1st wifc. Mary-Frances, dau. of the late John Paul Benthon, Esq. of the Registrar Office, Court of Chancery. = Thomas Williams, Esq. of Warfield Lodge, co. Berks, late of Rushden Hall, co. Northampton, High Sheriff of that county in 1825. = 2nd wifc. Catherine, dau. of the late Edward Codd, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica. = Robert Williams, Esq. of Bridehead, M.P. = Fanny, *m.* to Arthur Henry Dyke-Acland, Esq.

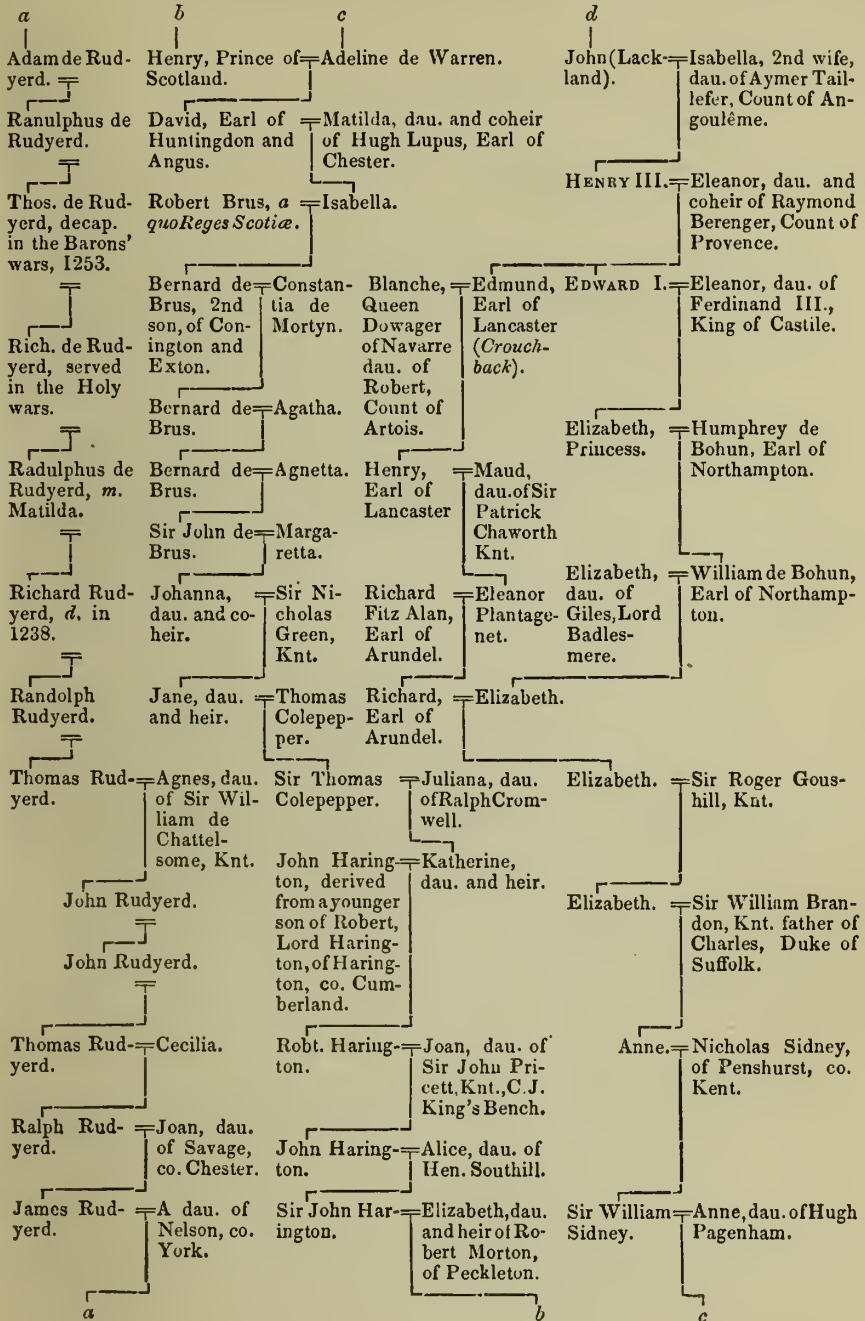
1. William Thomas, H.E.I.C.S. Captain in 1817. = Catherine, dau. of Lieut. Col. Wilson. = 2. Cunningham, *b.* 26 Aug. 1822. = 3. John, *b.* 16 Jan. 1824. = 4. George Sibley, *b.* 20 July, 1825. = 5. Edward, *b.* 6 March 1827. = 1. Elizabeth, relict of Peter Pea-chy, Esq. = 2. Mary-Frances, *m.* to Wm. Hinde, Esq. = 1. Caroline. = 2. Catherine-Margaret. = 3. Ellen-Jane. = 4. Louisa-Harriett. = 5. Jessie-Innes-Russell. = 6. Hartley. = 7. Henry-Plantagenet. = 8. Charlotte-Sophia. = 9. Philippa-Courtcnay.

PEDIGREE XLVII.

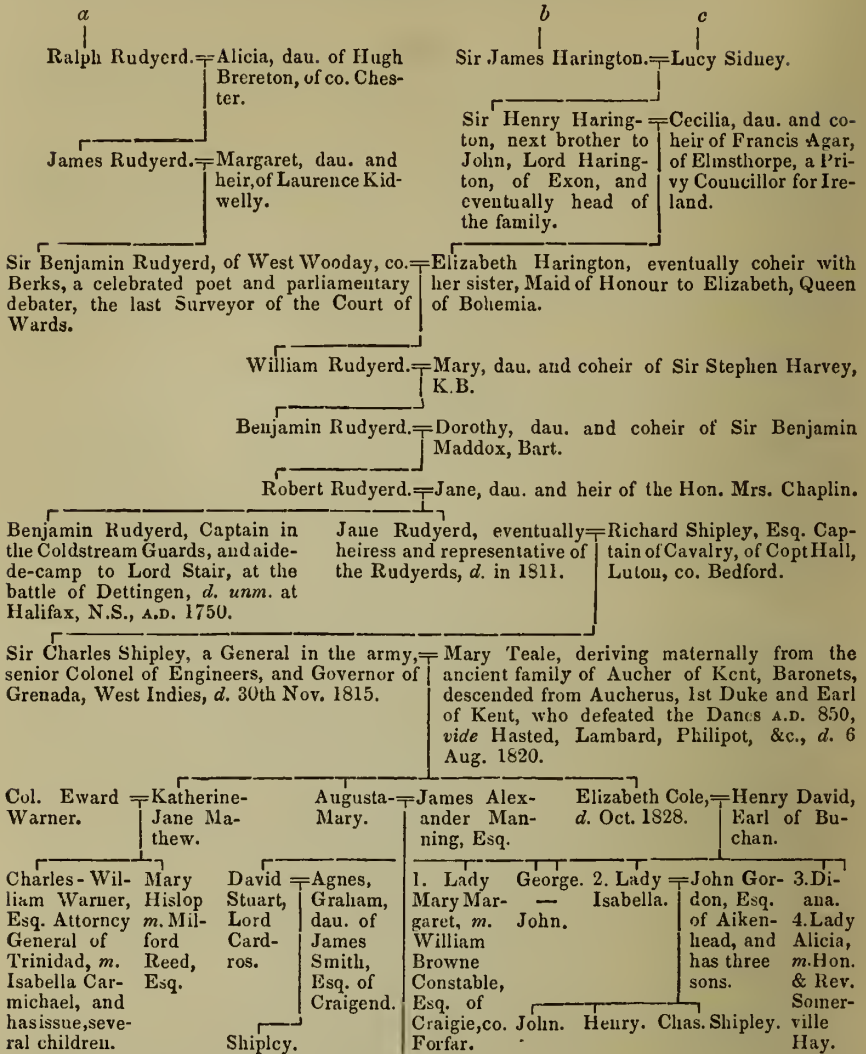
The Daughters and coheirs of the late General Shipley, Ant. Governor of the Island of Grenada.



Mary Erskine Shipley Ganning. PEDIGREE XLVII.



Mary Erskine Shipley Manning.



Mary Erskine Shipley Manning; 19th in direct descent from King EDWARD I., and from Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and as one of the co-representatives of the Scotch Kings, the BRUCES, and the Royal Saxon line of England, entitled to quarter their arms.

PEDIGREE XLVIII.

Family of Dutton, of Burland Hall.

Rollo, 1st Duke of Normandy.

RICHARD, 2nd Duke of Normandy.

Richard, 3rd Duke of Normandy. EMMA, Queen of England. Godfrey, Earl of Eu and Brian. William, 2nd Earl of Eu.

Robert, 3rd Earl of Eu.

William, 4th Earl of Eu. Jeanne, sister of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, niece of WILLIAM the Conqueror.

William, 5th Earl of Eu. Nigel, Baron of Hulton. This line ended in a female, who m. John of Gaunt, and was mother of King HENRY IV. Geoffrey, Lord of Stopford. Odard, Lord of Dutton, from whom the Duttons of Burland, the Barons of Chedhill, and the Warburtons. Edward, Lord of Haselwell. Horswin, Lord of Shrigley. Wlofaith, Lord of Hutton, from whom maternally descended Earl of Winchilsea, Duke of Somerset, Marquis of Rockingham, Duke of Cleveland, Earl of Mansfield.

Hugh Fitz-Odard de Dutton, temp. Henry II.

Hugh de Dutton.

Hugh de Dutton, to whom was made the grant of the advoury of the Minstrels of Cheshire. A daughter of Hamon Massy, Baron of Dunham Massy. Adam, from whom the Warburtons of Aughrim. Geoffrey, from whom the Barons of Chedhill. The last Lord Chedhill d. in 1327, leaving

Hugh de Dutton, living 18 Henry III., d. s. p. Sir Thomas de Dutton, Sheriff of Cheshire. Philippa, dau. of Vivian de Sandon. Ida. Adam. Clemence, from whom the Lords Warren and Bulkeley, extinct. Agnes, from whom the Lords Rivers, of Rocksavage, extinct.

Sir Hugh Dutton, d. 22 Edward I., 1294. Joan, dau. of Sir Vrian de Sancto Petro. Thomas. Robert. Margaret. Venables, Baron of Kinderton. Catherine. John Vrian de Sancto Petro.

Sir Hugh Dutton, b. 8 Dec. 1276, bapt. at Great Budworth, Steward of Halton Castle, d. in 1326. Joan, dau. of Sir Robert Holland, sister of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, K.G., the husband of Joan Plantagenet, the wife of Edward the Black Prince. William. Maud, dau. of Sir Richard Stockport. Robert, in Holy Orders. Margaret.

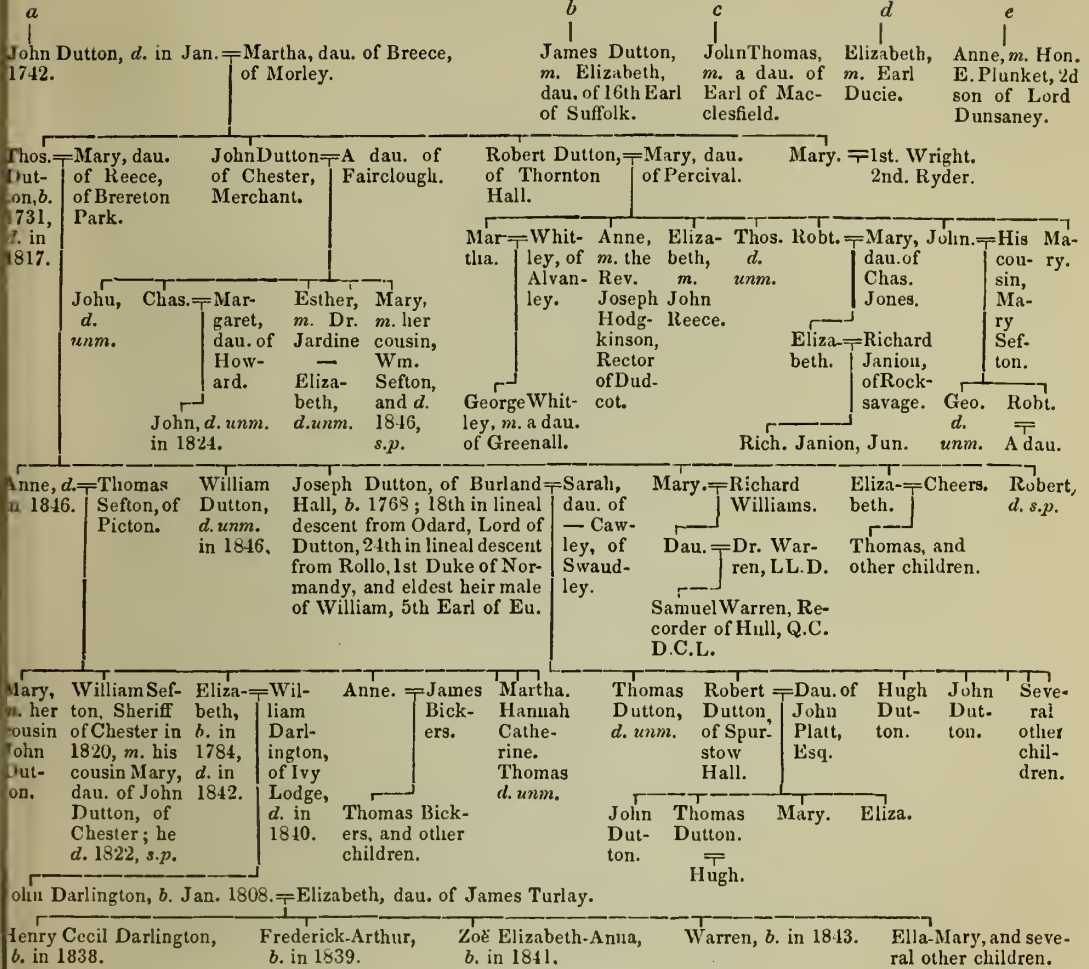
Sir Thomas Dutton, b. in 1314, Seneschal and Governor of Halton Castle, Sheriff of Cheshire, 30 and 33 Edward III., d. in 1381. Ellen, dau. of Sir Peter Thornton, of Thornton. William, in Holy Orders, Parson of Thornton. Geoffrey. Robert.

Sir Peter Dutton, d. s. p. 35 Edw. III. Thomas, d. s. p. Sir Lawrence, d. s. p. 1392. Edmund Dutton. Joan, dau. of Henry Minshall de Church Minshall. Henry. William.

a b c d e m f

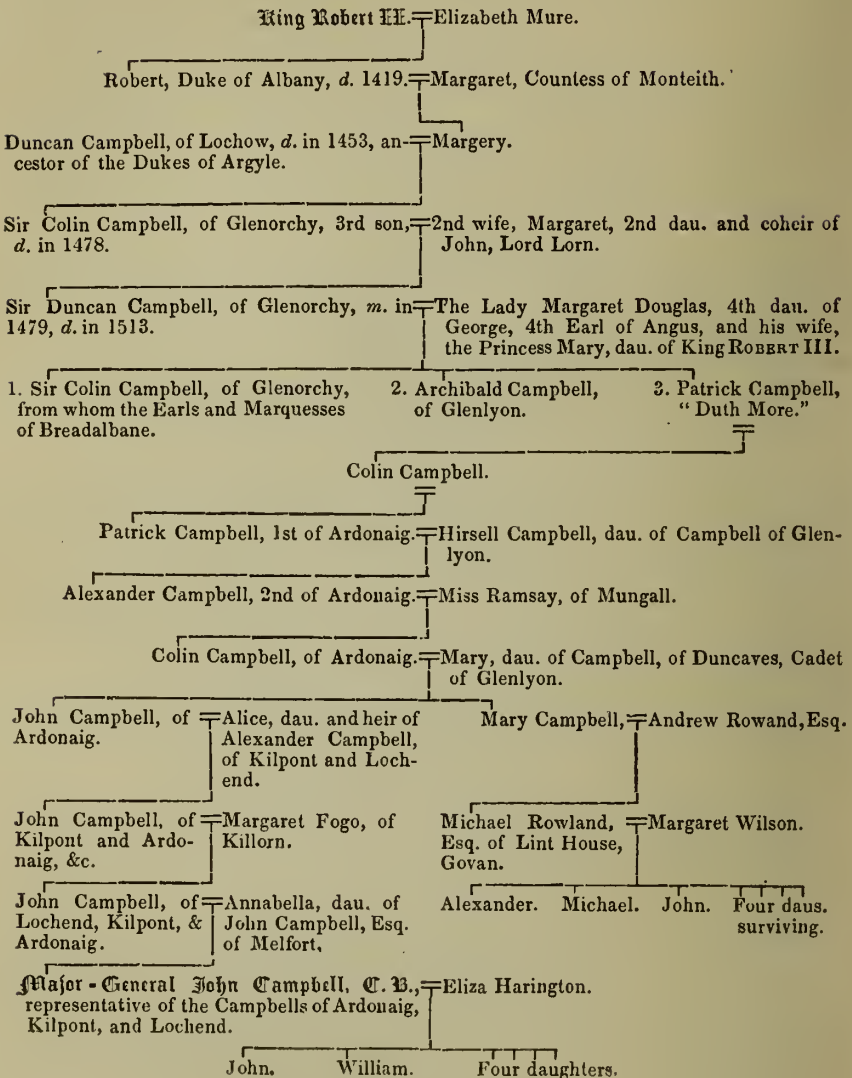
Dutton, of Burland Hall.

PEDIGREE XLVIII.



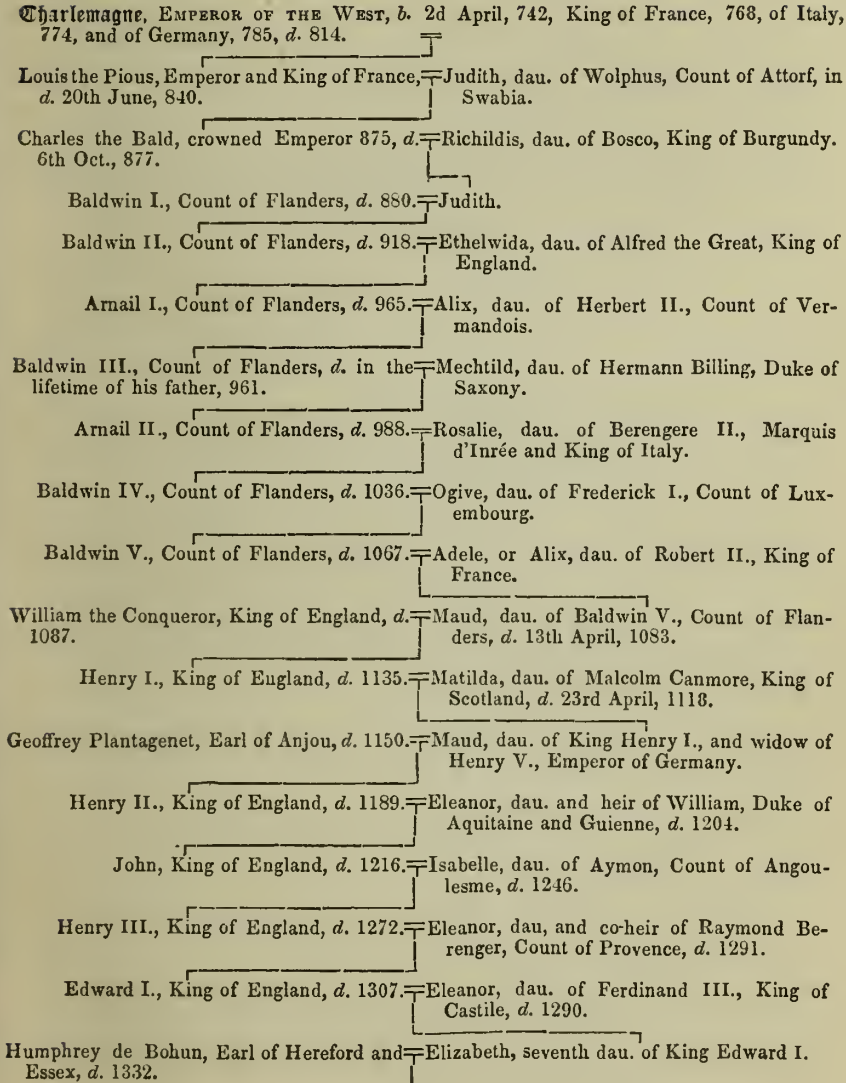
PEDIGREE XLIX.

Major-General Sir John Campbell, C. B.

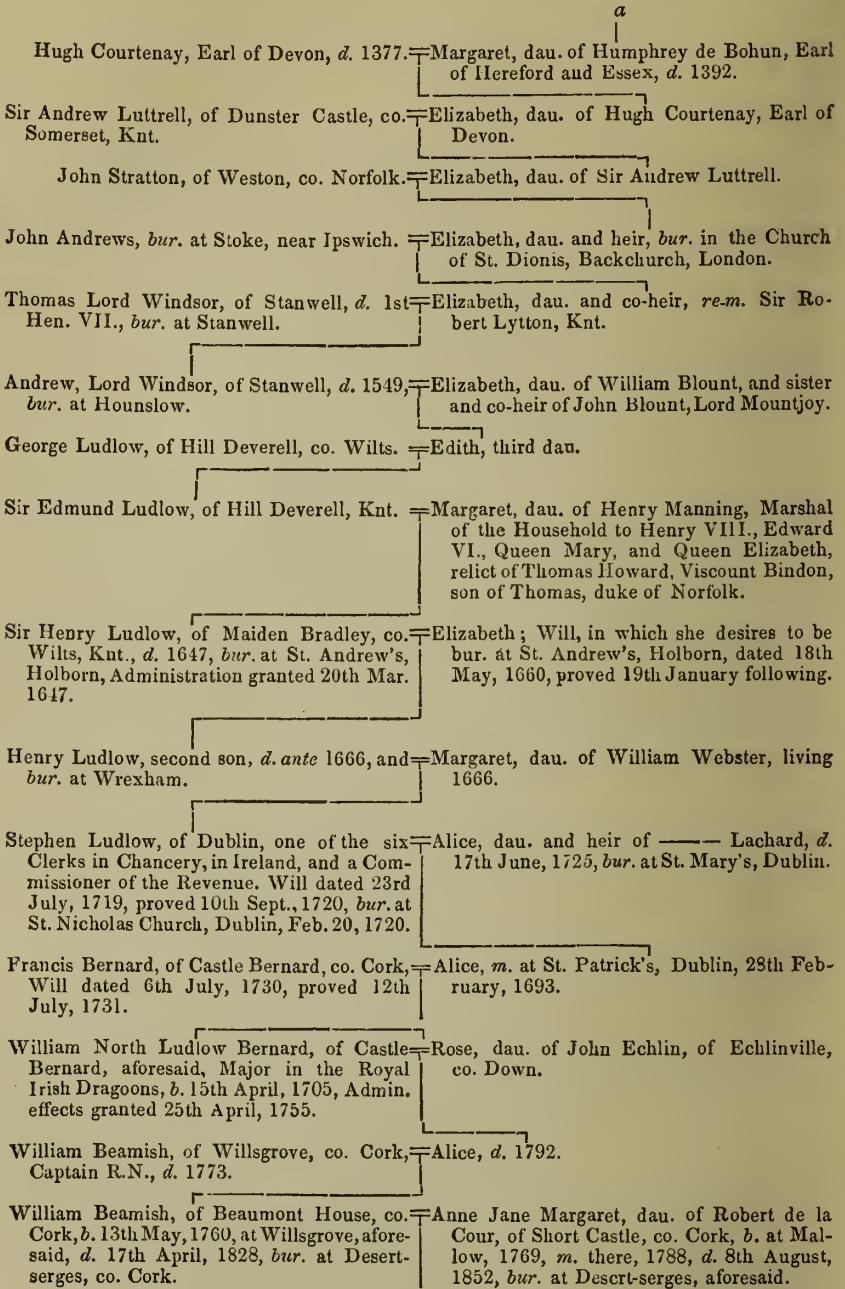


PEDIGREE L.

Lieut. Col. North Ludlow Beamish, K.H.



PEDIGREE L. **Lieut. Col. North Ludlow Beamish, R.N.**

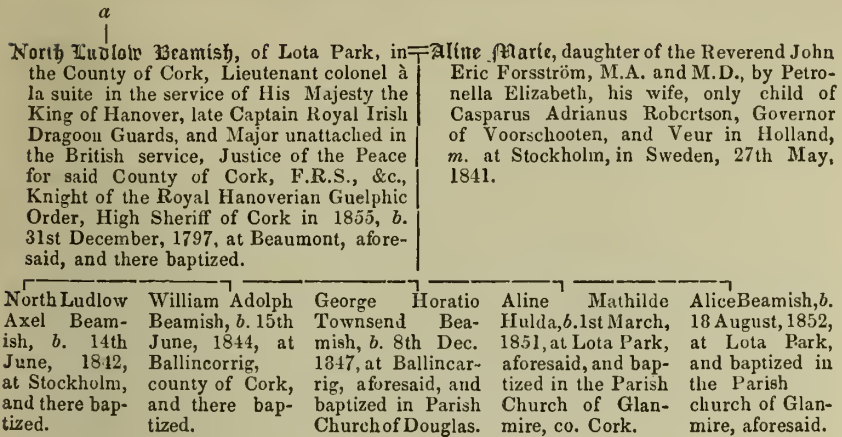


THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

407 South Dearborn Street

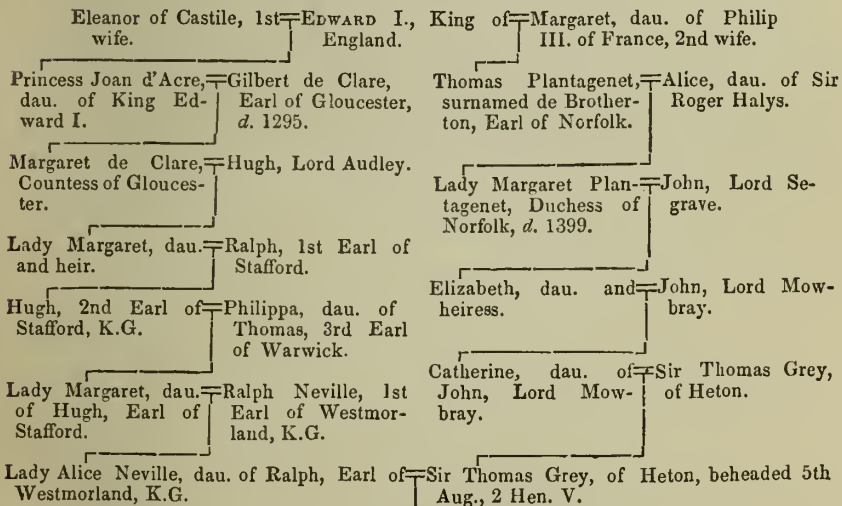
CHICAGO, ILL.

Lieut. Col. North Ludlow Beamish, R.D. PEDIGREE L.



PEDIGREE LI.

Richard Laurence Pemberton, Esq.



Richard Laurence Pemberton, Esq.

a

Sir Ralph Grey, knt., of Werke, Heton, and Chillingham, and Elizabeth, dau. of Henry, Lord Fitzhugh.

Sir Ralph Grey, of Werke, Heton, and Chillingham, beheaded 4 Edward IV. and Jacquetta.

Sir Ralph Grey, of Werke and Heton, *d.* 1533. and Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Clifford, knt.

Sir Ralph Grey, of Chillingham, *d.* 17 Dec. 1565. and Isabel, dau. and coheir of Sir Ralph Grey, of Horton.

Henry Grey, Esq., of Newminster Abbey, co. Northumberland, 4th son. and Mary, dau. of Sir John Widdington, of Widdington, in Northumberland.

Isabel Grey, dau. and at length heiress of Henry Grey, of Newminster, *m.* 8 July, 1612. and John Pemberton, Esq., of Aislaby, co. Durham.

John Pemberton, Esq., of Hilton, co. Durham, (2nd son of John Pemberton of Aislaby, by Isabel Grey his wife, according to the strongest presumptive evidence.) and Jane, dau. of . . . Robinson, of Stone Cellar Farm, 1st wife. and Bridget, dau. and heiress of Adam Shipperdson, of Bainbridge Holme.

John Pemberton, Esq., of Bainbridge Holme, eldest son of John Pemberton, of Hilton, *b.* 11 Feb. 1668; of South Moor House, Sunderland, *jure uxoris.* and Dorothy Stote.

John Pemberton, Esq., of Bainbridge Holme, eldest son, *b.* 5th Nov. 1704, buried at Bishopwearmouth, May, 1783. and Penelope, dau., and at length one of the co-heiresses of the Rev. John Laurence, Rector of Bishopwearmouth.

Richard Pemberton, Esq., of Barnes, co. Durham, 3rd son, 2nd surviving. and Elizabeth, dau. and sole heiress of Ralph Jackson, Esq., of Sunderland, *d.* 1820.

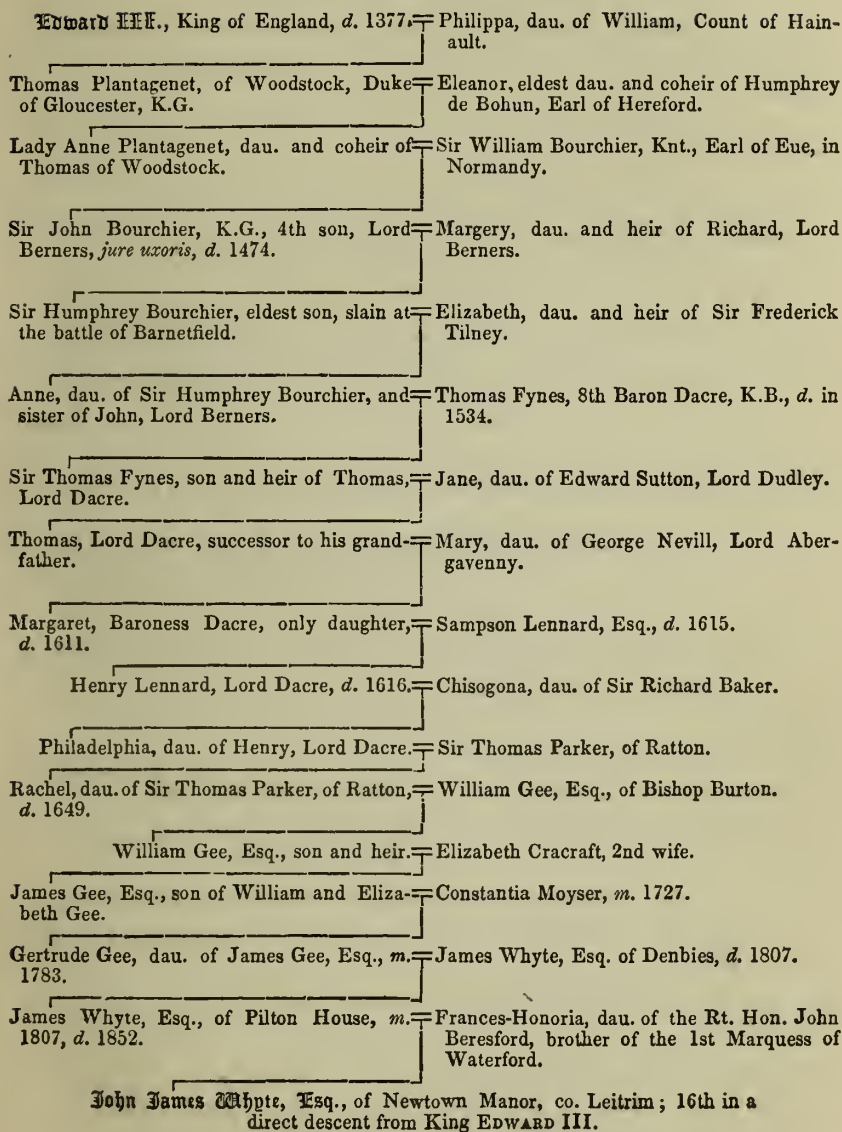
Richard Pemberton, Esq., *b.* 4th April, 1782, *d.* 3rd Nov. 1843; only son to leave issue. and Ellen, dau. of Captain John Jump, R.N.

Richard Laurence Pemberton, Esq., J. P. and D. L. of Barnes and Bainbridge Holme, co. Durham. and Jane Emma, 2nd dau. of the Rev. Martin Stapylton.

PEDIGREE LII.

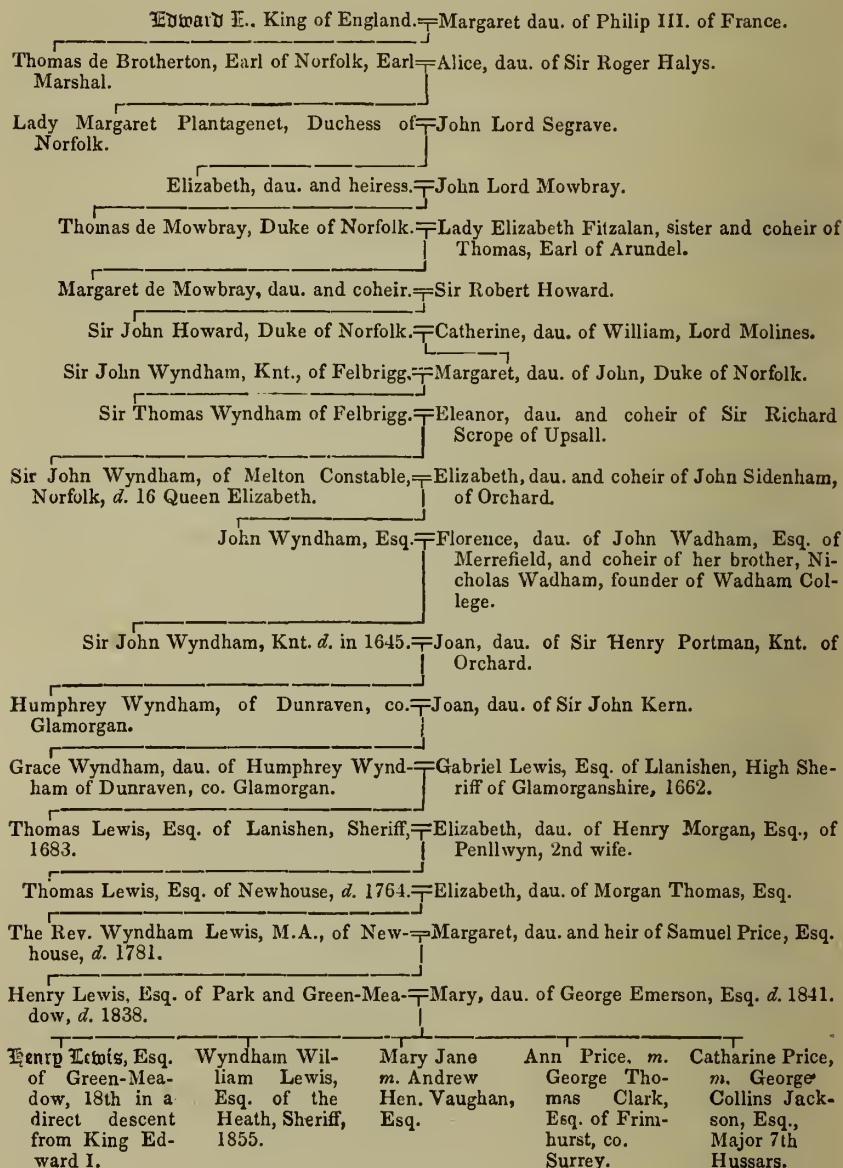
Colonel Whyte,

of Newtown Manor, co. Leitrim.



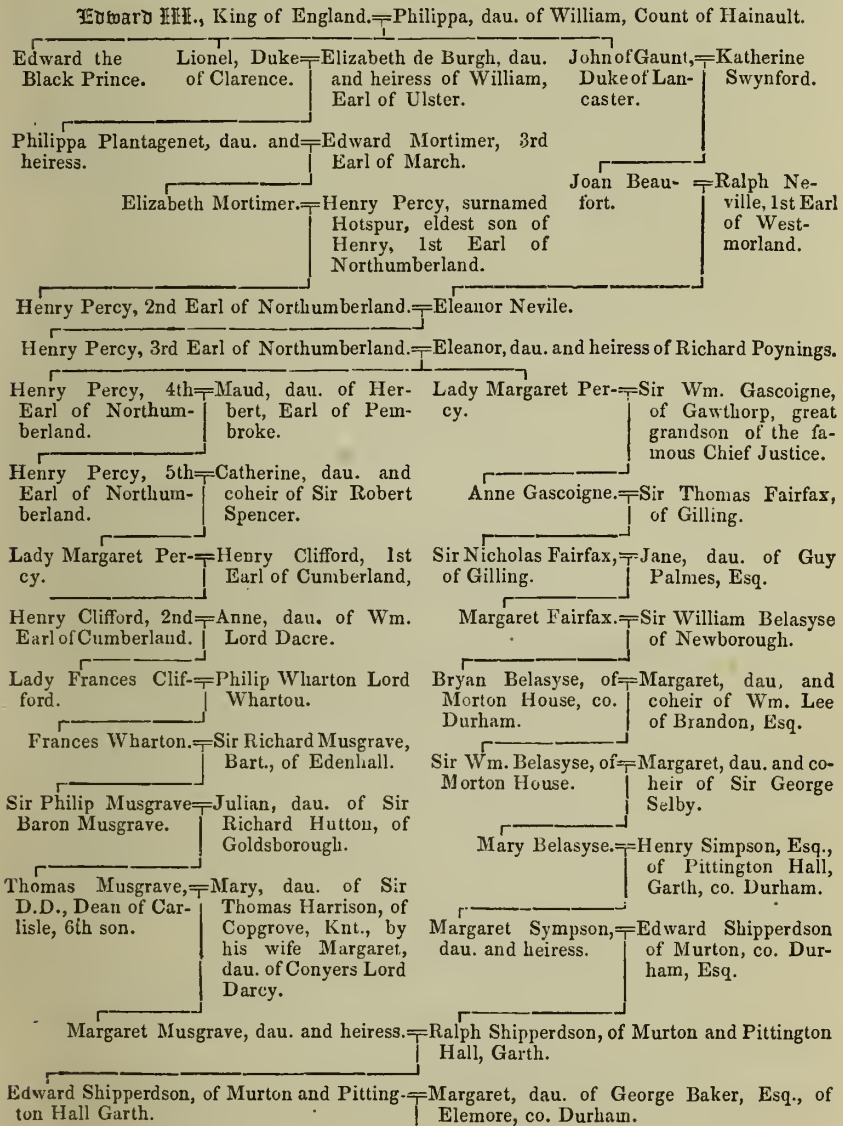
P E D I G R E E L I I I .

Family of Lewis of Lanishen, Green-Meadow, and the Heath.



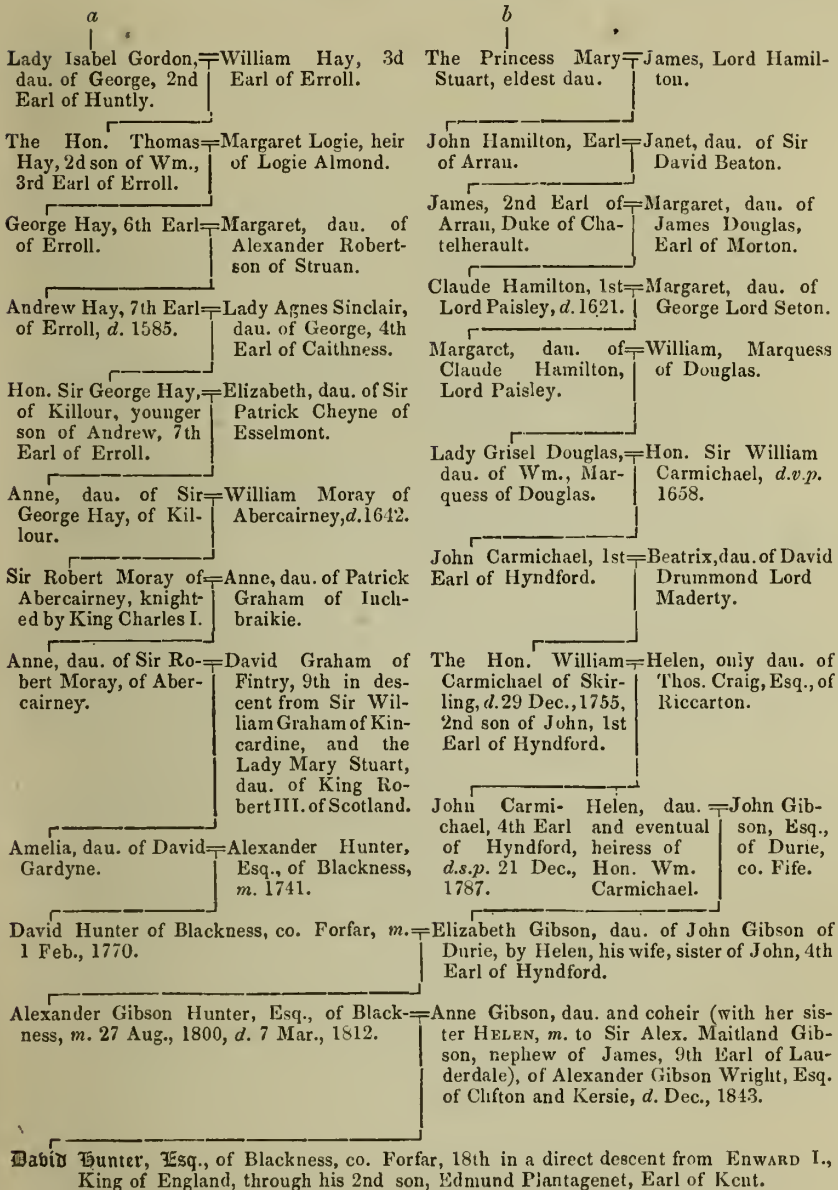
PEDIGREE LIV.

Shipperdson, of Pittington Hall Garth, co. Durham.



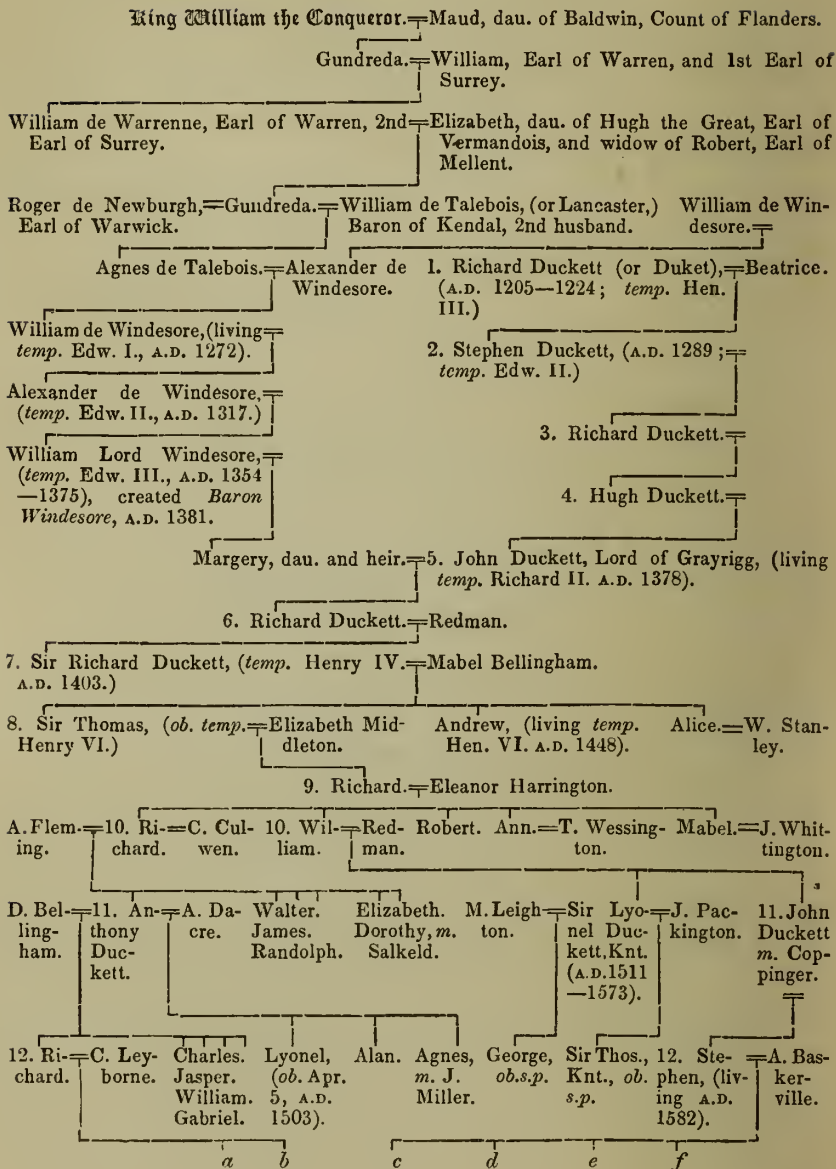
David Hunter, of Blackness, Esq.

PEDIGREE LV.



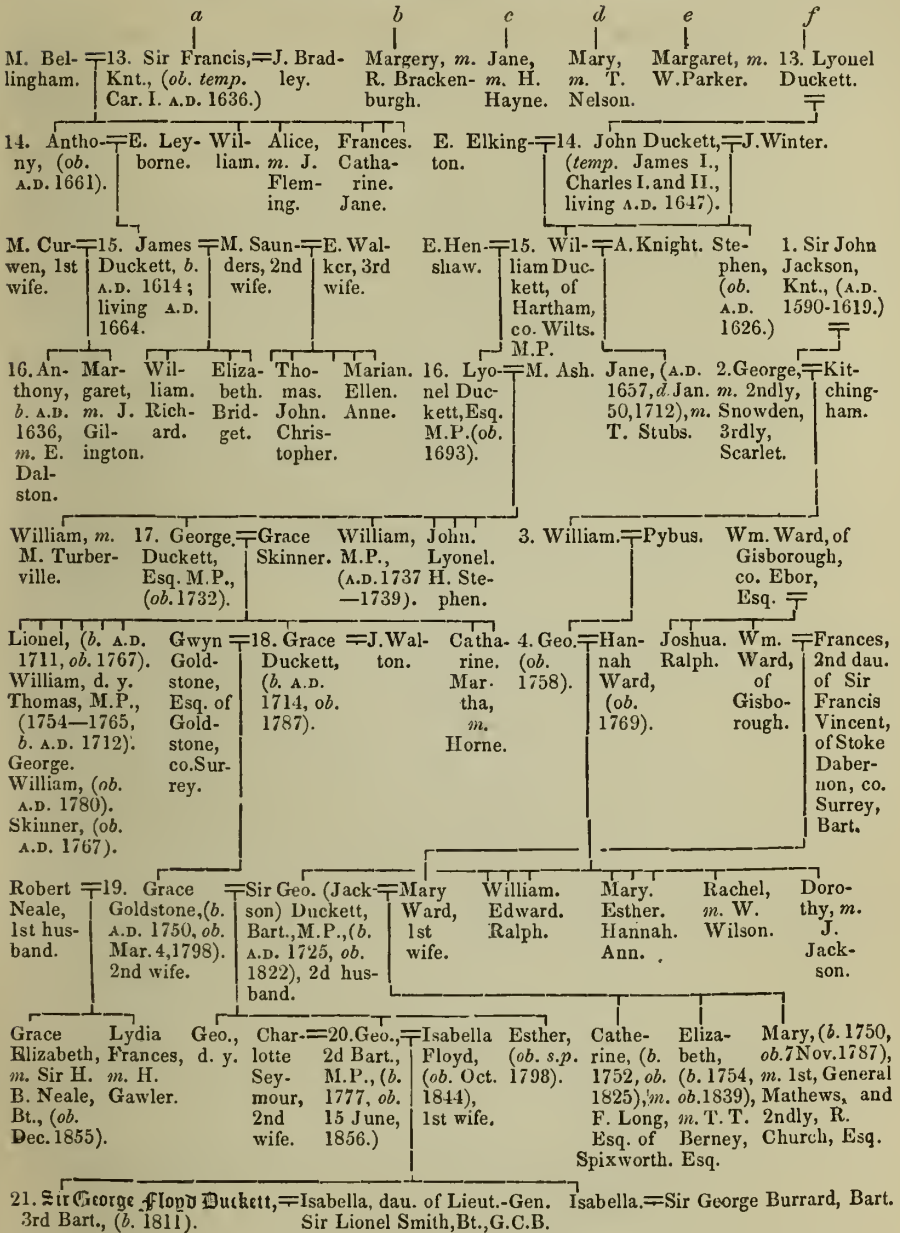
PEDIGREE LVI.

Sir George Floyd Duckett, Bart.



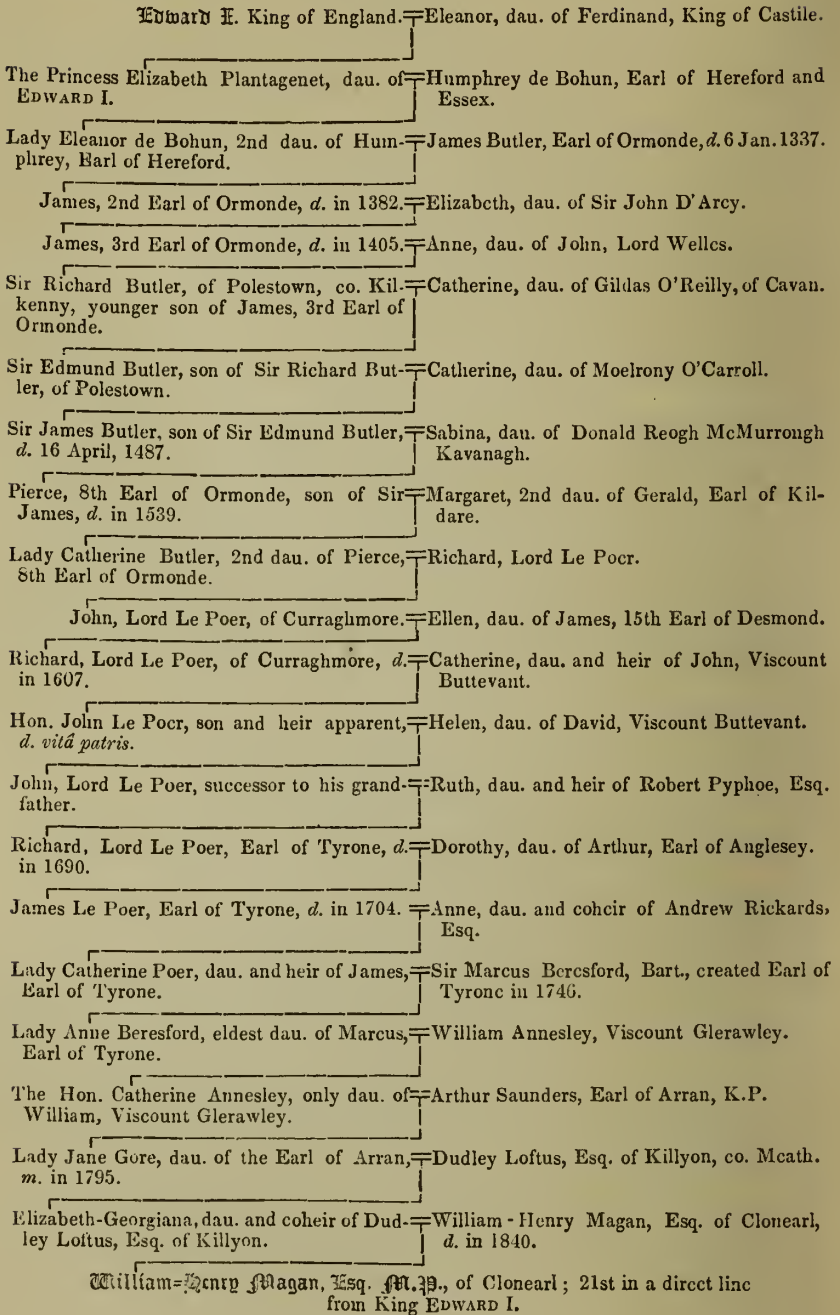
Sir George Floyd Duckett, Bart.

PEDIGREE LVI.



PEDIGREE LVII.

William-Henry Magan, Esq. M.P., of Clonearl,
King's co.



PEDIGREE LVIII.

Francis Hurt, Esq. of Alderwasley, co. Derby.

Edward III. King of England, *d.* 21 June, 1371. — Philippa, dau. of William, Earl of Hainault.

1. EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE. RICHARD II. <i>d.s.p.</i> 1399.	2. Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, K.G., <i>d.</i> in 1368.	Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, dau. of William, Earl of Ulster.	4. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, K.G., <i>d.</i> in 1402.	Isabel, dau. and coheir of Peter, King of Castile.	5. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, murdered at Calais, in 1397.	Elcanor, dau. and coheir of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.
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Philippa, only child and heiress of Lionel Plantagenet. — Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, *d.* in 1352.

Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, <i>d.</i> in 1399.	Eleanor, dau. and coheir of Thos. Holland, Earl of Kent, son of Thos. Earl of Kent, by Joan Plantagenet, only child of Edmund, Earl of Kent, 3rd son of EDWARD I.	William, Bouchier, Earl of Ewe; 3rd husband.	Lady Anne Plantagenet, dau. and coheir of Thomas of Woodstock, <i>m.</i> 1st. Thomas Earl of Stafford.	Edmund, Earl of Stafford, 2nd husband.
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Anne Mortimer, only dau. and eventually heir of Roger, Earl of March. — Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund of Langley, beheaded in 1414.

Lady Isabel Plantagenet, only dau. of Richard, Earl of Cambridge. — Henry Bouchier, Earl of Ewe and Essex, *d.* in 1483.

William Bouchier, *d.v.p.* — Anne, dau. of Richard, Earl Rivers.

Cicely Bouchier, only dau., sister and sole heiress of Henry, Earl of Essex. — John Devereux, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, summoned to parliament from 3rd till 12th year of Henry VII.

Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford, K.G., *d.* 27 Sept. 1558. — Margaret, dau. of Robert Garnish, Esq. of Kenton, co. Suffolk.

The Hon. Sir Edward Devereux, Bart., *d.* in 1622. — Catherine, eldest dau. of Edward Arden, Esq. of Park Hall.

Sir Walter Devereux, Bart., 5th Viscount Hereford. — Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Thomas Knightley, Esq.

Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford, *d.* in 1676. — Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Withipole, Knt.

The Hon. Frances Devereux, dau. of Leicester, Viscount Hereford. — William Tracy, 4th Viscount Tracy.

The Hon. Elizabeth Tracy, only dau. of William, 4th Viscount Tracy, and widow of Robert Burdett, Esq. — Robert Holden, Esq. of Aston, co. Derby, *d.* 17 June, 1746, aged 70.

Mary Holden, only dau. and heir of Robert Holden, Esq. — James Shuttleworth, Esq. of Gawthorp, co. Lancaster.

Elizabeth, dau. of James Shuttleworth, Esq. and Mary Holden, his wife, *m.* in 1778, *d.* in 1831. — Francis Hurt, Esq. of Alderwasley, co. Derby, *d.* in 1801.

Francis-Edward Hurt, Esq. of Alderwasley, eldest son. — Elizabeth, dau. of the late Richard Arkwright, Esq.

Francis Hurt, Esq. of Alderwasley; 17th in a direct descent from King EDWARD III. — Cecilia, dau. of Richard Norman, Esq. of Melton Mowbray.

PEDIGREE LIX.

John-Thomas Rossborough Colclough, Esq.
of Tintern Abbey.

Edward E. King of England. = Margaret, dau. of Philip III. King of France,
d. in 1317.

Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and = Alice, dau. of Sir Roger Halys, Knt. of Har-
Marshal of England, *d.* in 1338. wick.

Margaret, dau. and eventual heiress of Thos. = John, Lord Segrave, *d.* 27 Edward III. 1353.
de Brotherton; created Duchess of Norfolk
in 1398.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John, Lord Segrave. = John, Lord Mowbray, of Axholme, *d.* in 1360.

Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, Duke = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Fitzalan, and
of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, sister and coheir of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl
K.G., *d.* in 1400. of Arundel.

Margaret, dau. of Thomas, and cousin of = Sir Robert Howard, Knt., eldest son of Sir
John, Duke of Norfolk. John Howard, Knt., by Alice, his wife.

Sir John Howard, K.G., created Duke of = Katherine, dau. of William, Lord Molines,
Norfolk in 1483, and slain at Bosworth Field. *d.* 21 May, 1524.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, created = Agnes, sister and heir of Sir Philip Tilney,
Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, 1 Feb. Knt., 2nd wife.
1514, K.G., *d.* 21 May, 1524.

Lord William Howard, eldest son, created = Margaret, 2nd dau. of Sir Thomas Gamage,
Lord Howard of Effingham, 11 March, 1554, Knt. of Coity, co. Glamorgan.
d. 1573.

Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord = Katherine, dau. of Henry Carey, Lord Huns-
Admiral, *d.* 14 Dec. 1624. don.

Lady Frances Howard, dau. of Charles, Earl = Henry Fitzgerald, 12th Earl of Kildare.
of Nottingham.

Lady Bridget Fitzgerald, dau. and coheir of = Nicholas Barnewall, 1st Viscount Kingsland,
Henry, 12th Earl of Kildare, and widow of *d.* 20 Aug. 1663.
Rory, Earl of Tyrconnel.

Hon. Francis Barnewall, of Beggston, 4th son = Mariana, dau. and heir of Richard Perkins,
of Nicholas, 1st Viscount Kingsland. Esq. of Lifford, co. Donegal.

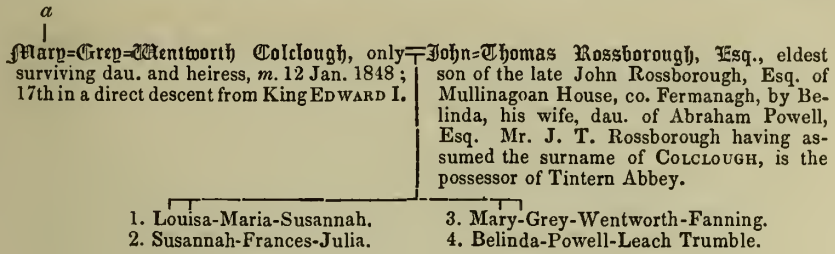
Mary, dau. of the Hon. Francis Barnewall. = Dudley Colclough, Esq. of Mochary, co.
Wexford.

Cæsar Colclough, Esq. of Mochary and Tin- = Henrietta, dau. of Agmondesham Vesey, Esq.
tern Abbey, *b.* 1694, Col. in the Army, and of Lucan, *d.* in 1771.
M.P. co. Wexford, *d.* 15 April, 1766.

Adam Colclough, Esq. J.P., of CloghJordan = Mary-Anne, dau. of John Byrne, Esq. of
and Duffry Hall, co. Wexford, 3rd son of Cabinteely, co. Dublin.
Cæsar Colclough, Esq., by Henrietta Vesey,
his wife; Will dated 17 Nov. 1793, proved
9 Jan. 1800.

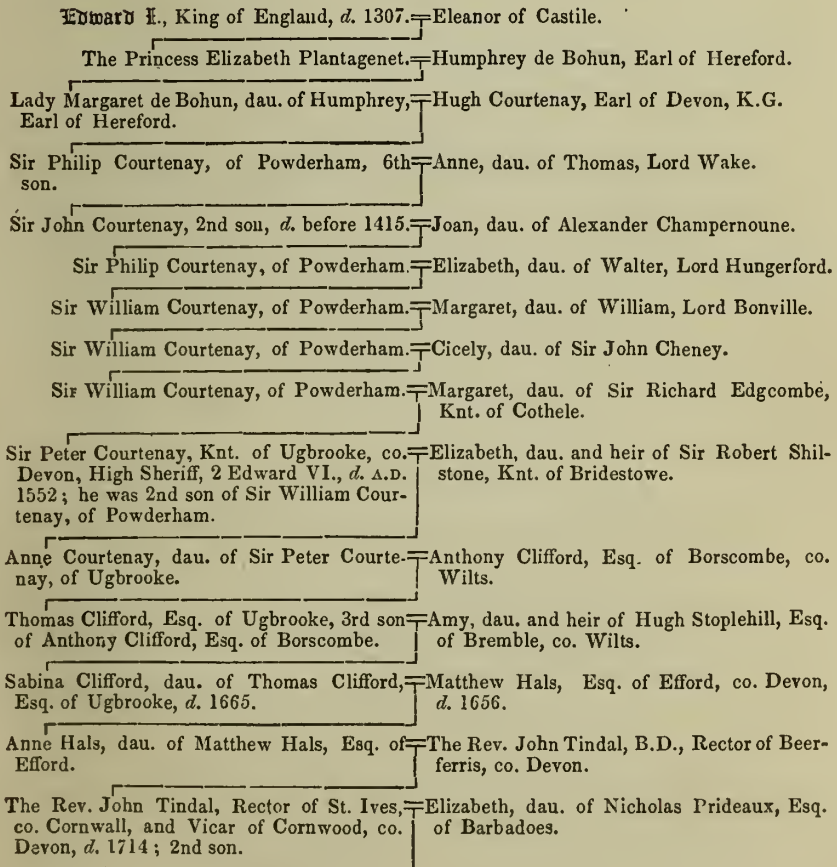
Cæsar Colclough, Esq., of Duffry Hall, = Susanna, youngest dau. of James Leach, Esq.
Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of Prince of St. James's Street, Westminster, by
Edward's Island and of Newfoundland, *d.* 10 Lucy, his wife, dau. of — Bucktrout, Esq.
Feb. 1822. Will proved by his widow. *m.* 27 Oct. 1804.

John-Thomas Rossborough Colclough, Esq. PEDIGREE LIX.

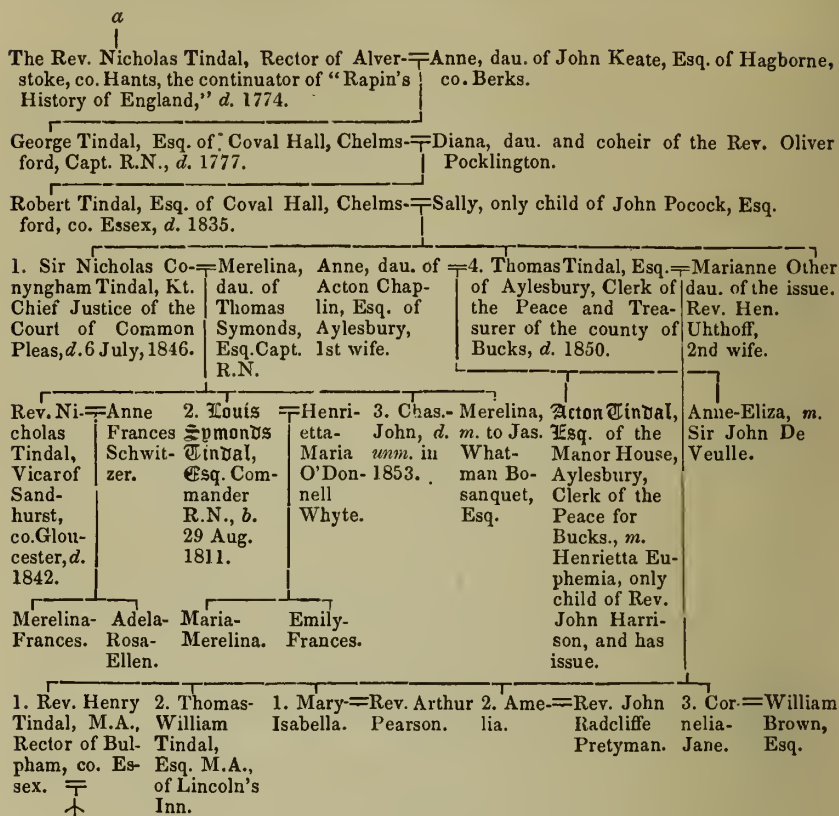


PEDIGREE LX.

Tindal, of Chelmsford and Aylesbury.

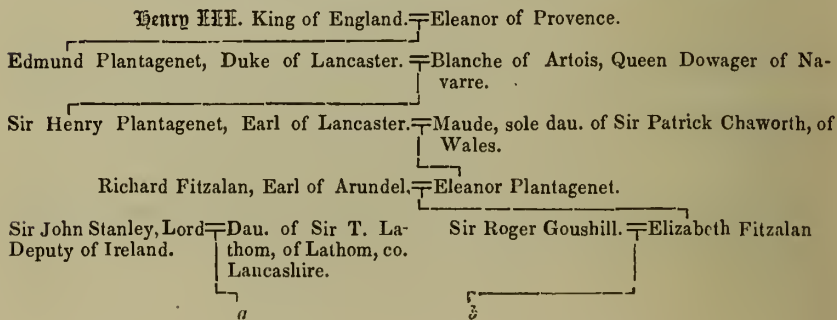


PEDIGREE LX. **Tindal, of Chelmsford and Aylesbury.**

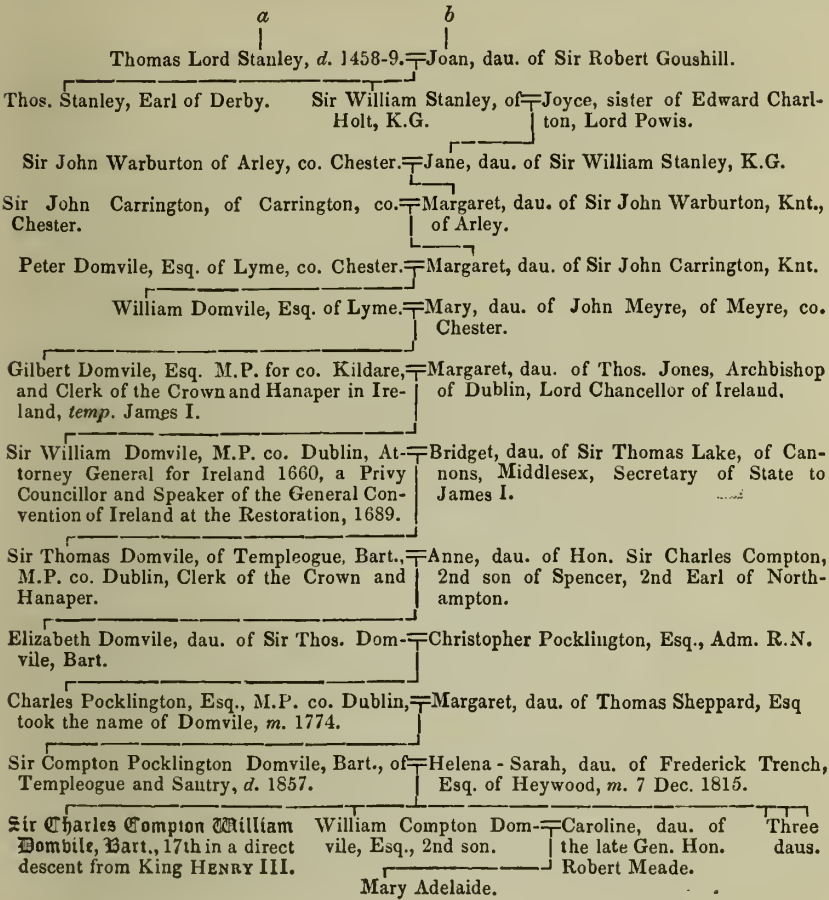


PEDIGREE LXI.

Sir Charles Compton-William Dombile, Bart.

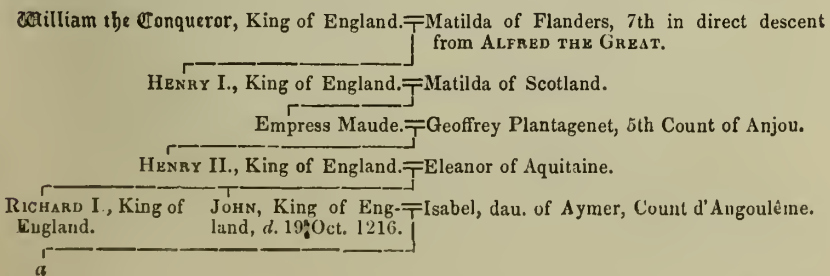


Sir Charles Compton W. Domville, Bart. PEDIGREE LXI.

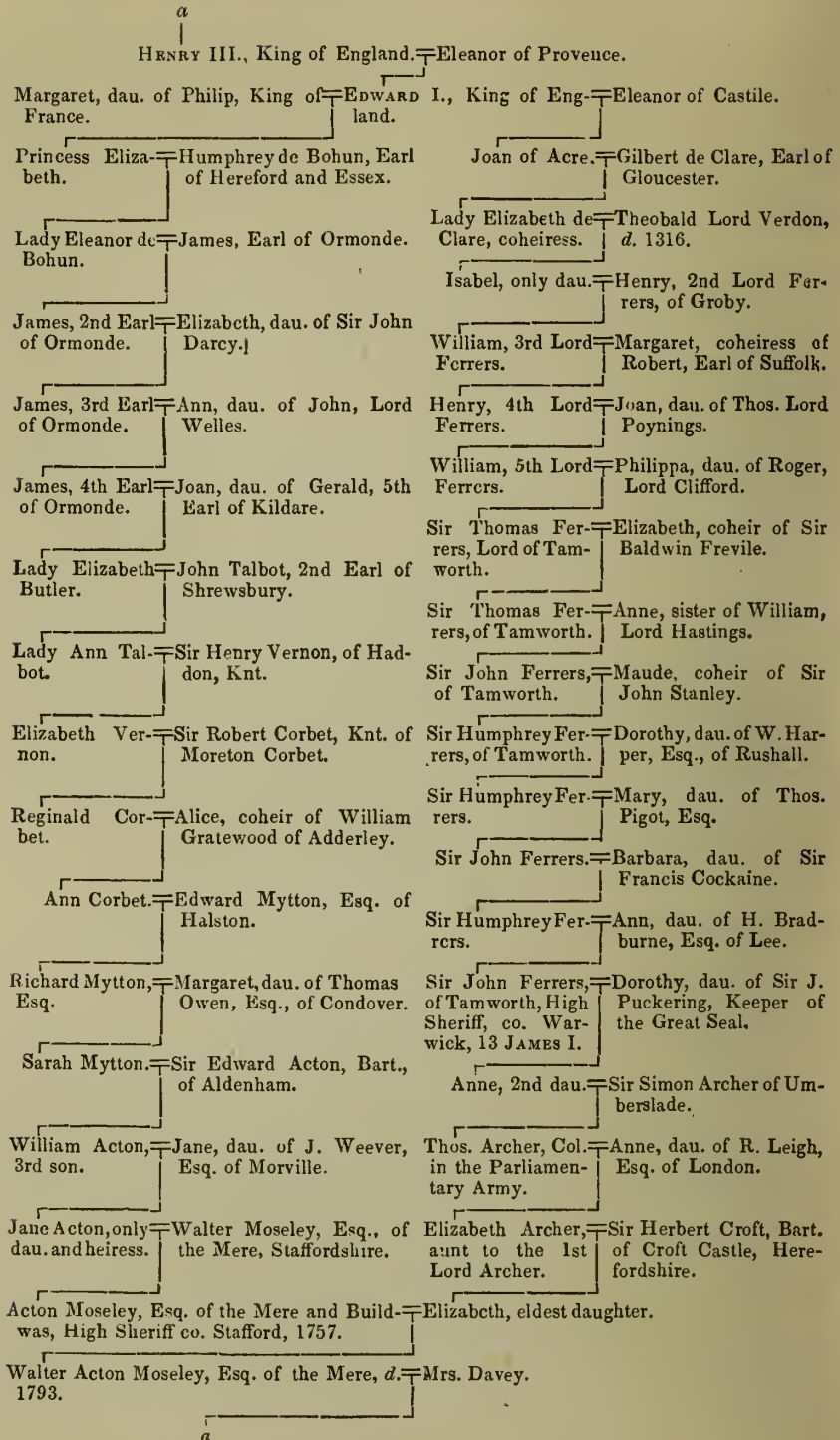


PEDIGREE LXII.

Walter Hoseley, Esq., of the Mere and Buildwas.

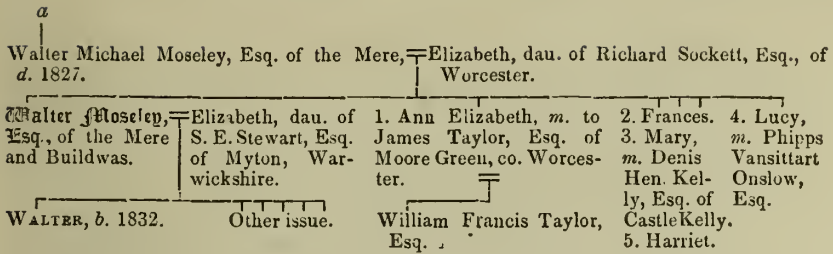


Walter Moseley, Esq.



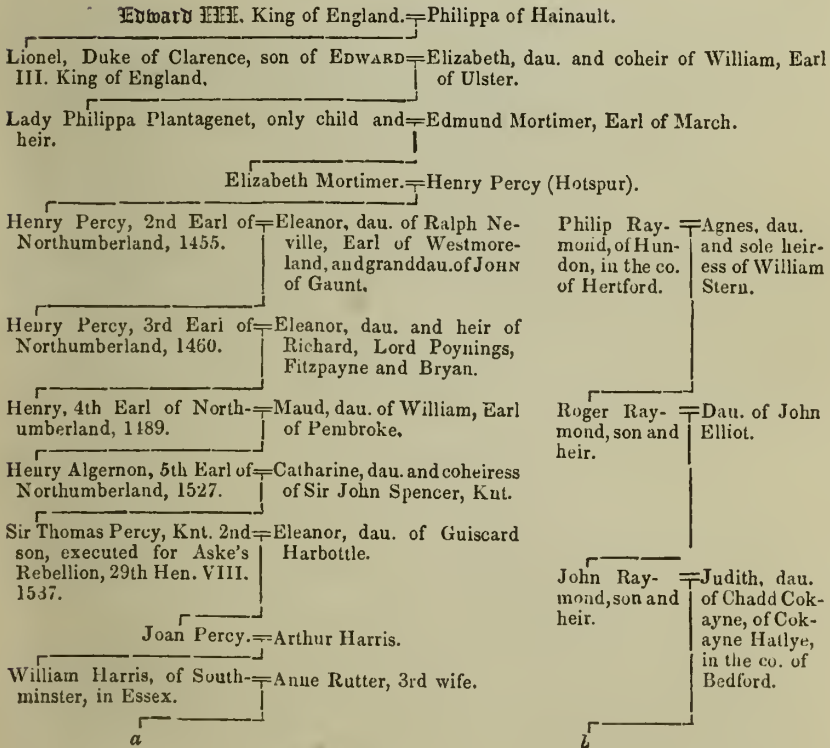
Walter Moseley, Esq.

PEDIGREE LXII.

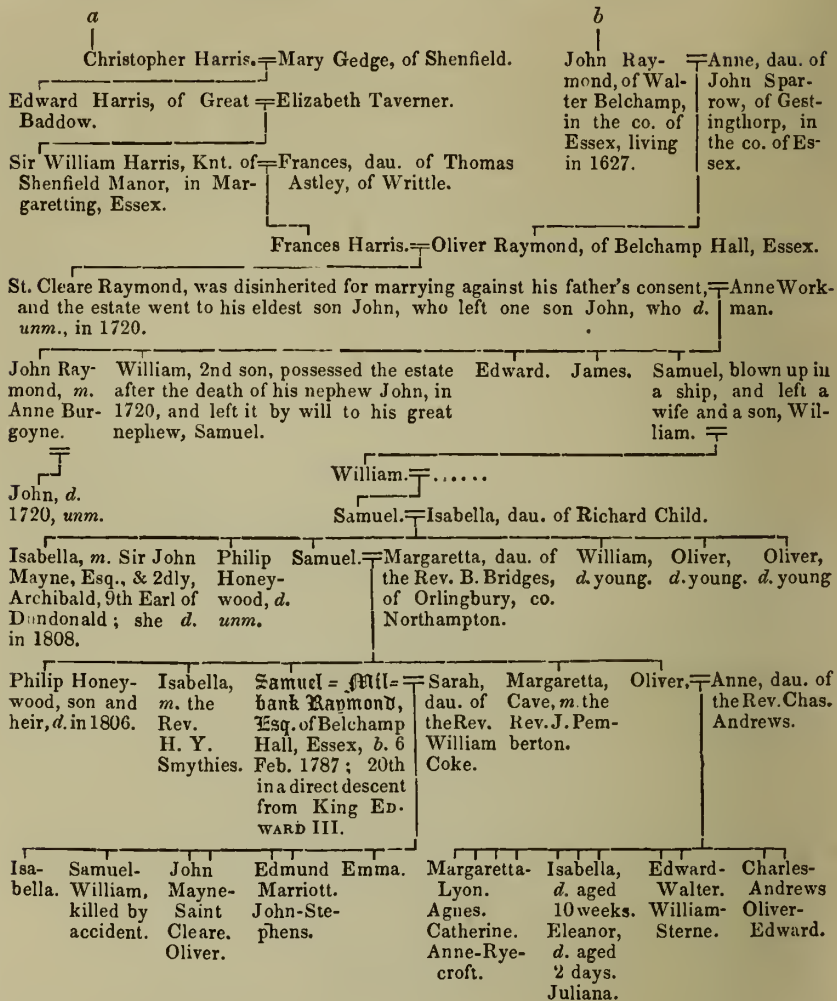


PEDIGREE LXIII.

Samuel Milbank Raymond, Esq., of Belchamp Hall, Essex.



Samuel-Hilbank Raymond, Esq.



PEDIGREE LXIV.

John Simpson, Esq.,

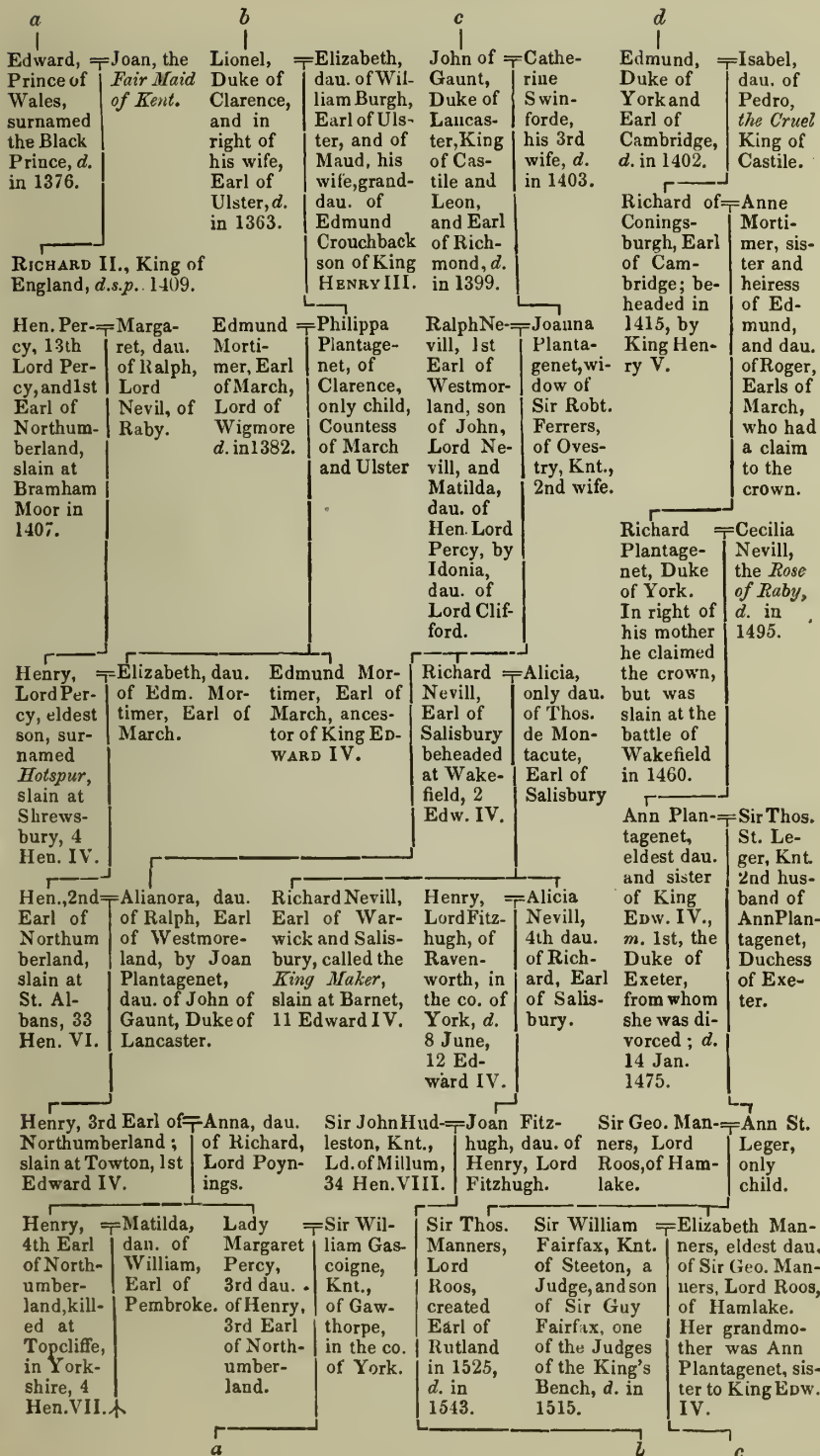
of Anaresbro', and of Gilthorne in the Forest of Anaresbro'.

Edward III. King of England, son of EDWARD II. King of England, by his wife, Isabel, dau. and heiress of Philip IV., King of France, *d.* in 1377. = Philippa of Hainault, dau. of William III., Count of Hainault and Holland, *m.* in 1327, *d.* in 1396.

a | b | c | d

John Simpson, Esq.

PEDIGREE LXIV.

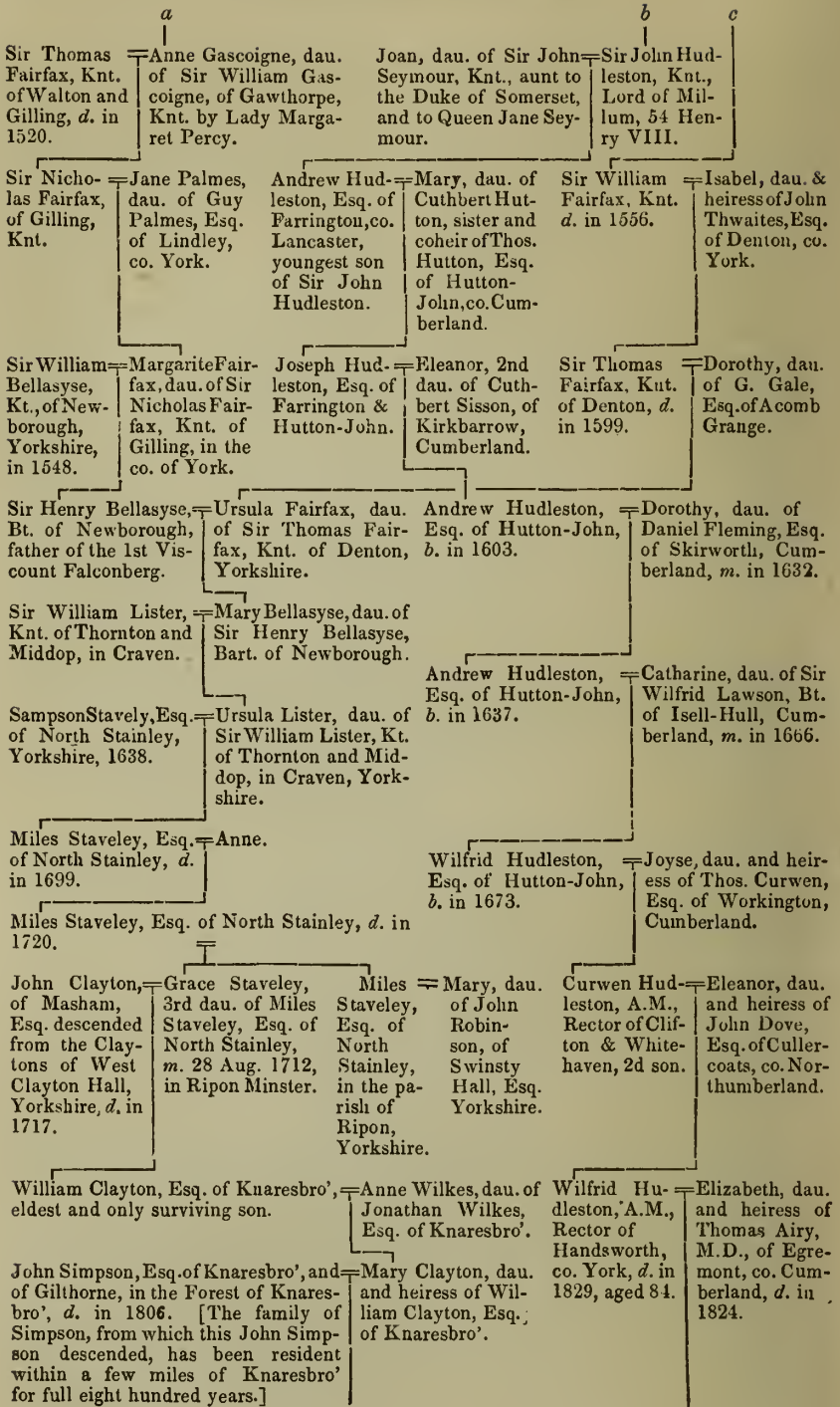


a

b

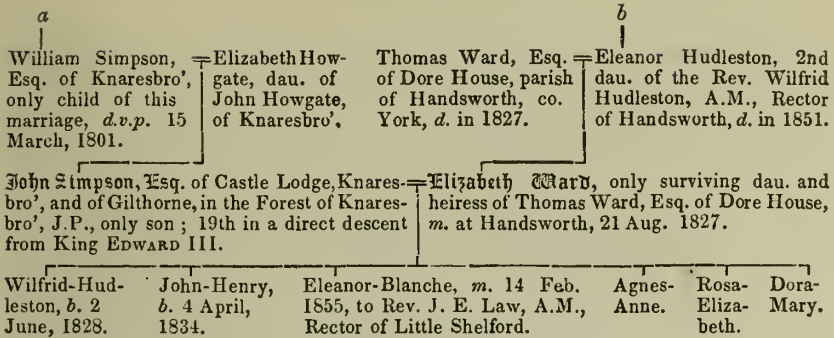
c

John Simpson, Esq.



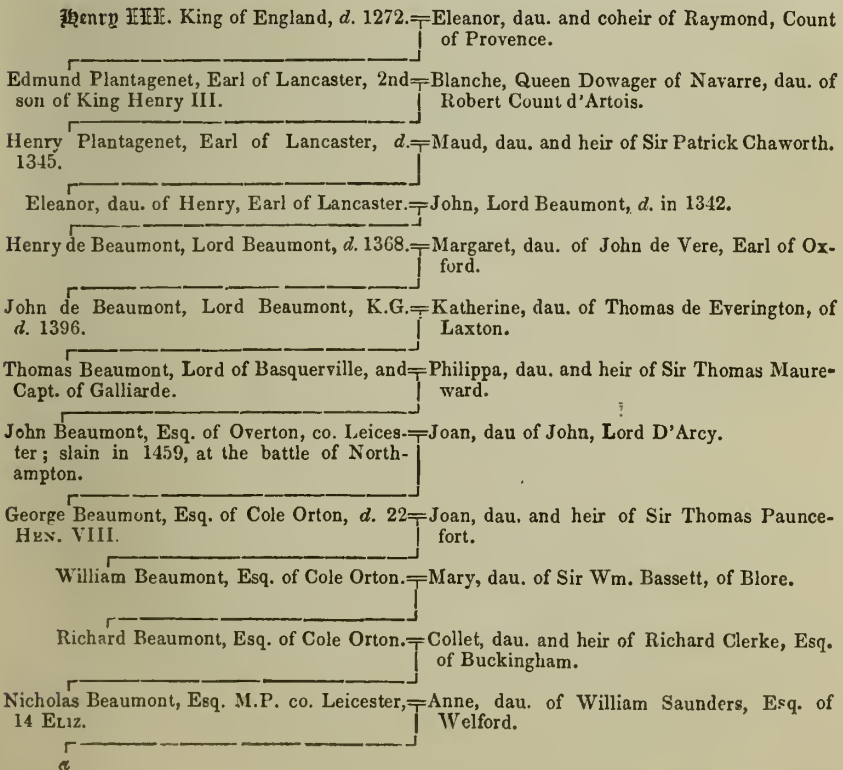
John Simpson, Esq.

PEDIGREE LXIV.

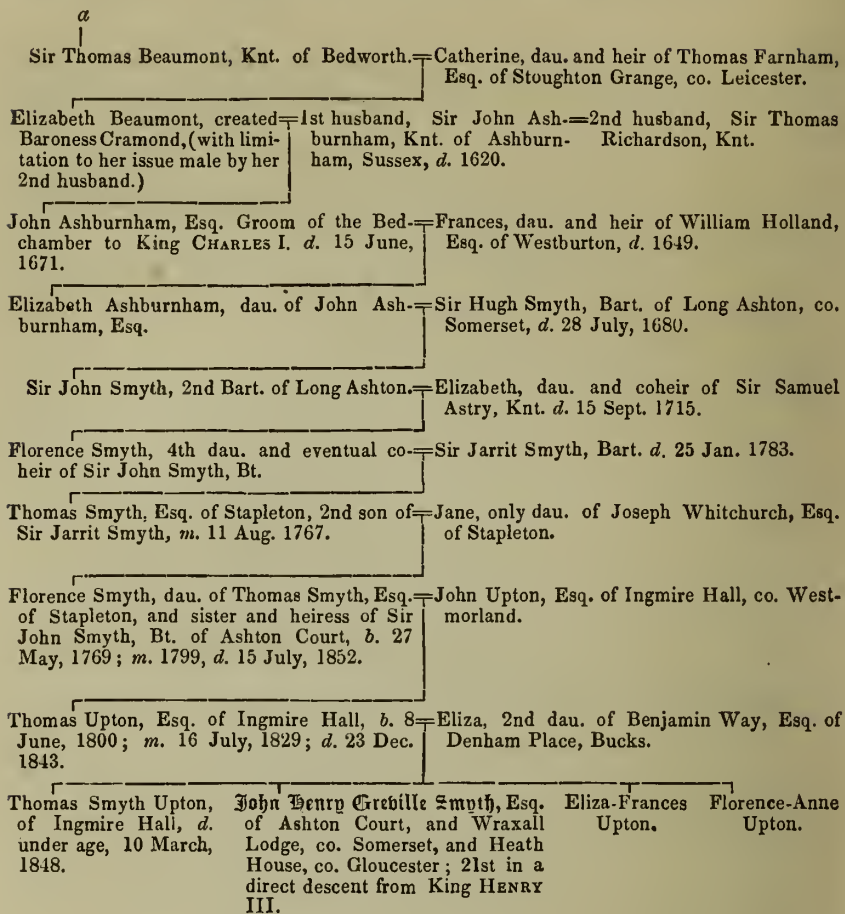


PEDIGREE LXV.

John Henry Greville Smyth, Esq. of Ashton Court.

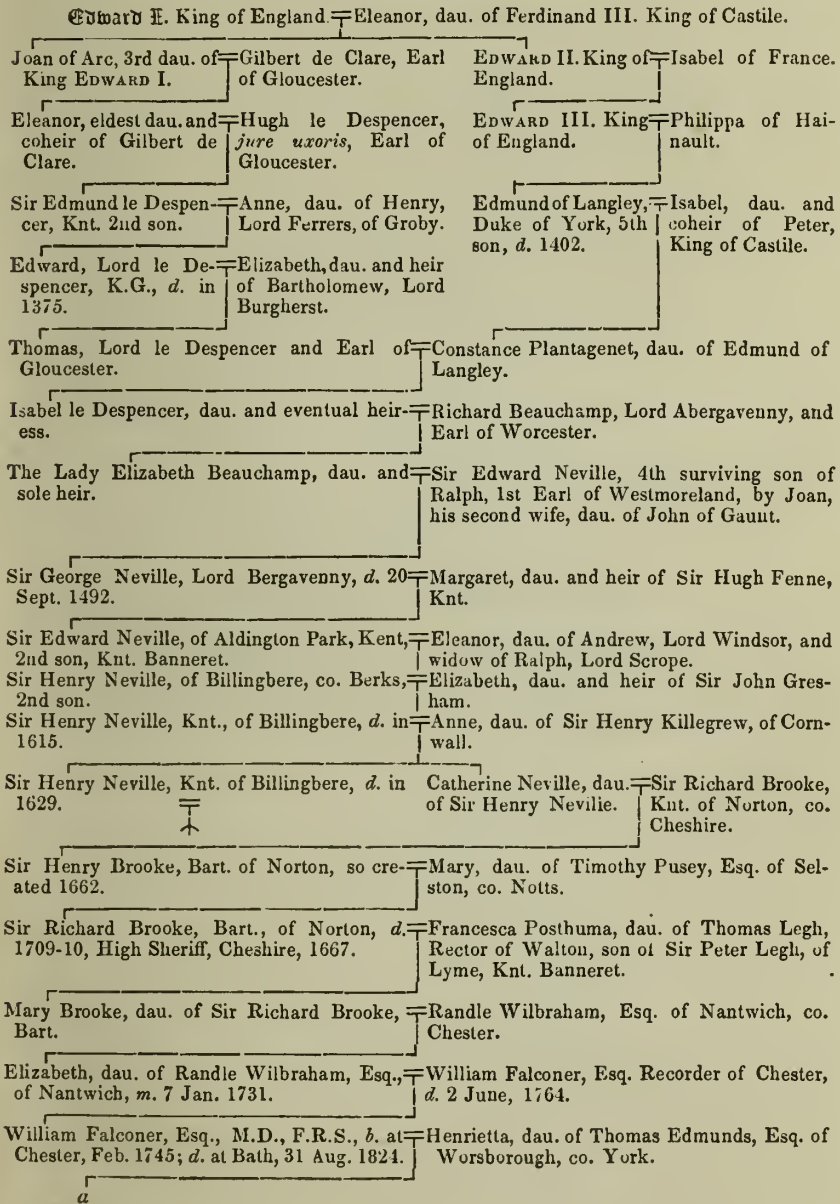


John Henry Greville Smith, Esq.

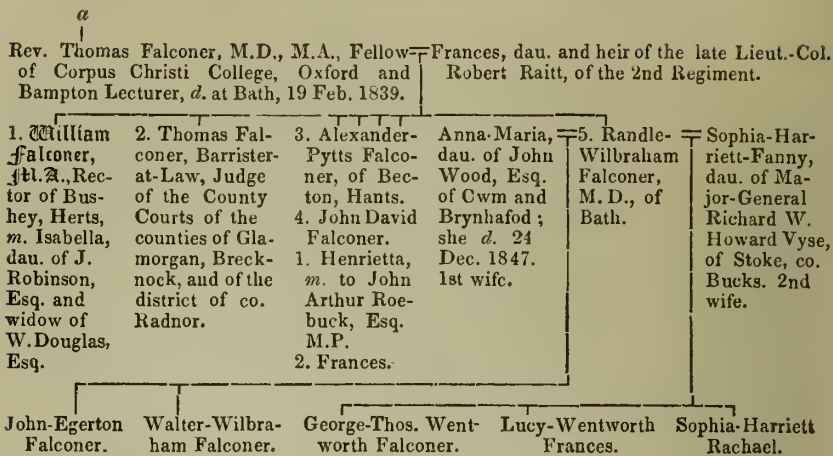


PEDIGREE LXVI.

William Falconer, M.A.

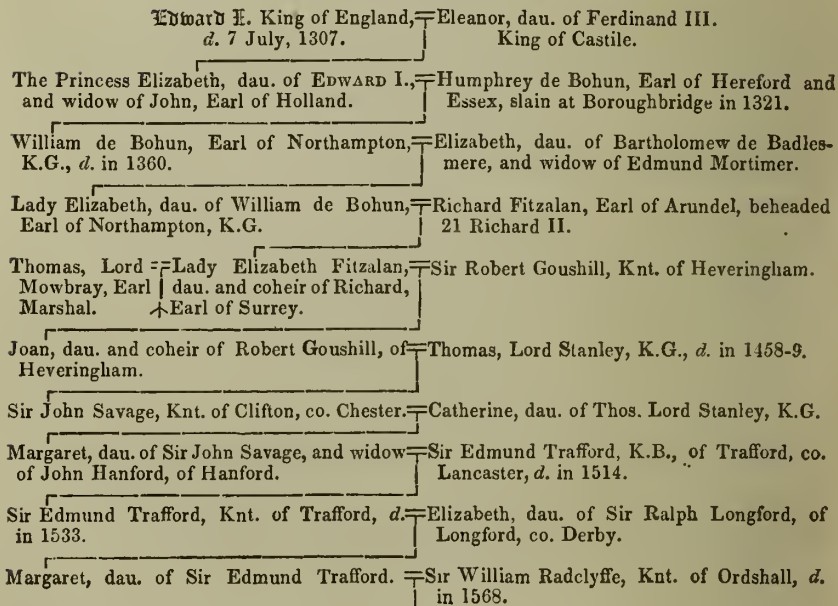


William Falconer, G.A.

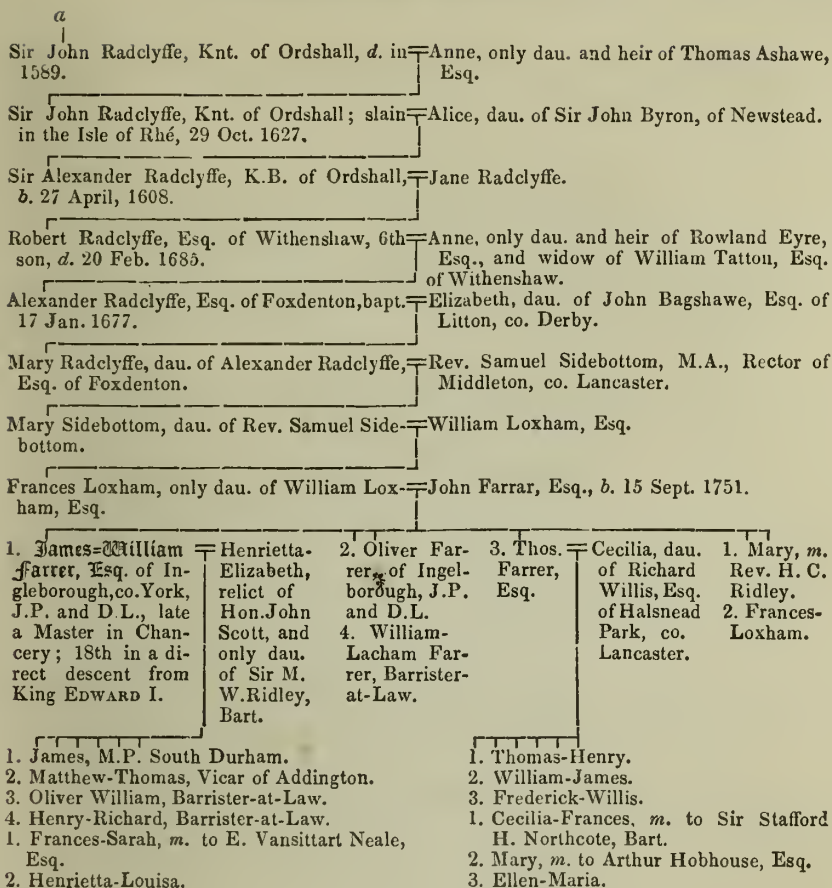


PEDIGREE LXVII.

James-William Farrer, Esq.

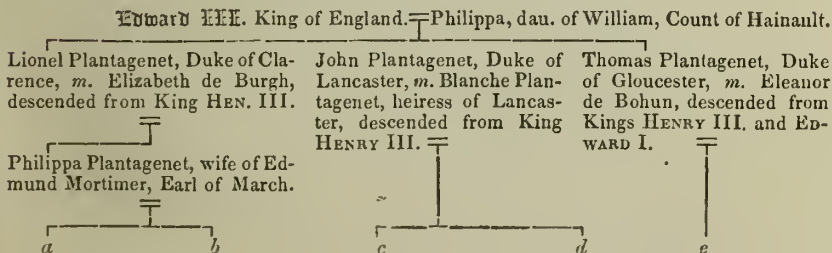


James-William Farrer, Esq. PEDIGREE LXVII.

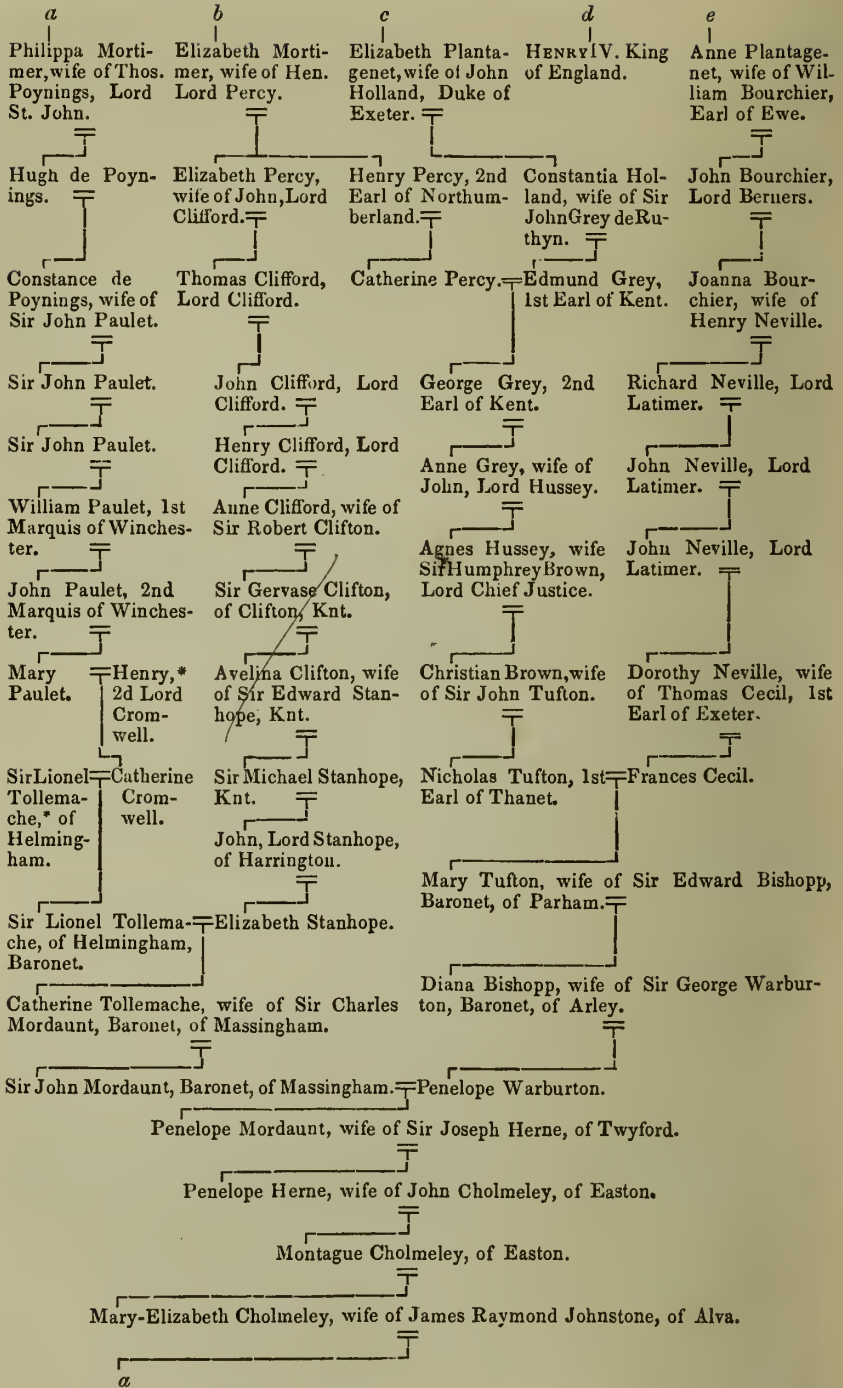


PEDIGREE LXVIII.

Mrs. Hamilton Gray.



Mrs. Hamilton Gray.



* Henry, 2nd Lord Cromwell, and Sir Lionel Tollemache, both descended from Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, through Wentworth, Clifford, Percy, and Mortimer.

Mrs. Hamilton Gray.

PEDIGREE LXVIII.

^a
Elizabeth=Caroline Johnstone,* wife of the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, of Carntyne.

Caroline=Maria=Agnes=Robina Hamilton Gray,† wife of John Anstruther Thomson of Charlton.

John St. Clair Anstruther Thomson. Charles-Frederick St. Clair Anstruther Thomson.

* Five descents from James II. King of Scotland, and Mary of Gueldres, and seven descents from James I. King of Scotland, and Jane Beaufort.

† Mrs. Hamilton Gray has seven descents from King EDWARD III. through the Dukes of Clarence, Lancaster, and Gloucester, one descent from James II. King of Scotland, and Mary of Gueldres, and five descents from James I. King of Scotland, and Jane Beaufort.

PEDIGREE LXIX.

Anthony Davis, Esq.

PEPIN the Old, Mayor of Austrasia, d. in 639.

Doda, son of Pepin. Anchises, dau. of St. Arnold, Bishop of Metz, d. in 640.

Pepin d'Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, d. in 714. Elphide.

Charles Martel, Duke of Franks, d. in 741. Robrude.

Pepin the Short, King of France, d. in 768. Bertra de, dau. of Caribert, Count of Laon.

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor of the West, d. in 814. Hildegarde, of Swabia.

Lewis le Debonnaire, King of France. Judith, dau. of Guelph I.

Charles the Bold, King of France. Hermentrude, dau. of Vodon, Earl of Orleans.

Baldwin, 1st Count of Flanders. Judith, widow of King ETHELWOLD.

Baldwin, 2nd Count of Flanders, d. in 918. Alfretha, dau. of ALFRED the GREAT, King of England.

Arnold, 3rd Count of Flanders. Alice, dau. of Herbert, 2nd Count of Vermandois.

Baldwin, 4th Count of Flanders. Maud, dau. of Conrad I.

Arnolf, 5th Count of Flanders, d. in 988. Rosalie, dau. of Beranger II., King of Italy.

Baldwin, 6th Count of Flanders. Eleanor, dau. of Richard, 2nd Duke of Normandy.

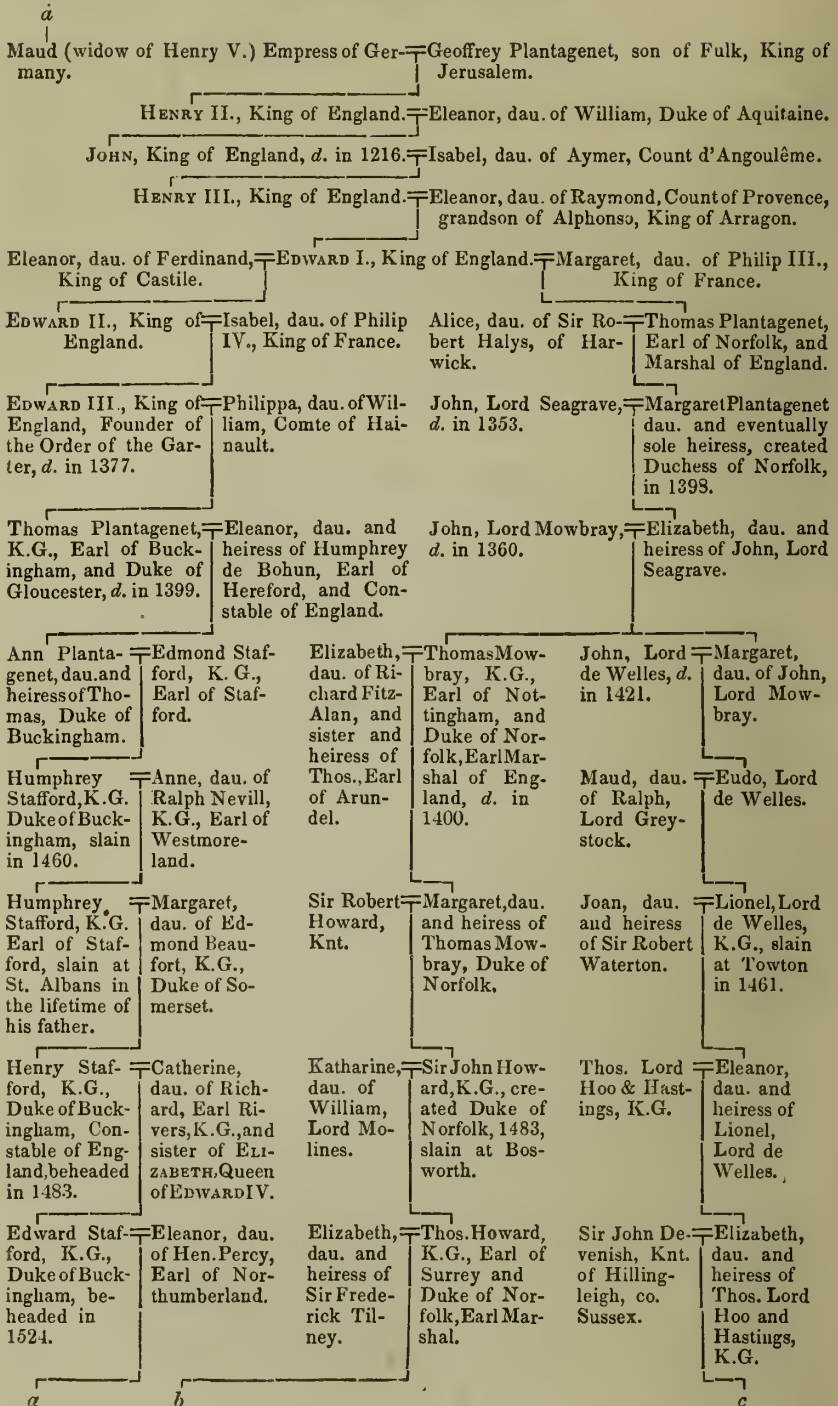
Baldwin, 7th Count of Flanders, d. in 1017. Adela, dau. of Robert I., King of France.

Matilda, dau. of Baldwin, Count of Flanders, d. in 1083. William the Conqueror, King of England.

HENRY I., King of England, d. in 1135. Matilda, dau. of Malcolm III., King of Scotland.

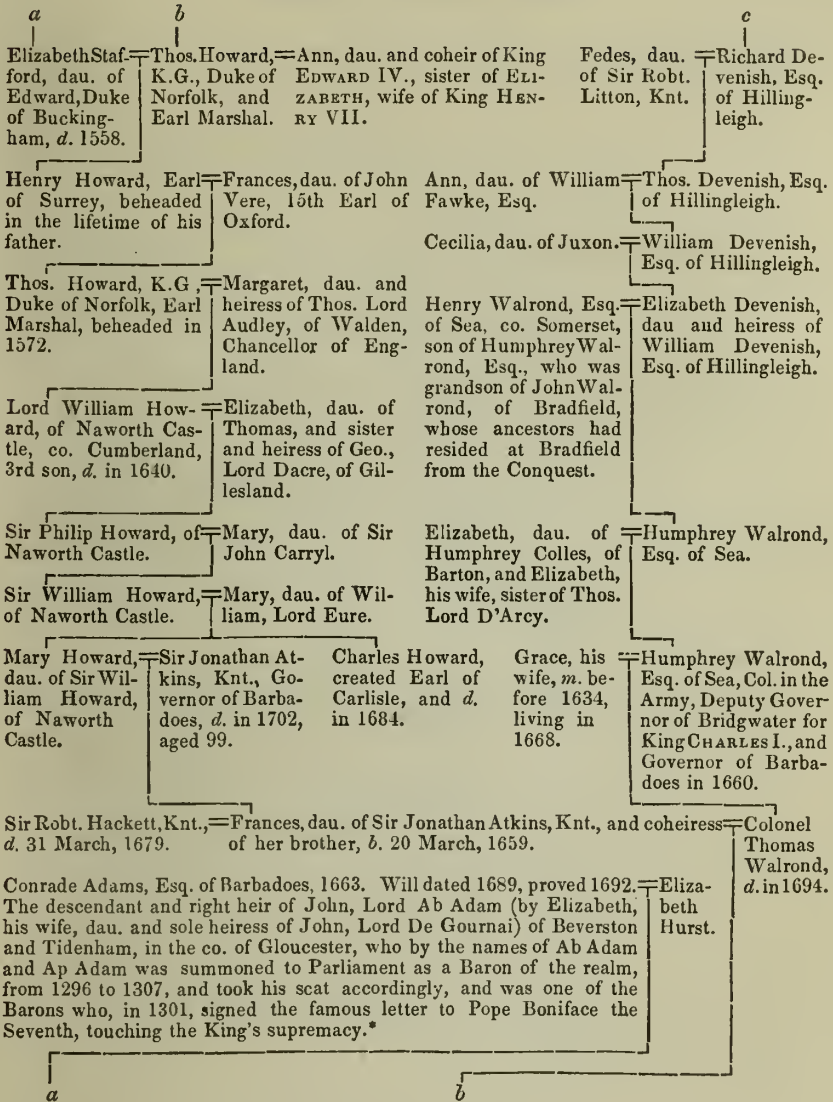
^a

Anthony Davis, Esq.



Anthony Davis, Esq.

PEDIGREE LXIX.



* In the upper part of a Gothic window on the south-east side of Tidenham church, near Chepstow, the name (Johes Ab Adam), date (1310), and arms — (argent, on a cross gules, five mullets of five points or.) of Lord Ab Adam are still to be found, beautifully executed in stained glass, of great thickness, and in perfect preservation.



Anthony Davis, Esq.

<p style="text-align: center;">a</p> <p>William Adams (heir), <i>b.</i> 1665, <i>m.</i> 23 Dec. 1697, <i>d.</i> 1703, possessed of very considerable estates in Barbadoes.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">b</p> <p>Frances, dau. and heiress of Colonel Thomas Walrond, Governor of Barbadoes, by Lady Frances Hackett, his wife, dau. of Colonel Sir Jonathan Atkins, Knt., and niece to the Earl of Carlisle. She afterwards <i>m.</i> George Græme, Esq. <i>b.</i> in Barbadoes, 1680, <i>d.</i> in London, 1716, and buried under the Yew tree in St. Paul's Church Yard.</p>
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<p>William Adams, <i>b.</i> 1698, (eldest son and heir), <i>d.</i> before 1726.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, dau. of She afterwards <i>m.</i> 21 June, 1726, Lieutenant-General William Barwick. Her Will dated 23 Jan. 1766; proved in Doctors' Commons 12 July, 1766.</p>	<p>Thomas Adams, Esq. <i>b.</i> in, 2nd son, from whom Edward Adams, Esq. (now Ab Adam) is descended.</p>
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<p>Elizabeth (sole heiress), <i>b.</i> Nov. 10, 1720, <i>m.</i> July 31, 1738. Will dated 26 Oct. 1773, Codicil 30 Jan. 1775. Proved in Jamaica 10 March, 1775, liber 42, folio 82.</p>	<p>The Rev. Anthony Davis, Rector of Saint Dorothy, in Jamaica, <i>d.</i> 1763.</p>
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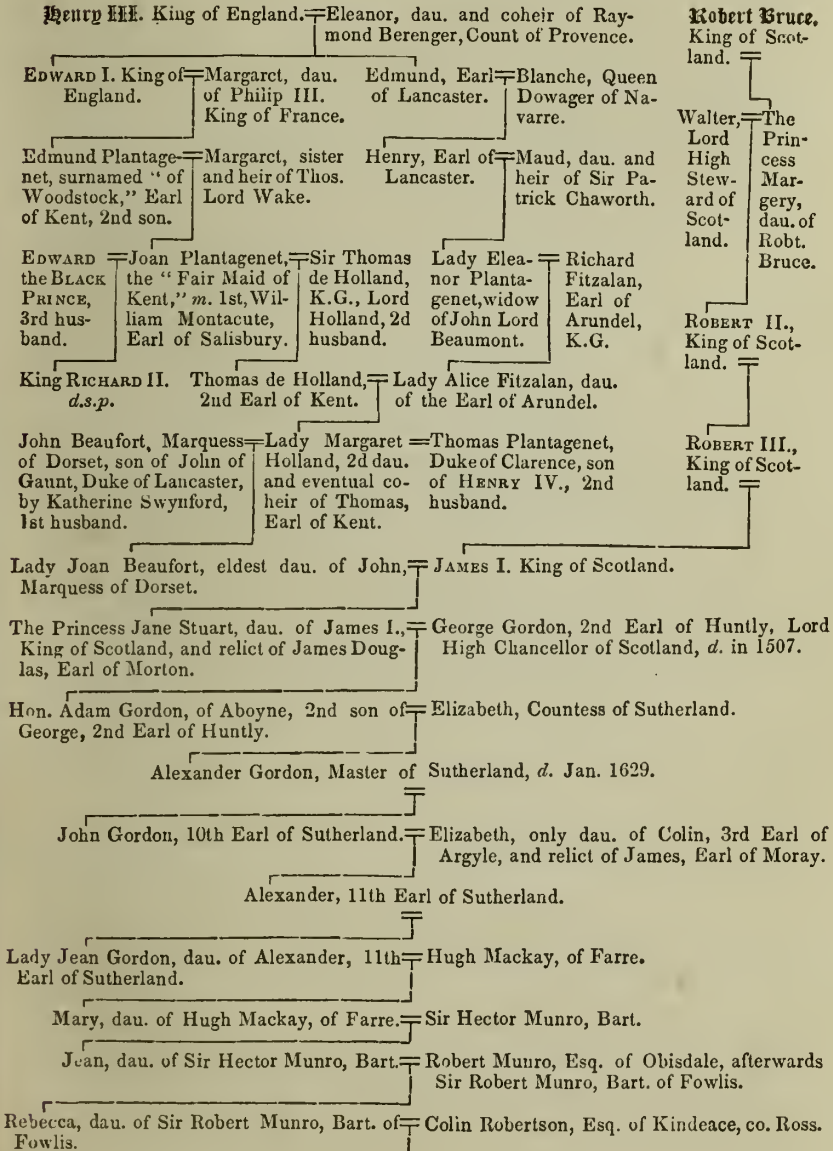
<p>William Hay Davis (heir) of Westmoreland Jamaica, <i>b.</i> Sept. 3, 1760, <i>d.</i> 1800. Will dat. 20 Oct. 1800; proved in Jamaica 7 Jan., 1802, lib. 67, folio 225.</p>	<p>Mary, dau. of Davis, <i>b.</i> Samuel Oct. 3, Warren 1751, <i>m.</i> Foster, Aug. 23, Esq. of 1773. St. Elizabeth, 28 Mar., & grand dau. of proved in the Hon. Jamaica John Cope, of Westmoreland, in Jamaica, <i>d.</i> Dec. 23, 1855.</p>	<p>Anthony, dau. of Davis, <i>b.</i> Richard Bowen, Esq. Will dated 24 Nov. 1787, proved in Jamaica 1791, lib. 56, folio 84.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Bowen, Esq. Will dated 24 Nov. 1787, proved in Jamaica 1791, lib. 56, folio 84.</p>	<p>Nicholas, vis. <i>b.</i> Oct. 8, Nov. 7, 1739, <i>m.</i> Oct. 1740, <i>d. unm.</i> 1756.</p>	<p>Charlotte, <i>b.</i> Oct. 10, 1757, <i>m.</i> William Beckford, Esq., <i>d.</i> without issue.</p>	<p>James William Hay, <i>b.</i> March 23, 1759, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Thos. Hay, Lieut. in the Army, <i>b.</i> April 3, 1760, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Capt. John Baker Hay, R.N., <i>b.</i> Sept. 3, 1761.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Sarah, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Thos. Hay, <i>b.</i> June 15, 1744, Secretary of the Island of Jamaica.</p>	<p>William Halstead, Esq. June 15, 1744.</p>	<p>William Halstead, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Edward Halstead, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Elizabeth Davis, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Charlotte, <i>m.</i> Dr. Gallagher, of the Army, and <i>d.</i> without issue.</p>	<p>Francis, <i>b.</i> April 27, 1746, infant.</p>	<p>Mary, <i>b.</i> Aug. 17, 1756, <i>d.</i> an infant.</p>	<p>Edward Dobbin, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Elizabeth Adams, <i>m.</i> Lieut. Maxwell of the Army, and <i>d.</i> without issue.</p>	<p>Capt. Clotworthy Dobbin, of the Army.</p>
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<p>Anthony Davis, Esq. (heir), of Misbourne House, in the parish of Chalfont St. Giles, co. of Bucks, a J.P. for that county, <i>b.</i> March 9, 1795, <i>m.</i> Oct. 5, 1830; 19th in a direct descent from King EDWARD III.</p>	<p>Eliza, dau. of John Smith Halloworth, Esq. of Hull.</p>	<p>Elizabeth Adams, <i>b.</i> April 30, 1797, <i>m.</i> June 4, 1819, <i>d.</i> Nov. 24, 1856.</p>
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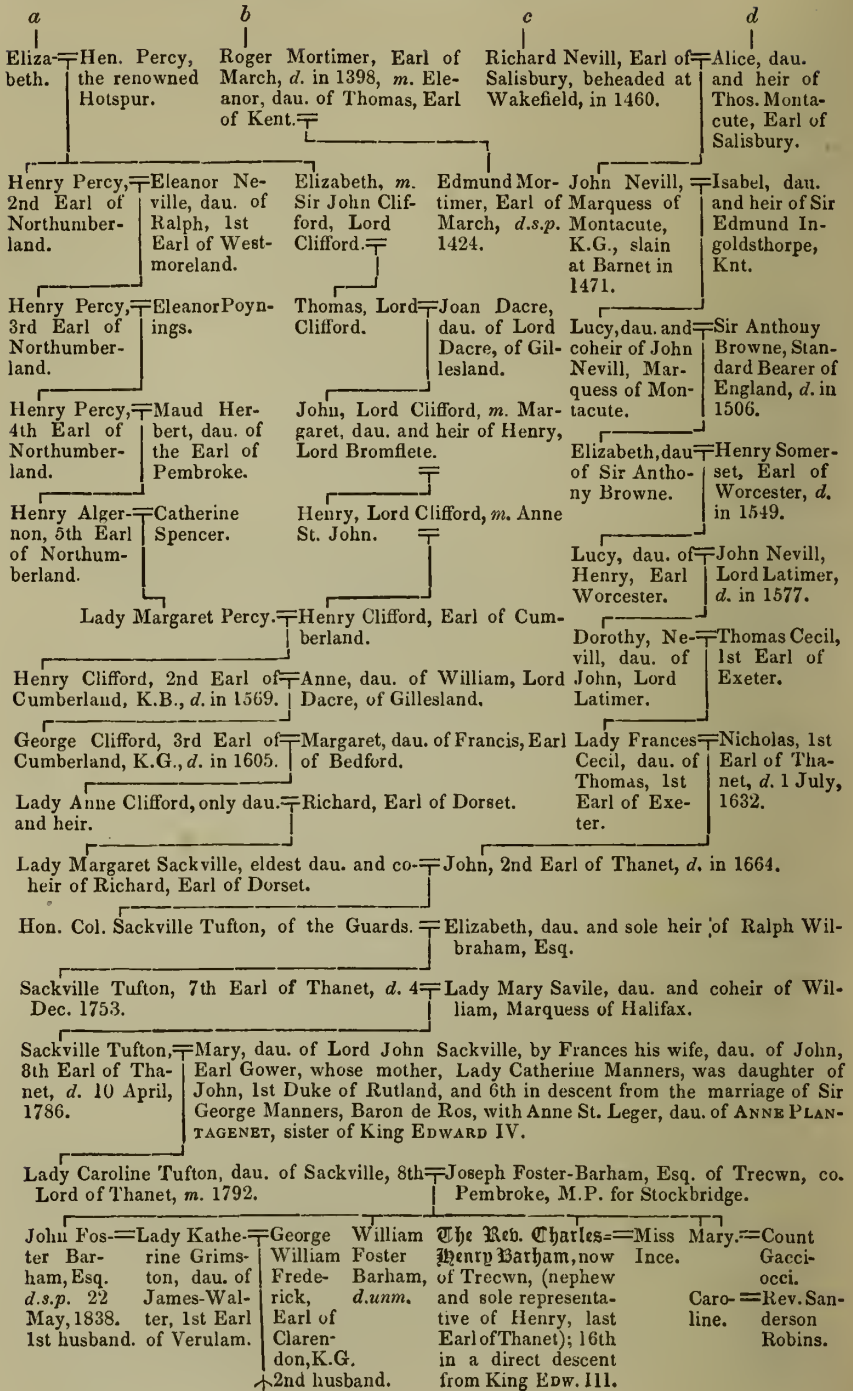
<p>Beckford Davis, <i>b.</i> Sept. 2, 1831.</p>	<p>Florence Raby, <i>b.</i> May 9, 1837.</p>	<p>Hay Davis, <i>d.</i> an infant, <i>b.</i> May 9, 1837.</p>	<p>Ernest Davis, <i>d.</i> an infant, <i>b.</i> Sept. 25, 1840.</p>	<p>Herbert Davis, <i>d.</i> an infant, <i>b.</i> Dec. 24, 1843.</p>	<p>James Fawcett, <i>b.</i></p>	<p>Elizabeth Viney, <i>b.</i></p>	<p>Eliza Louisa, <i>b.</i></p>	<p>Mary, <i>d. unm.</i></p>	<p>Thomasina Elizabeth, <i>b.</i></p>	<p>Lydia, <i>b.</i></p>
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PEDIGREE LXX.

Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.



Rev. Charles Henry Barham.



PEDIGREE LXXIII.

William Compton Dombile, Esq.

EDMUND II. King of England, surnamed *Ironsides*, lineal descendant from ALFRED, had a son, Edward. = Agatha, dau. of Henry II. Emperor of Germany.

Edgar Atheling, rightful heir to the crown instead of Edward the Confessor, *d.* without issue. Malcolm Canmore, King of Scotland. = Margaret Atheling, heiress to the crown of England. Christiana, became a Nun, at Romsey, co. Hants.

HENRY I. King of England, 3rd son of William the Conqueror. = Matilda of Scotland.

William, Duke of Normandy, *d.* without issue. Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, 1st husband, *d.* without issue. = Matilda. = Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, 2nd husband.

HENRY II. King of England. = Eleanor, of Aquitaine.

RICHARD I. = Berengaria, Princess of Navarre. JOHN = Isabella of Angoulême.

HENRY III. = Eleanor of Provence.

Eleanor of Castile, 1st wife. = EDWARD I. = Margaret of France, dau. of Philip IV. King of France, *d.* 1307. and grand-dau. of St. Louis, 2nd wife.

EDWARD II. *d.* 1327. = Isahel of France. Thomas, of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, 2nd son, from whom, in the female line, the Howards descend. Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, 3rd son; heheaded 1329. = Margaret, sister and heir of Thomas, Lord Wake.

EDWARD III. *d.* 1377. = Philippa of Hainault. Sir Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, K.G., *d.* 1360. Joan, only dau. of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, sister of Edmund, and sister and heir of John, both Earls of Kent, *d.* 1385.

EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE. Edmund, of Langley, Duke of York, K.G., 4th son, *d.* 1402. = Isabel, youngest dau. and heir of Peter, King of Castile and Leon. Lionel Plantagenet, of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, &c. K.G., 2nd son, *d.* 1368. = Elizabeth de Burgh, dau. and heir of Thomas Holland, Earl of Ulster. 1396. = Alice, dau. of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.

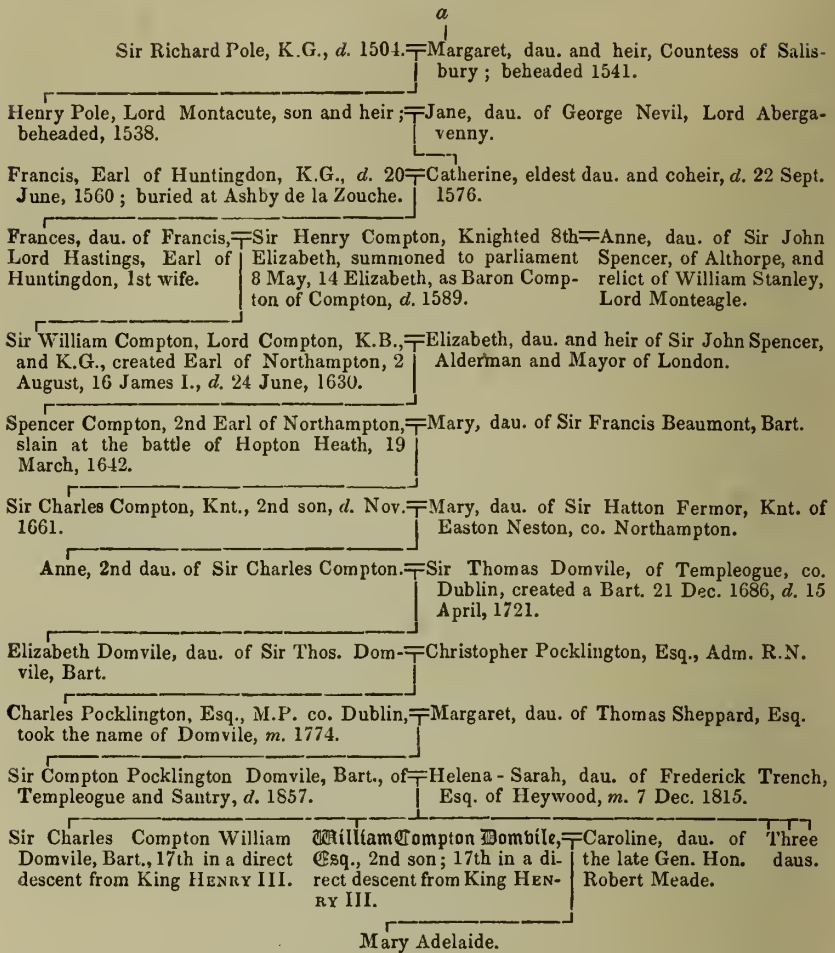
RICHARD II. *d.s.p.* Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March, *d.* 1382. = Philippa, dau. and heir. Roger, Earl of March and Ulster, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, *d.* 1399. = Eleanor, eldest dau., sister of Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, and sister and coheir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent.

Richard, Earl of Cambridge, surnamed of Coningsburgh, 2nd son and heir; heheaded 1414. = Anne, dau. and coheir, after the death of her brother, Edmund Mortimer, heir to the crown.

Richard, Duke of York, Protector of England, K.G., killed at the battle of Wakefield, 1460. = Cicely, dau. of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland.

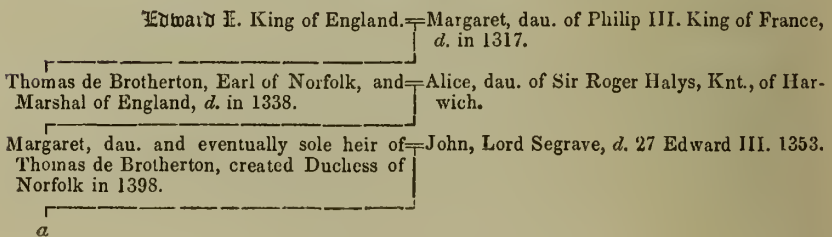
EDWARD IV. King of England, *d.* 1483. George, Duke of Clarence, K.G., murdered in the Tower, 1477. = Isahel, dau. and coheir of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick, surnamed the *Kingmaker*.

PEDIGREE LXXIII. **William Compton Domville, Esq.**



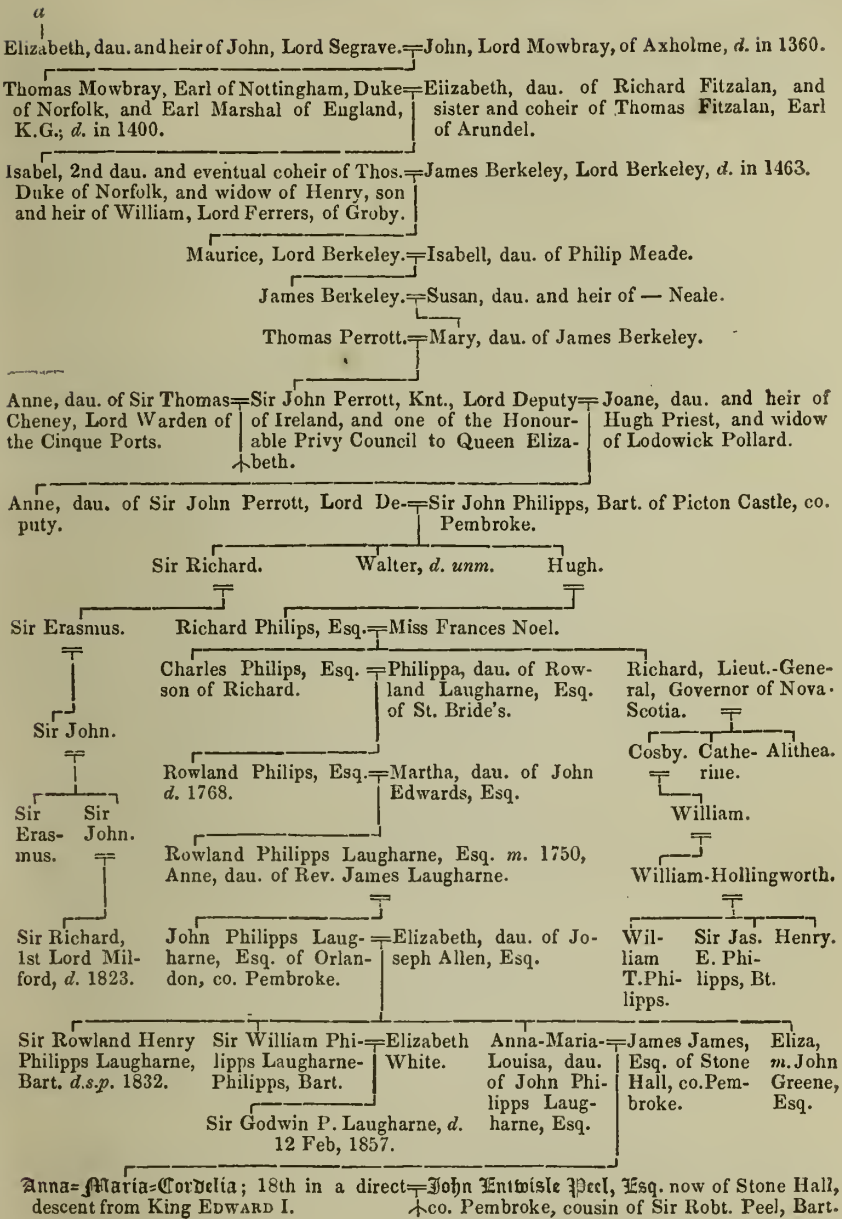
PEDIGREE LXXIV.

John Entwisle Peel, Esq.



John Entwistle Peel, Esq.

PEDIGREE LXXIV.



PEDIGREE LXXV.

John Lodge-Elerton, Esq.

Edward III. King of England, son of EDWARD II. King of England, by his wife, Isabel, dau. and heirsch of Philip IV., King of France, *d.* in 1377. — Philippa of Hainault, dau. of William III., Count of Hainault and Holland, *m.* in 1327, *d.* in 1396.

Edward, Prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, *d.* in 1376. — Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent." — Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and in right of his wife, Earl of Ulster, *d.* in 1363. — Elizabeth, dau. of William Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and of Maud, his wife, granddau. of Edmund Crouchback, son of King HENRY III. — John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castile and Leon, and Earl of Richmond, *d.* in 1399. — Catherine Swinforde, his third wife, *d.* in 1403.

RICHARD II. King of England, *d.s.p.* 1409.

Henry Percy, 13th Lord Percy, and 1st Earl of Northumberland, slain at Bramham Moor, in 1407. He was a direct male descendant of Joceline of Louvaine, 11th in descent from CHARLEMAGNE. — Margaret, dau. of Ralph, Lord Nevil, of Raby. — Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, Lord of Wigmore, *d.* in 1382. — Philippa Plantagenet, of Clarence, only child, Countess of March and Ulster. — Ralph Nevill, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, son of John, Lord Nevill, and Matilda, dau. of Henry Lord Percy, by Idonia, dau. of Lord Clifford. — Joanna Plantagenet, widow of Sir Robt. Ferrers, of Ovestry, Knt., 2nd wife.

Henry, Lord Percy, eldest son, surnamed Hotspur, slain at Shrewsbury, 4 HEN. IV. — Elizabeth, dau. of Edm. Mortimer, Earl of March. — Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, ancestor of King EDWARD IV. — Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, beheaded at Wakefield, 2 EDWARD IV. — Alicia, only dau. of Thos. de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

Henry, 2nd Earl of Northumberland, slain at St. Albans, 33 HENRY VI. — Alianora, dau. of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, by Joan Plantagenet, dau. of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. — Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, called the King Maker, slain at Barnet, 11 EDW. IV.

Henry, 3rd Earl of Northumberland; slain at Towton, 1st EDWARD IV. — Anna, dau. of Richard, Lord Poynings.

Henry, 4th Earl of Northumberland; killed at Topcliffe, in Yorkshire, 4 HENRY VII. — Matilda, dau. of William, Earl of Pembroke.

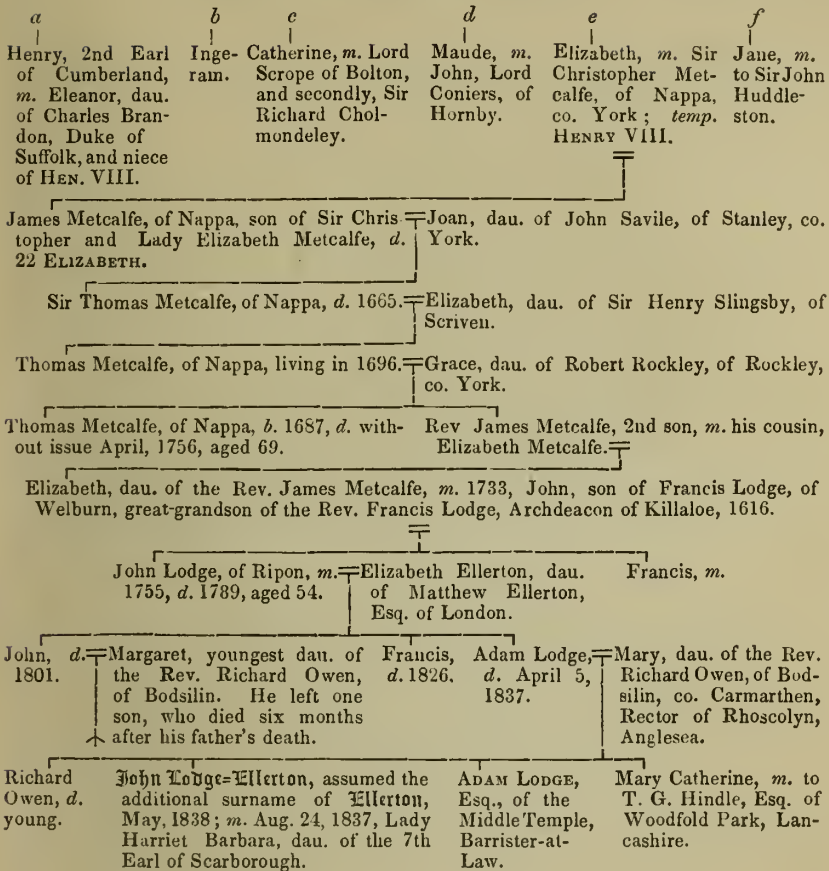
Henry Algernon, 5th Earl of Northumberland, K.G. — Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Spencer, of Spencer Combe, Devon, by Eleanor, his wife, daughter and at length coheir of Edmond Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.

Henry Algernon, 6th Earl of Northumberland. — Lady Margaret Percy, *m.* to Henry Clifford, 1st Earl of Cumberland.

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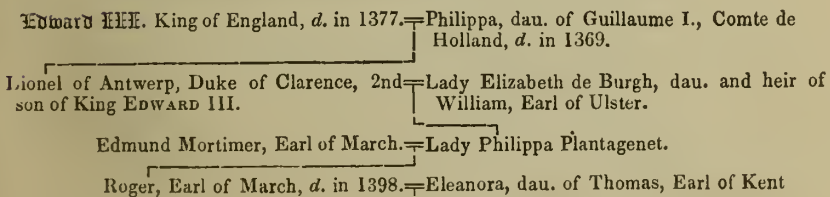
John Lodge Ellerton, Esq.

PEDIGREE LXXV.



PEDIGREE LXXVI.

Henrietta Graeme-Diphant, of Drchill.



a

t

Charles-William Rothery, Esq.

^a
Miles Staveley, Esq. of North Staveley, *d.* in 1720.

John Clayton, of Mas-
ham, Esq., descended
from the Claytons of
West Clayton Hall,
Yorkshire, *d.* in 1717.

Grace Staveley, 3rd
dau. of Miles Stave-
ley, Esq. of North
Stainley, *m.* 28 Aug.
1712, in Ripon Min-
ster.

Miles Staveley, Esq.,
of North Stainley, in
the parish of Ripon,
Yorkshire.

Mary, dau. of John
Robinson, of Swintry
Hall, Esq. Yorkshire.

William Clayton, Esq. of Knaresbro', eldest
and only surviving son.

Anne Wilkes, dau. of Jonathan Wilkes, Esq.
of Knarsbro'.

John Simpson, Esq. of Knaresbro', and of
Gilthorne, in the Forest of Knaresbro', *d.* in
1806.

Mary Clayton, dau. and heiress of William
Clayton, Esq. of Knaresbro'.

William Simpson, Esq. of Knaresbro', only
child of this marriage, *d.v.p.* 15 March, 1801.

Elizabeth Howgate, dau. of John Howgate,
of Knaresbro'.

Mary-Clayton, dau. of William Simpson, Esq.
of Knaresbro'; she *d.* Jan. 1849.

John Rothery, Esq., Mer-
chant of Leeds, 1st hus-
band.

The Rev. George
Gibbon, M.A.
2nd husband.

Charles-William Rothery, Esq.
of Littlethorpe, co. York, now re-
sident at Greta Hall, near Kes-
wick, *b.* 21 March, 1823; 20th in a
direct descent from King Edw. III.

John S.
Rothery,
Esq.

Charlotte-Augusta, wife
of Frederick Henry
Wood, Esq. of Hollin
Hall, co. York.

Phoebe-Althea, wife
of George-Frede-
rick Leigh, Esq.,
nephew of Lord
Byron, the Poet.

PEDIGREE LXXXI.

John Stuart, Earl of Darnley.

Henry III. King of England. = Eleanor, dau. and coheir of Ray-
mond Berenger, Count of Provence.

Edward I. King of England. = Margaret, dau. of Philip III. King of France.

Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed "of Woodstock," Earl of Kent, 2nd son. = Margaret, sister and heir of Thos. Lord Wake.

Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. = Blanche, Queen Dowager of Navarre.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster. = Maud, dau. and heir of Sir Patrick Chaworth.

Edward the Black Prince, 3rd husband. = Joan Plantagenet, the "Fair Maid of Kent," *m.* 1st, William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

Sir Thomas de Holland, K.G., Lord Holland, 2d husband. = Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, widow of John Lord Beaumont.

Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, K.G. =

King Richard II. *d.s.p.* = Thomas de Holland, 2nd Earl of Kent.

Lady Alice Fitzalan, dau. of the Earl of Arundel.

John Beaufort, Marquess of Dorset, son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by Katherine Swynford, 1st husband. = Lady Margaret Holland, 2d dau. and eventual coheir of Thomas, Earl of Kent.

Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, son of Henry IV., 2nd husband. =

Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. =

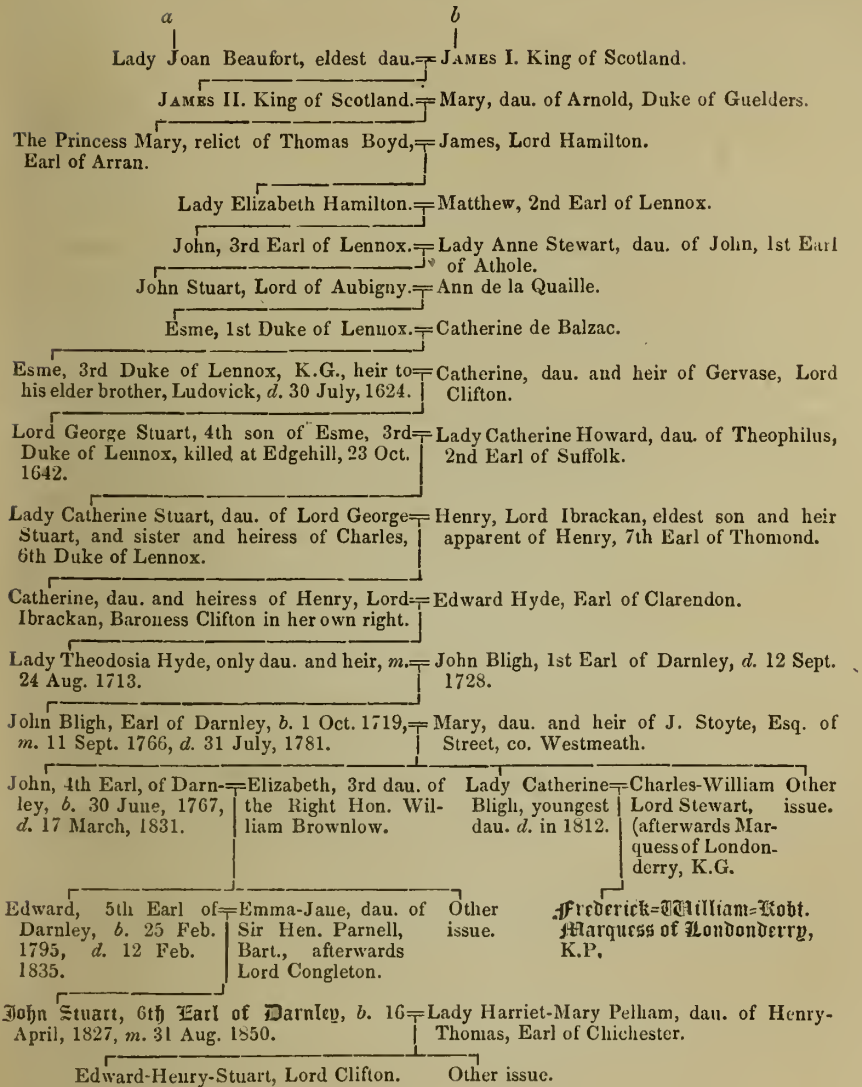
Walter, The Lord High Steward of Scotland. = The Princess Margery, dau. of Robt. Bruce

Robert II., King of Scotland. =

Robert III., King of Scotland. =

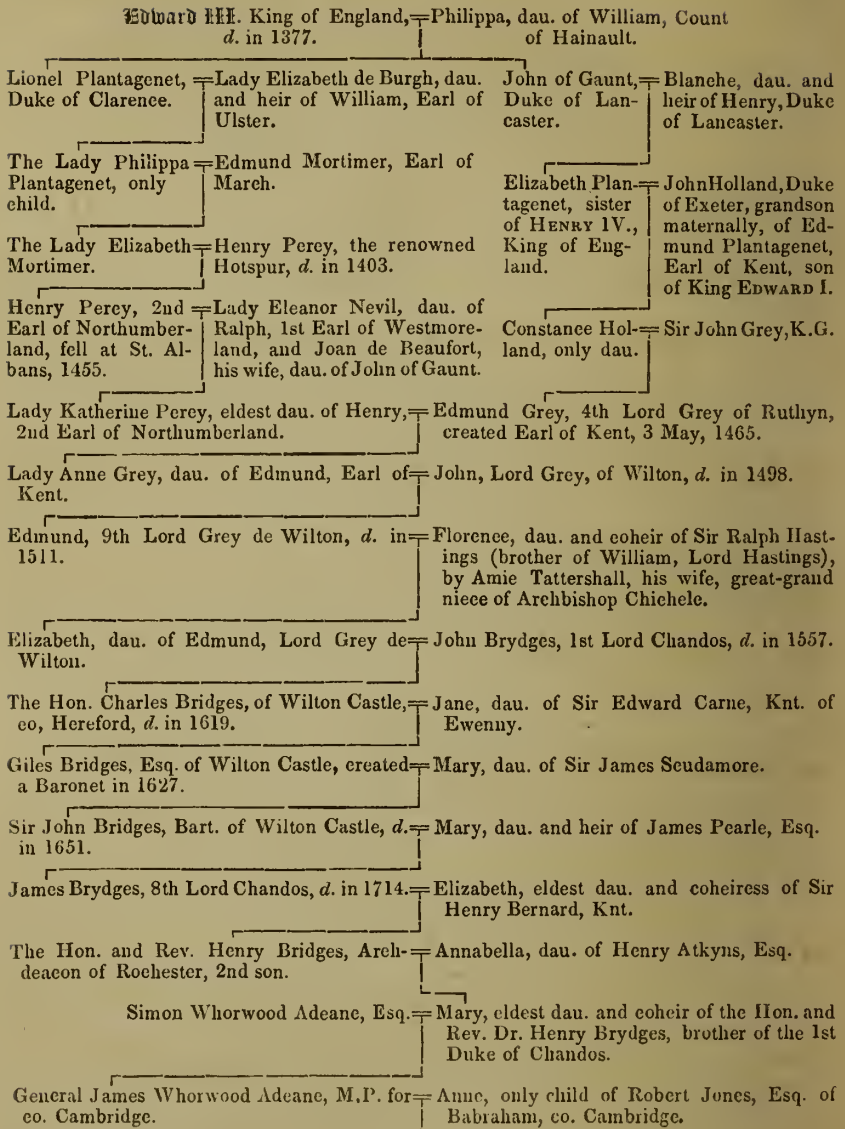
^a ^b

John Stuart, Earl of Darnley. PEDIGREE LXXXI.



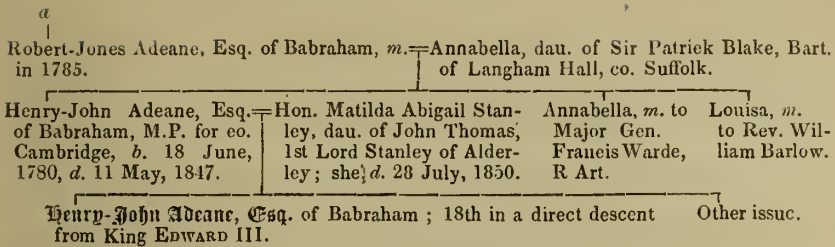
PEDIGREE LXXXII.

Henry John Adeane, Esq.



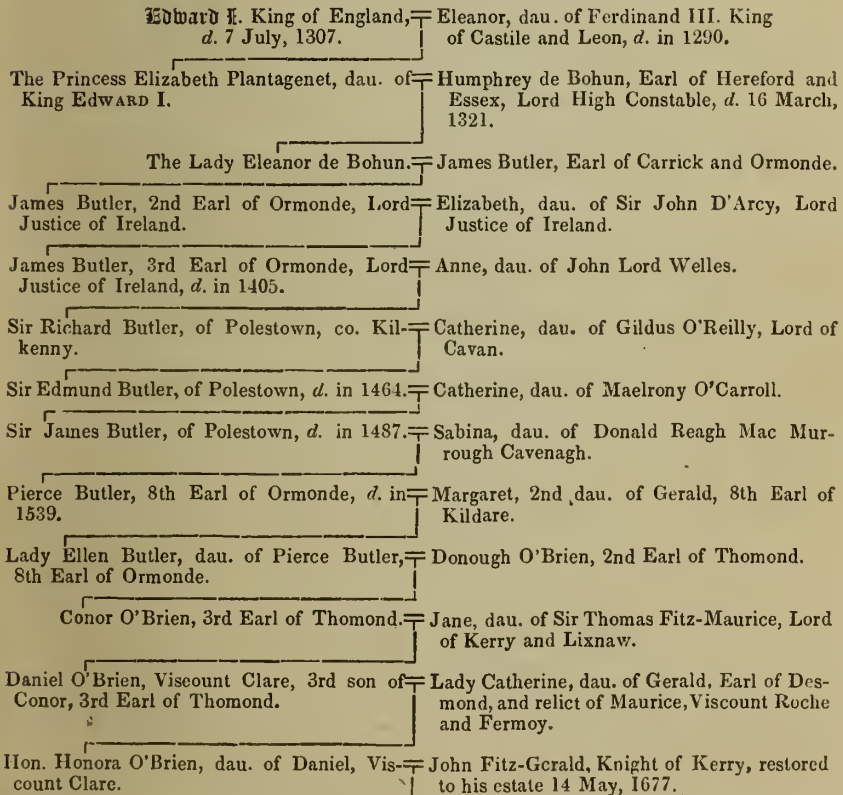
Henry-John Adeane, Esq.

PEDIGREE LXXXII.

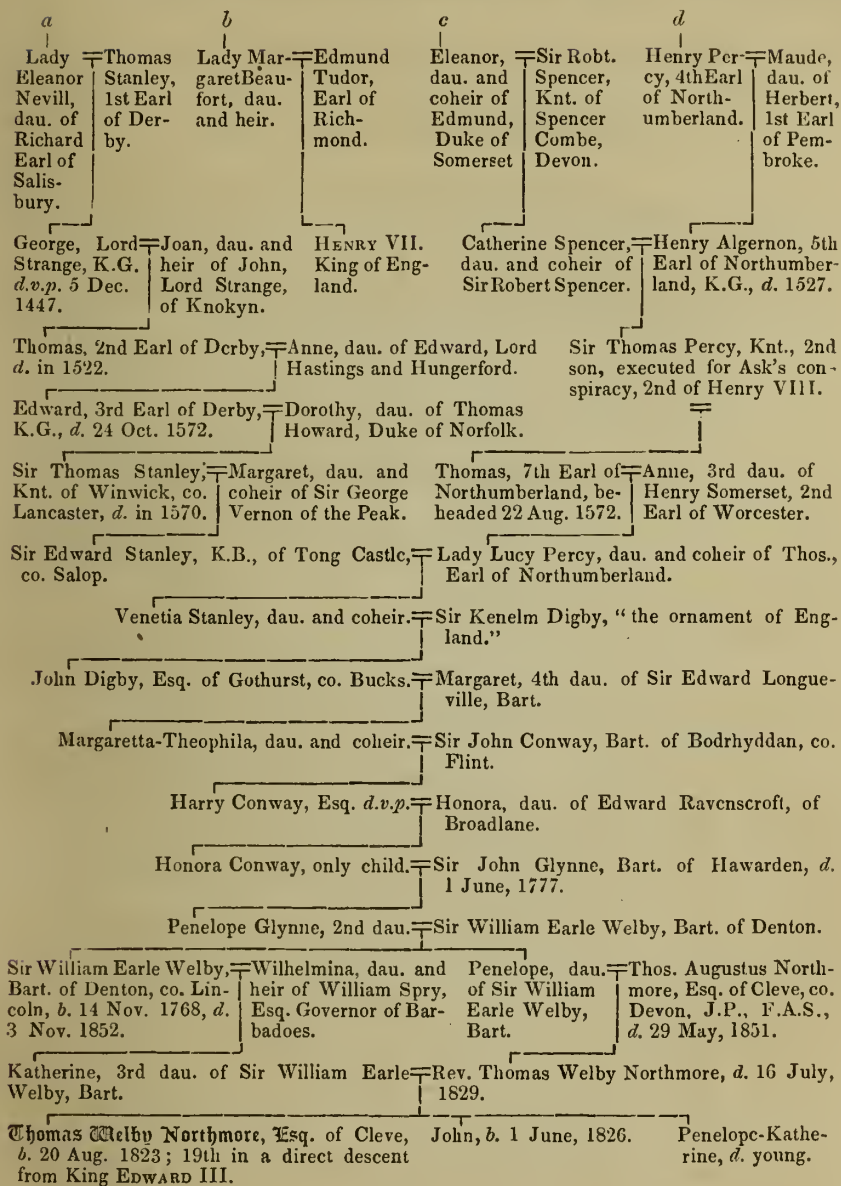


PEDIGREE LXXXIII.

Peter Fitz-Gerald, Knight of Kerry.

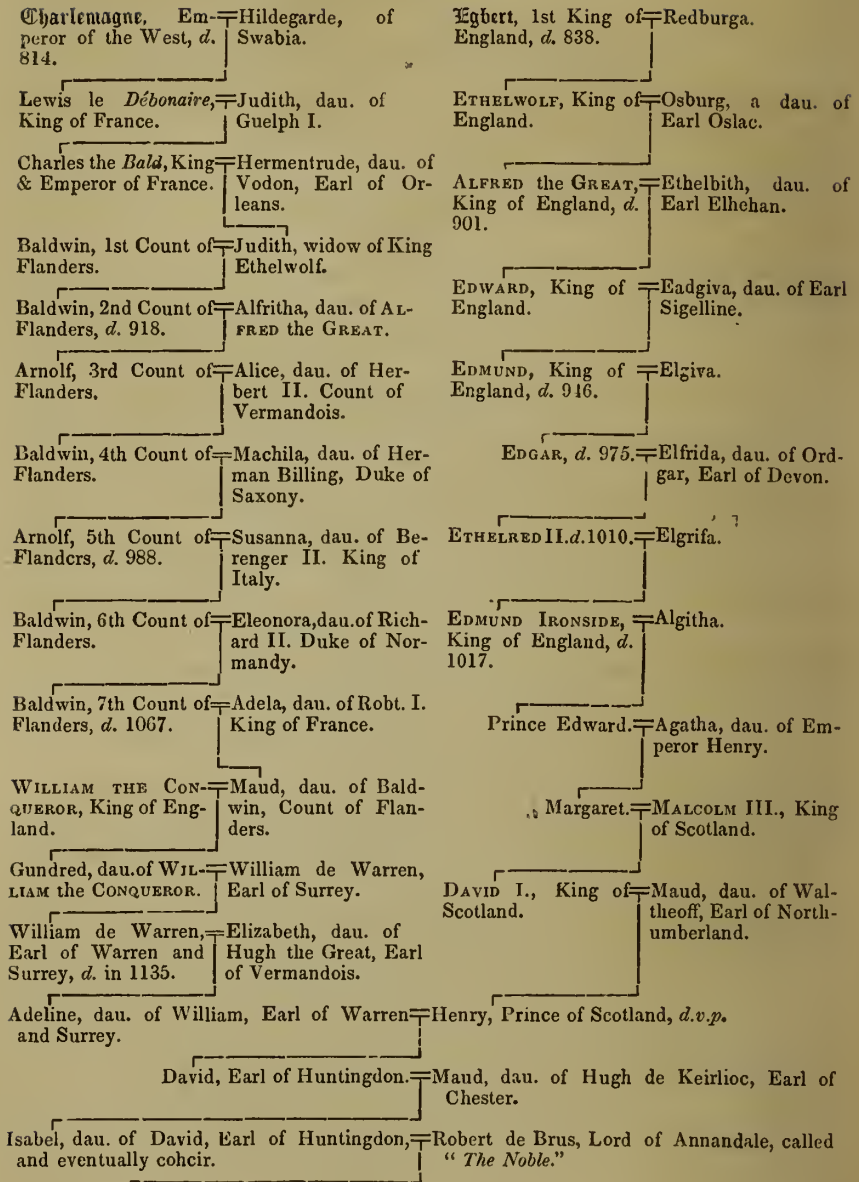


Thomas Welby Northmore, Esq. PEDIGREE LXXXIV.

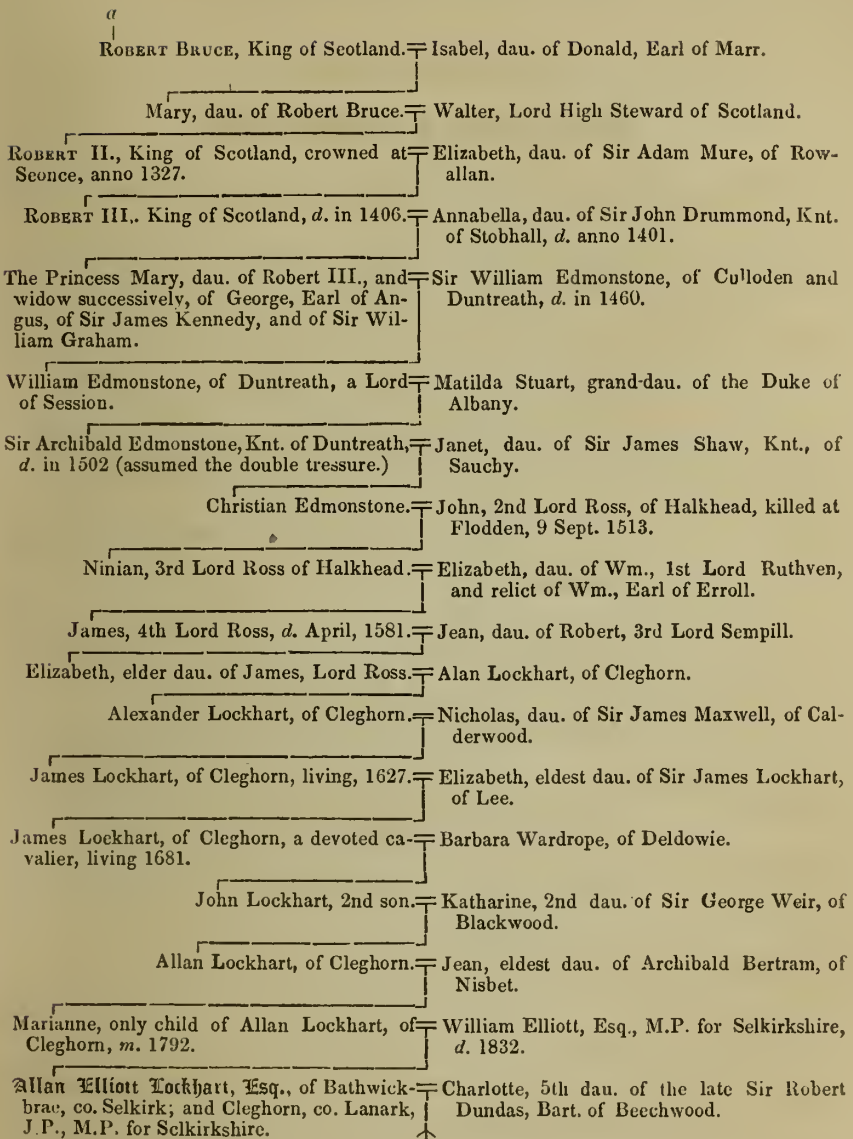


PEDIGREE LXXXV.

Allan Elliott Lockhart, Esq.



Allan Elliott Lockhart, Esq. PEDIGREE LXXXV.



PEDIGREE LXXXVI.

John Kynaston Edwards, Esq.

Edward I. King of England, *d.* in 1307. — Margaret, dau. of PHILIP, King of France,
2nd wife.

Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed of "Woodstock," Earl of Kent, son of EDWARD I. — Margaret, sister and heiress of Thomas, Lord Wake.

Joan Plantagenet, the Fair, Maid of Kent, only dau. and heir. — Sir Thomas Holland, K.G., Lord Holland. — EDWARD the BLACK PRINCE, last husband.

Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. — Lady Alice Fitzalan. RICHARD II., King of England, *d.s.p.*

The Lady Alianore Holland, dau. and coheir of Thomas, Earl of Kent, and widow of Roger Earl of March. — Edward Cherleton, Lord Powys, *d.* 1420.

Jane, dau. and coheir of Edward, Lord Powys. — Sir John Grey, K.G., Earl of Tankerville, in Normandy.

Sir Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville. — Antigone, natural dau. of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester.

Elizabeth, dau., and in her issue, heiress of Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville. — Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt., descended from Jorwerth Goch, younger son of Meredith ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powys.

Humphrey Kynaston, Esq., of Morton, co. Salop, *d.* 1534. — Elizabeth, dau. of Meredith ap Howel, of Lansilin, co. Denbigh, descended from Einion Efell.

Roger Kynaston, of Morton, (4th son), *d.* 25 Dec. 1589. — Gwenllian, dau. of Meredith ap Rys ap David Lloyd, of Gogerddan, co. Cardigan.

Rev. Ralph Kynaston, Rector of Middle, co. Salop, youngest son, *d.* 8 Nov. 1629. — Susannah Lewis, *m.* 1st July, 1600.

Col. John Kynaston, 3rd son, *b.* 1609, *d.* Feb. 1649. — Elizabeth, *m.* 2ndly. Capt. Wm. Shore.

Elizabeth Kynaston, dau. and heiress, *d.* 5 Dec. 1672. — Richard Edwards, Esq., of Old Court, co. Wicklow, of the Welsh tribe of Hedd Molwynog, *d.* 15 Aug. 1693.

John Edwards, Esq., of Old Court, *b.* 8 Sept., 1665; *m.* 22 Oct., 1697; *d.* 1728. — Jane, eldest dau. of James Butler, Esq., of Rathelline, co. Carlow.

James Edwards, Esq., of Old Court, eldest son, *b. circa* 1708; High Sheriff, co. Wicklow, 32 George II.; buried at Bray, 24 Nov., 1780. — Ann, 2nd dau. of Thos. Tenison, Esq., 3rd son of Rd. Tenison, D.D., Bishop of Meath.

John Edwards, Esq., of Old Court, eldest son; High Sheriff, and Deputy Governor of co. Wicklow, *b.* 1751, *m.* 1780; *d.* 24 March, 1832. — Charlotte, 5th dau. of John Wright, Esq., of Nottingham.

John Kynaston Edwards, Esq. PEDIGREE LXXXVI.

a

James Kynaston Edwards, Esq., of Old Court, eldest son, Major, Wicklow militia, *b.* 1780, *d.* 17 Feb. 1850. — Emily, dau. of Henry Smith, Esq., of Beabeg, co. Meath, *m.* 18 April, 1818.

John Kynaston Edwards, Esq., now of Old Court; 17th in a direct descent from King Edward I.; entitled, as one of the coheirs of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, to quarter the Royal Arms. — Henry-St. George Edwards, Esq. — James Tenison Edwards, Esq. — 1. Emily *m.* Rev. Rich. Verschoyle. — 2. Charlotte Matilda. — 3. Elizabeth.

PEDIGREE LXXXVII.

Thomas Anthony Stoughton, Esq.

Edward E. King of England. — Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand, King of Castile.

The Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, dau. of EDWARD I. — Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex.

Lady Eleanor de Bohun, 2nd dau. of Humphrey, Earl of Hereford. — James, Earl of Ormonde, *d.* 6 Jan. 1337-8.

James, 2nd Earl of Ormonde, *d.* in 1382. — Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John D'Arcy.

James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde, *d.* in 1405. — Anne, dau. of John Lord Welles.

Sir Richard Butler, of Polestown, co. Kilkenny, younger son. — Catherine, dau. of Gildas O'Reilly of Cavan.

Sir Edmund Butler, of Polestown, *d.* 13 June, 1464. — Catherine, dau. of Moelrony O'Carroll.

Sir James Butler, *d.* 16 April, 1487. — Sabina, dau. of Donald Reagh Mac Murrrough Cavenagh.

Pierce, 8th Earl of Ormonde, *d.* in 1539. — Margaret, 2nd dau. of Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare.

Donogh, 2nd Earl of Thomond. — Ellen, dau. of Pierce Butler, 8th Earl of Ormonde.

Margaret, dau. of Donogh, 2nd Earl of Thomond. — Dermot O'Brien, 2nd Lord Inchiquin.

Morrrough O'Brien, 3rd Lord Inchiquin, *d.* 10 March, 1573. — Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord Chancellor.

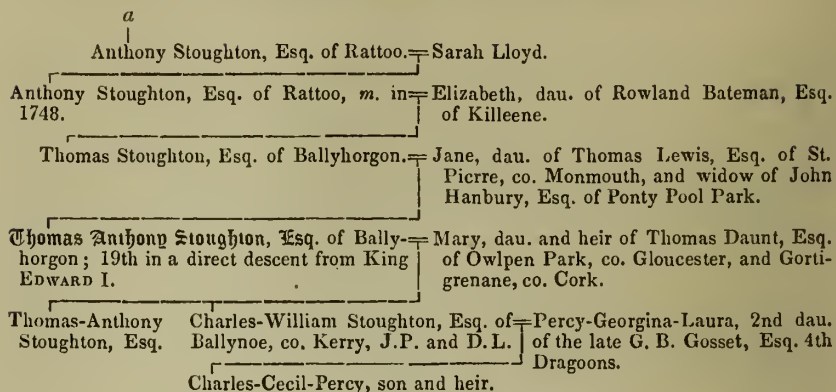
Morrrough O'Brien, 4th Lord Inchiquin. — Mabel, dau. of Christopher, Lord Delvin.

Dermot O'Brien, 5th Lord Inchiquin, *d.* 29 Dec. 1624. — Ellen, dau. of Sir Edmond Fitz-Gerald, of Ballynymphullno.

Hon. Honora O'Brien, dau. of Dermot, 5th Lord Inchiquin. — Anthony Stoughton, Esq. of Rattoo, co. Kerry, living 1624.

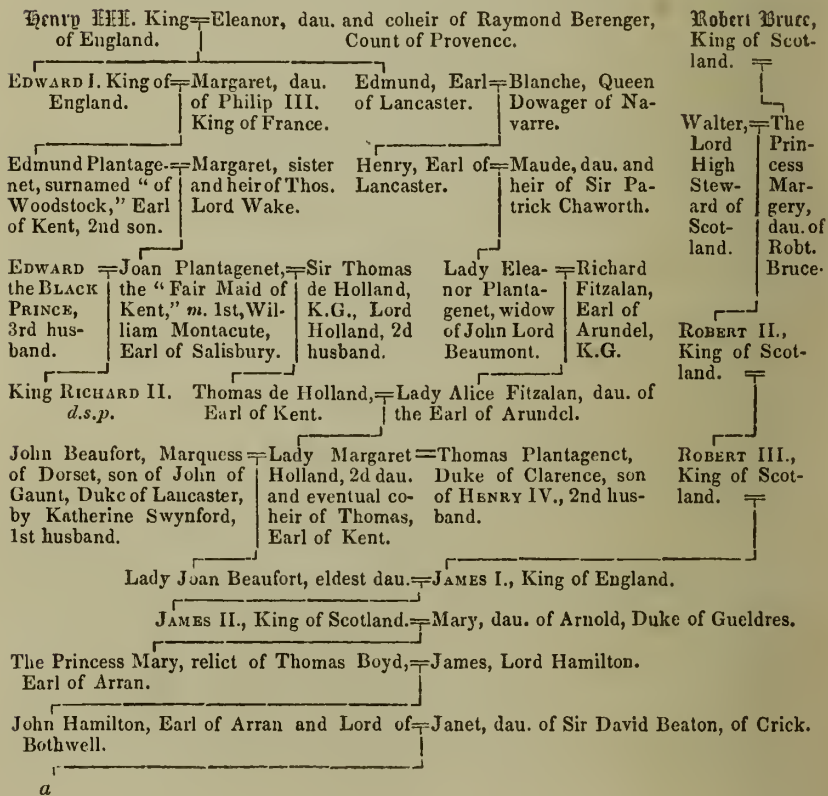
Henry Stoughton, Esq. of Rattoo. — Sarah, dau. of Sir Thomas Crosbie.

PEDIGREE LXXXVII. **Thomas Anthony Stoughton, Esq.**

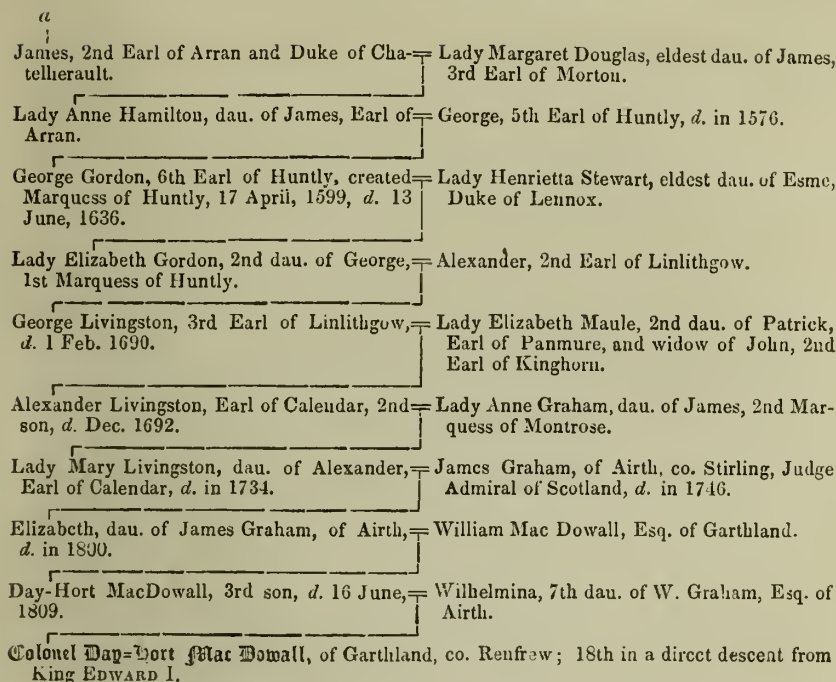


PEDIGREE LXXXVIII.

Colonel Day-Hort Mac Dowall.

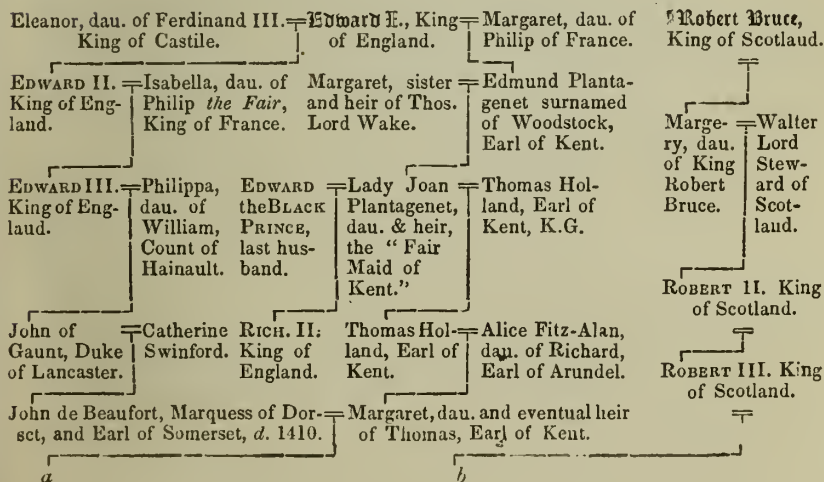


Colonel Day-Hort Mac Dowall. PEDIGREE LXXXVIII.

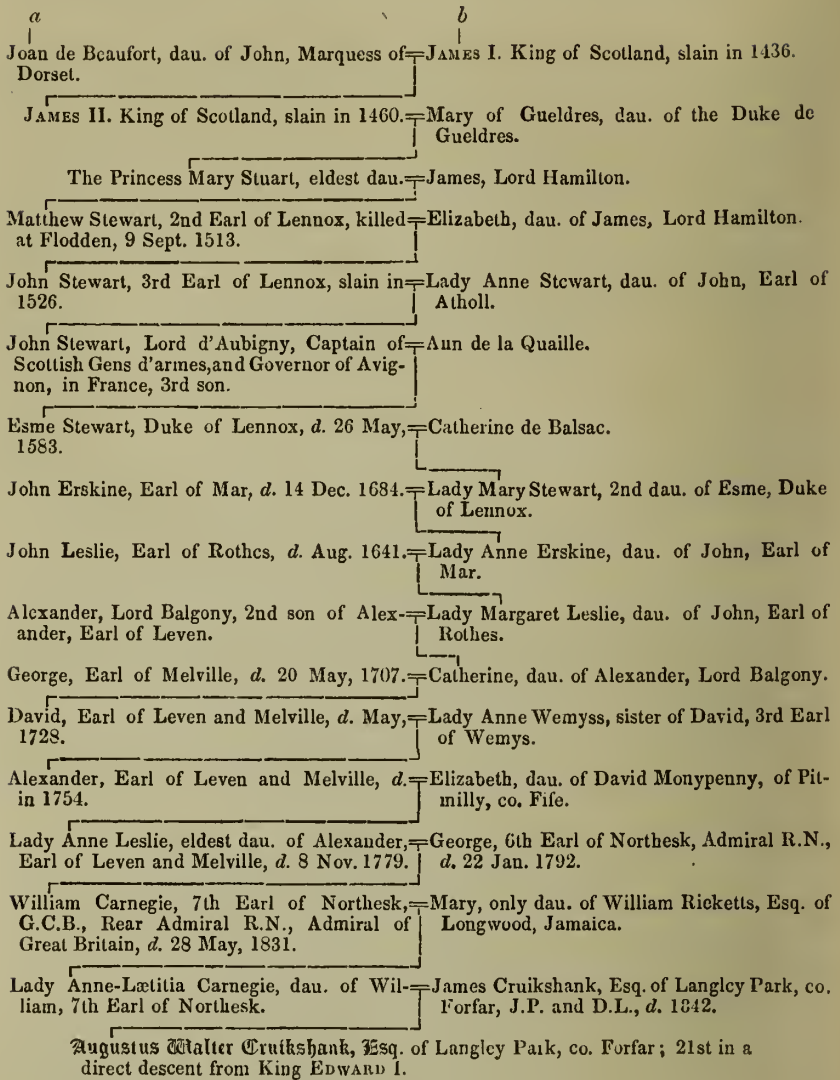


PEDIGREE LXXXIX.

Augustus-Walter Cruikshank, Esq.

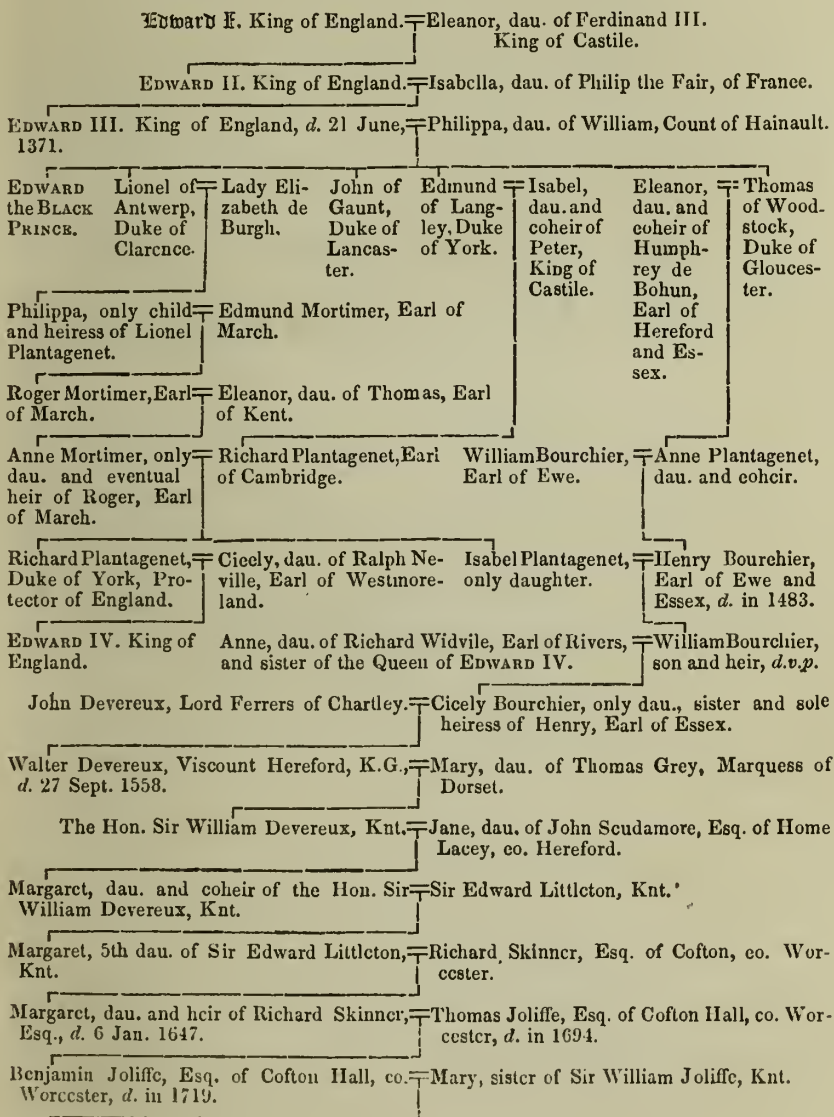


PEDIGREE LXXXIX. **Augustus Walter Cruikshank, Esq.**

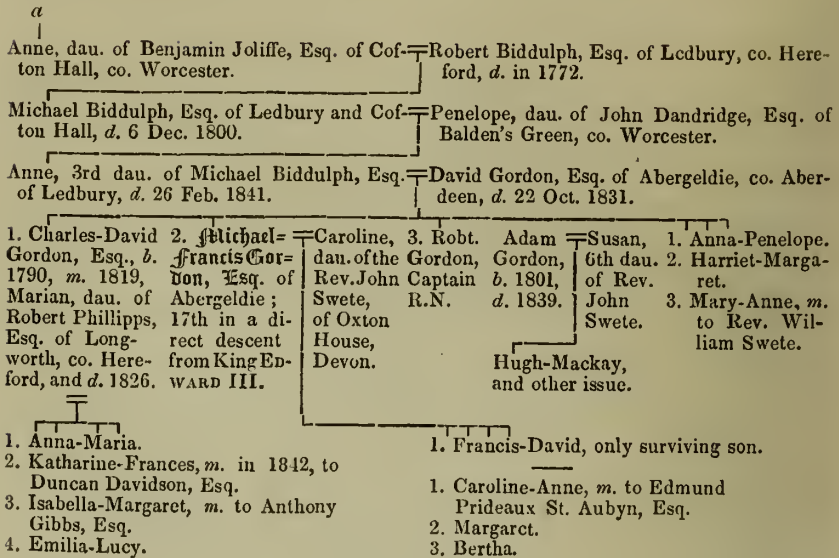


PEDIGREE XC.

Michael Francis Gordon, Esq.

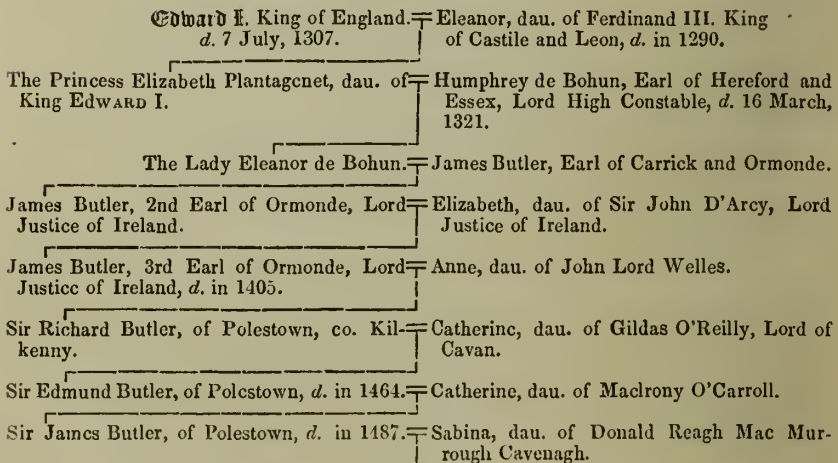


Michael Francis Gordon, Esq.

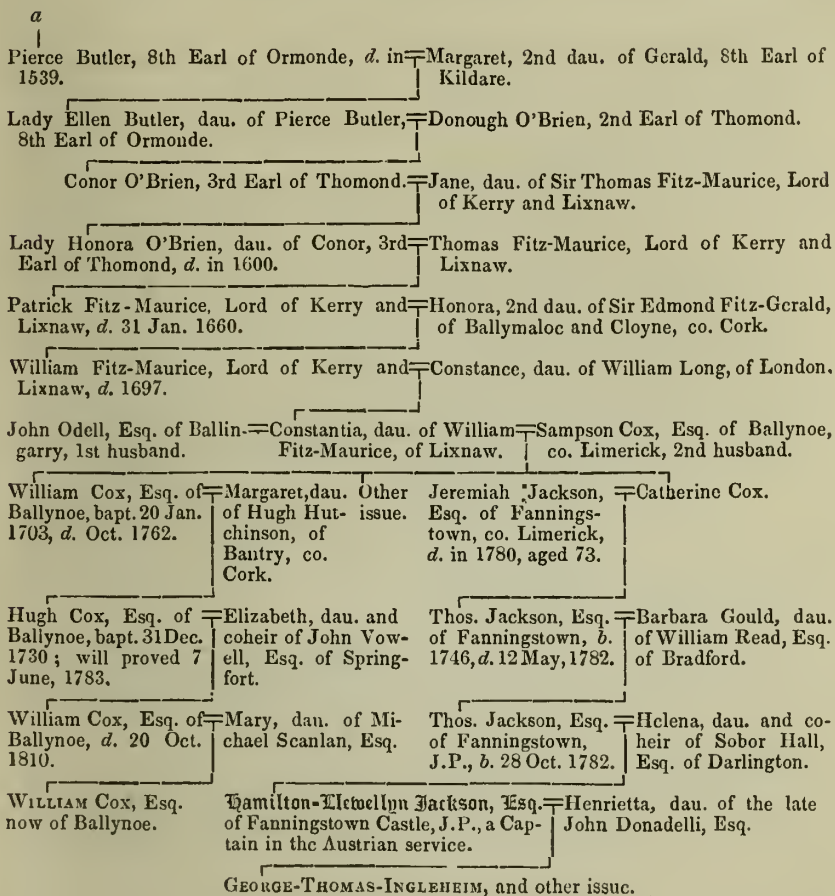


PEDIGREE XCI.

Hamilton Llewellyn Jackson, Esq.

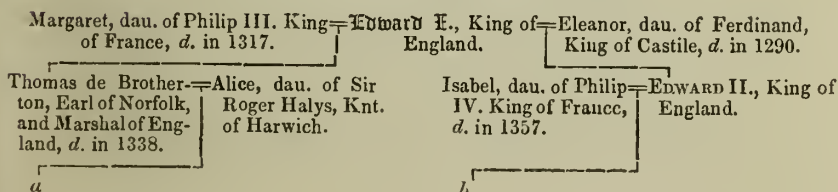


Hamilton Llewellyn Jackson, Esq. PEDIGREE XCI.

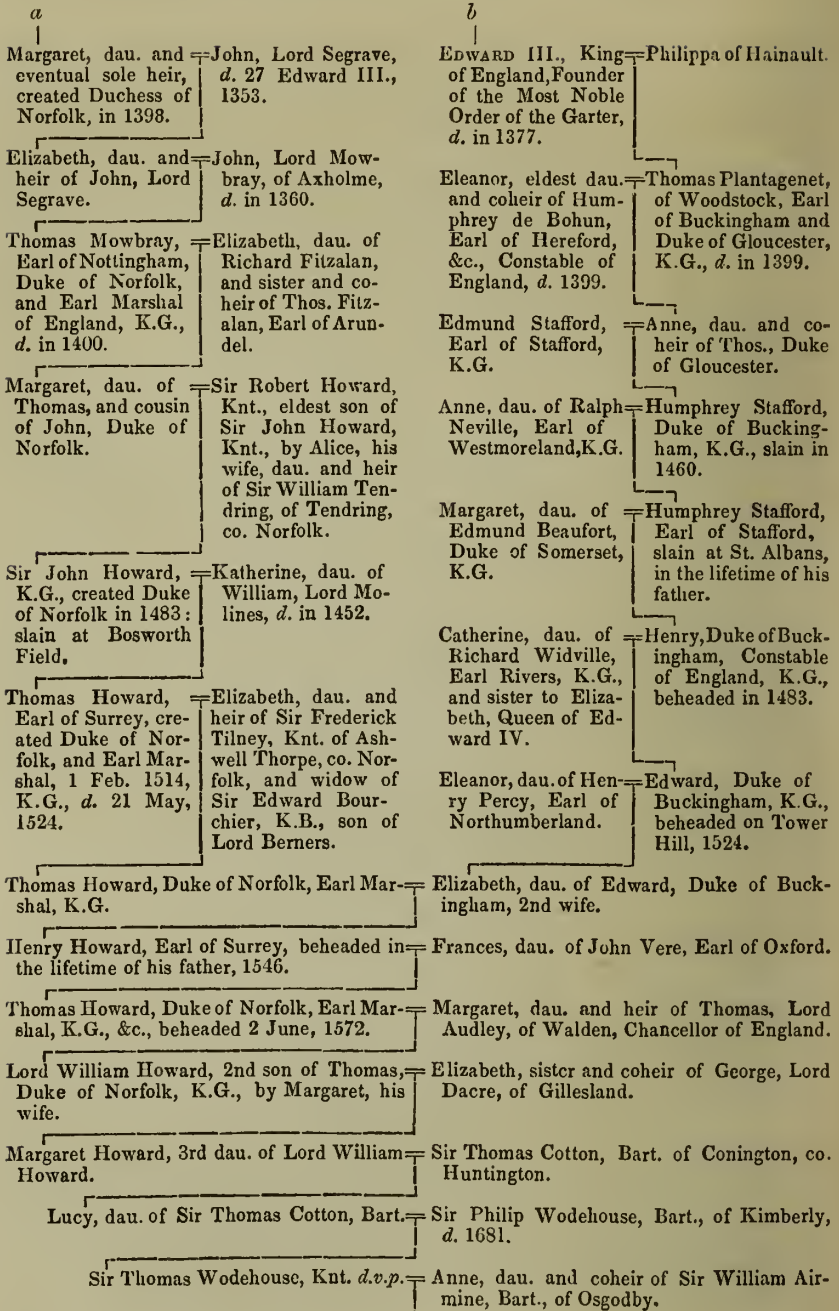


PEDIGREE XCII.

Edward Roger Pratt, Esq.

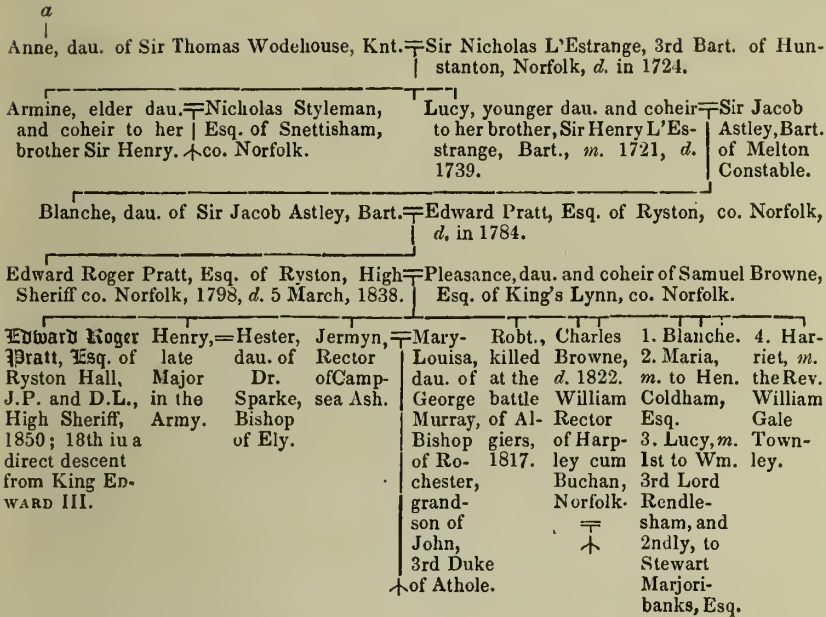


Edward Roger Pratt, Esq.



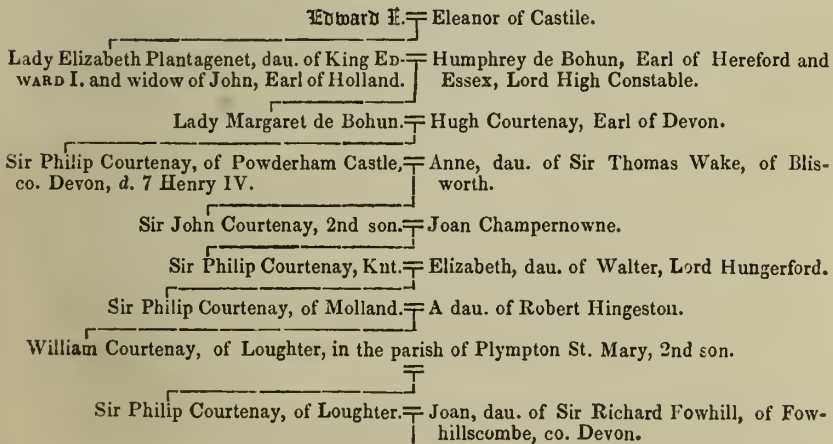
Edward Roger Pratt, Esq.

PEDIGREE XCII.

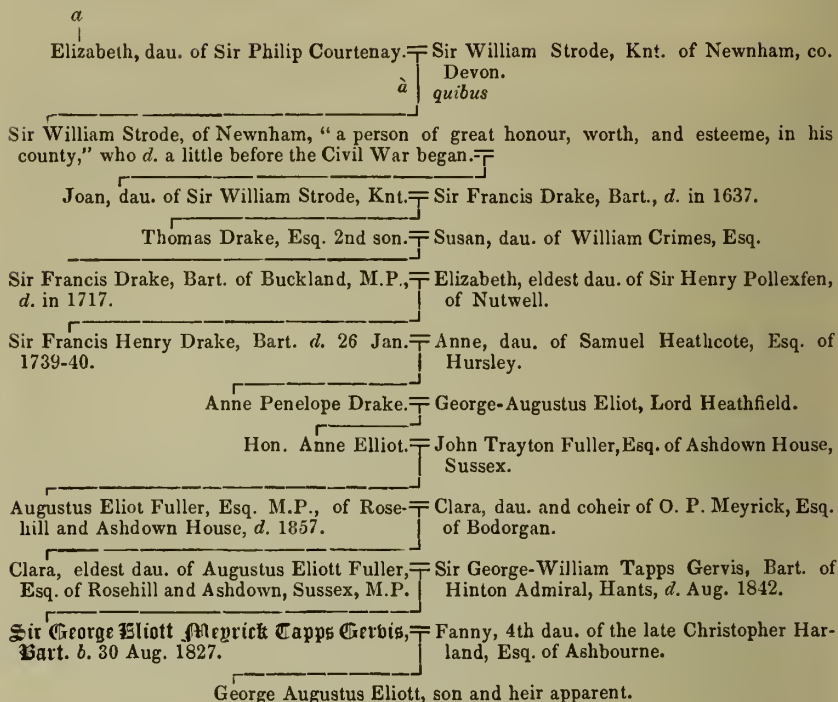


PEDIGREE XCIII.

Sir George Elliott Heyrick Tapps Servis, Bart.

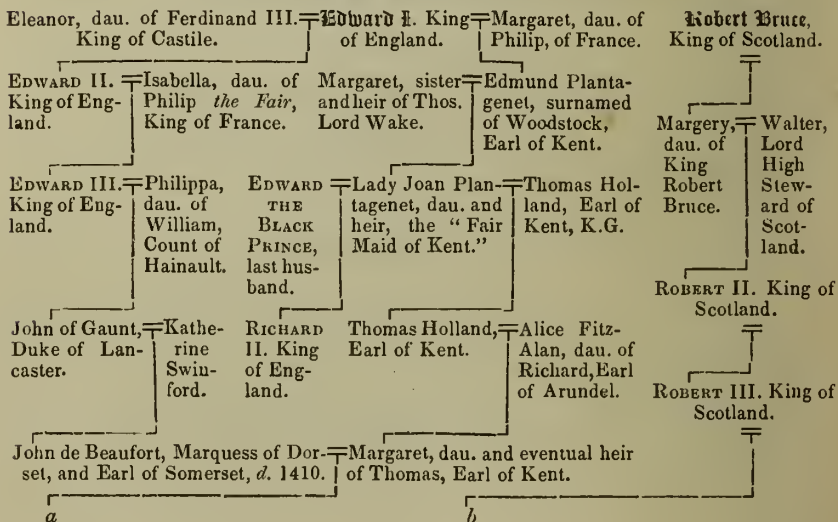


PEDIGREE XCIII. Sir George Elliott G. Tapps Gervis, Bart.



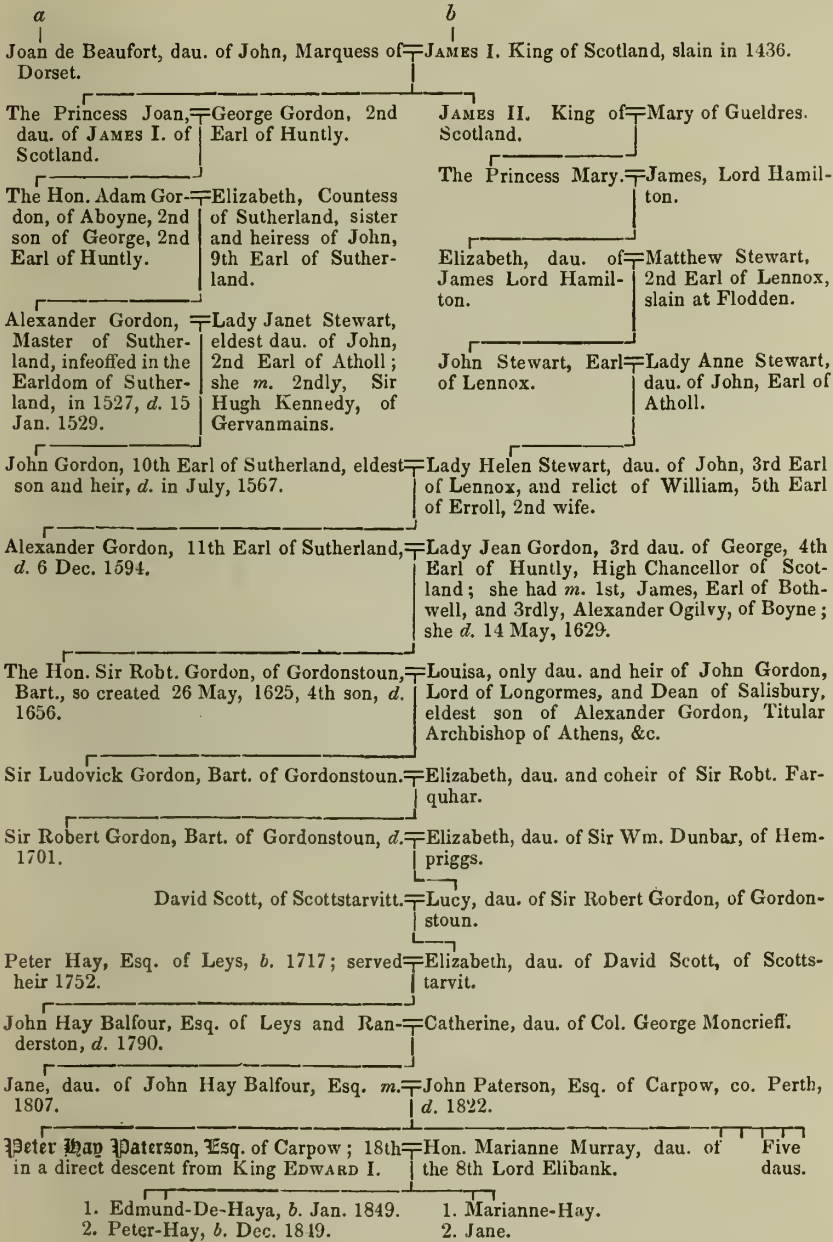
PEDIGREE XCIV.

Peter Hay Paterson, Esq.



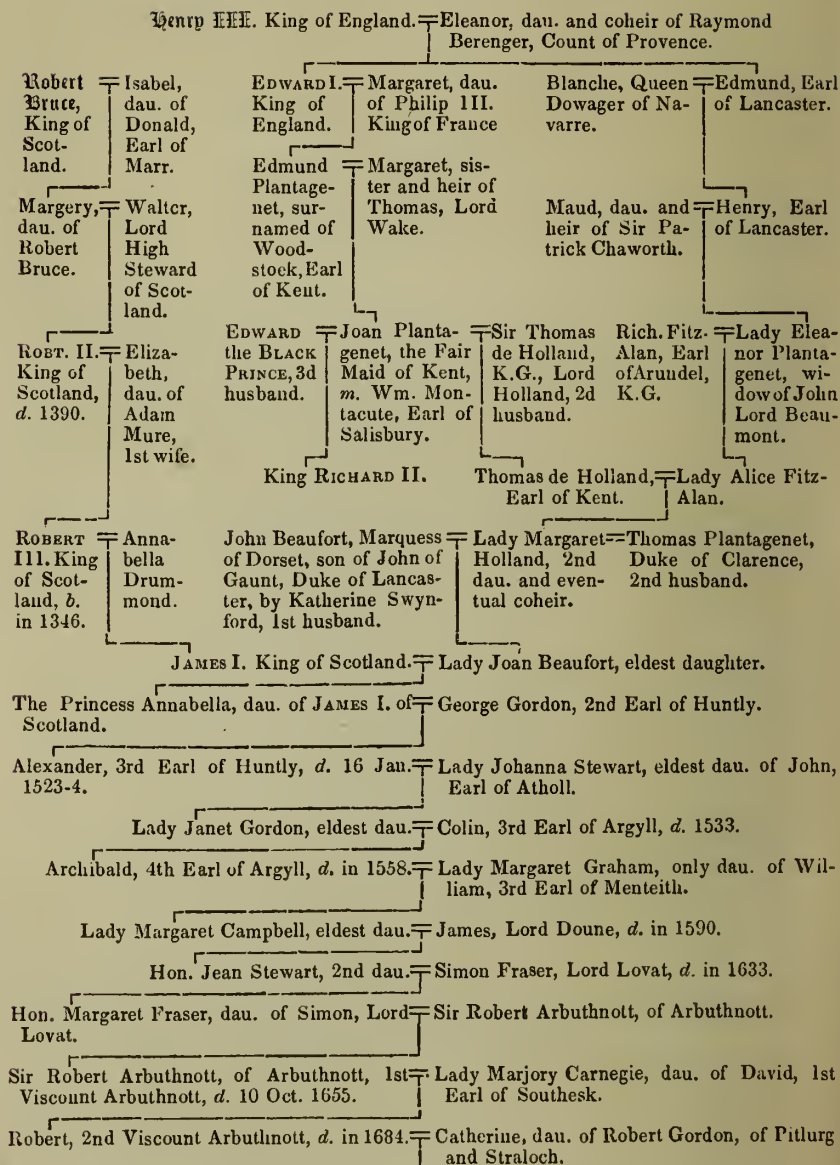
Peter Hay Paterson, Esq.

PEDIGREE XCIV.



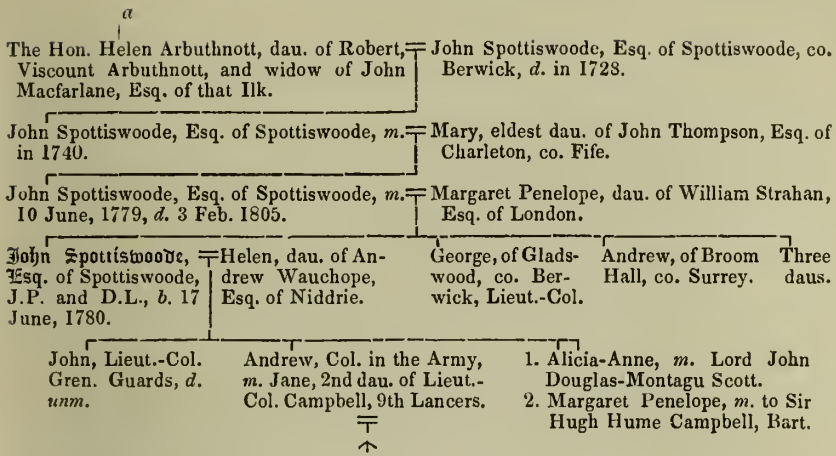
PEDIGREE XCV.

John Spottiswoode, Esq.



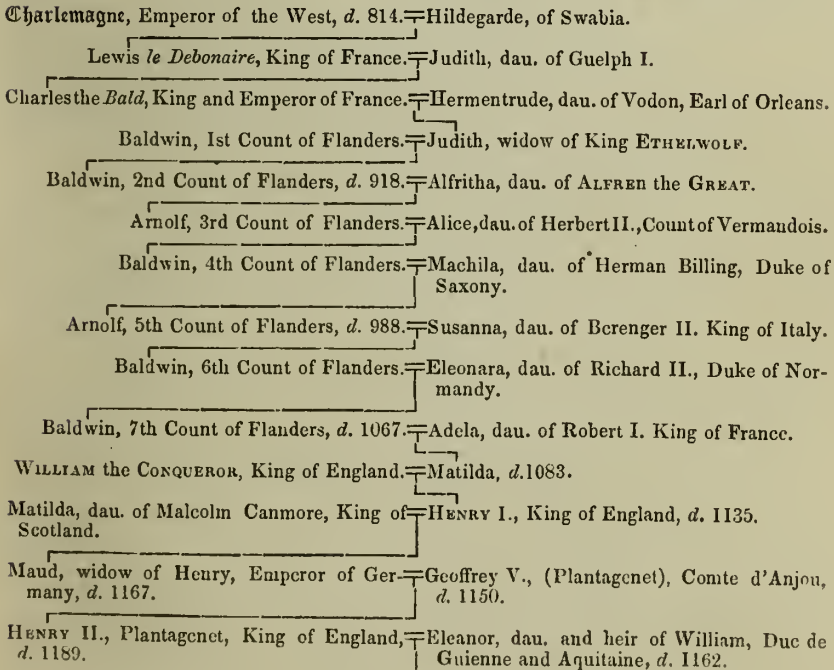
John Spottiswoode, Esq.

PEDIGREE XCV.

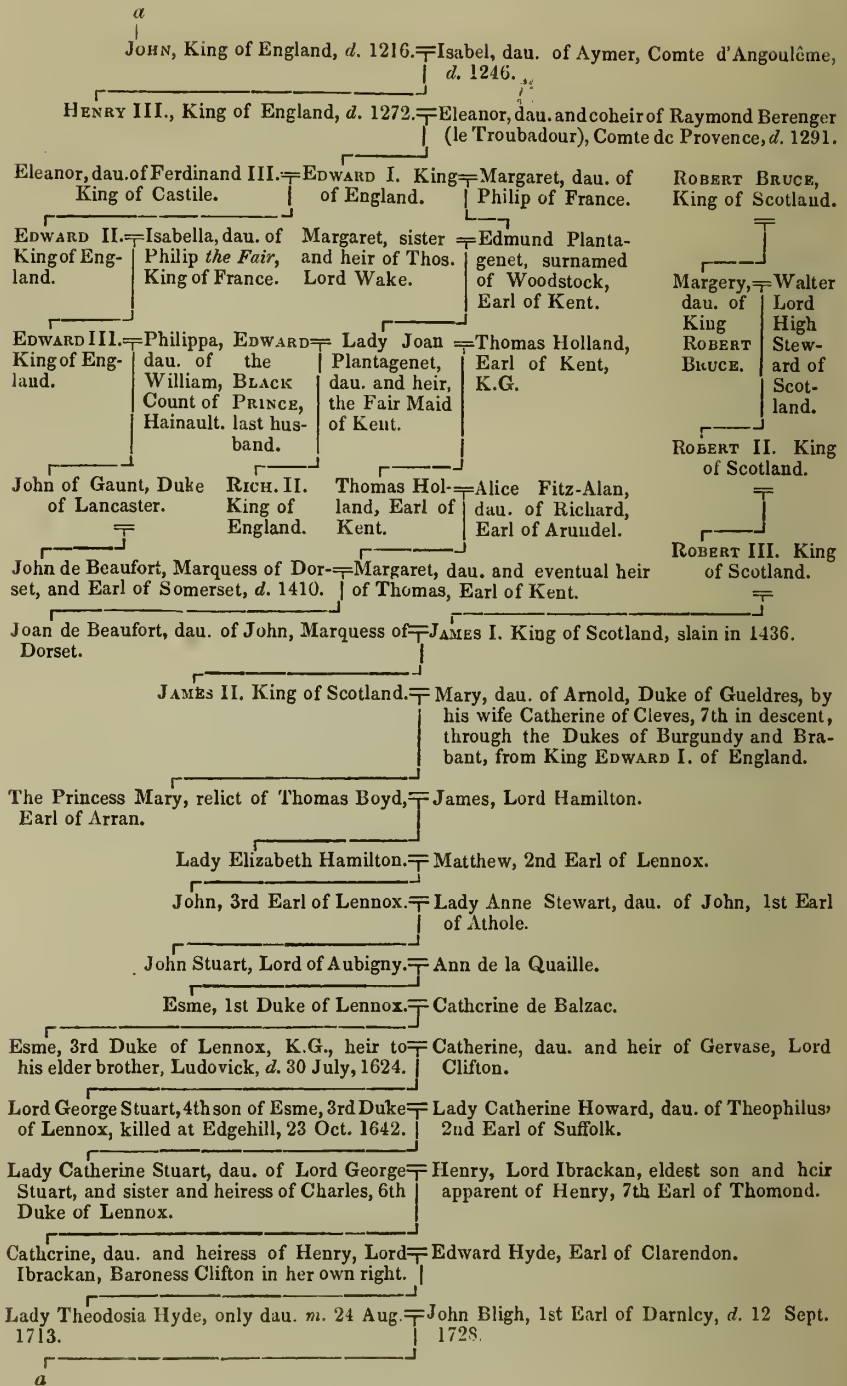


PEDIGREE XCVI.

Charles William Hamilton, Esq., of Hamwood.

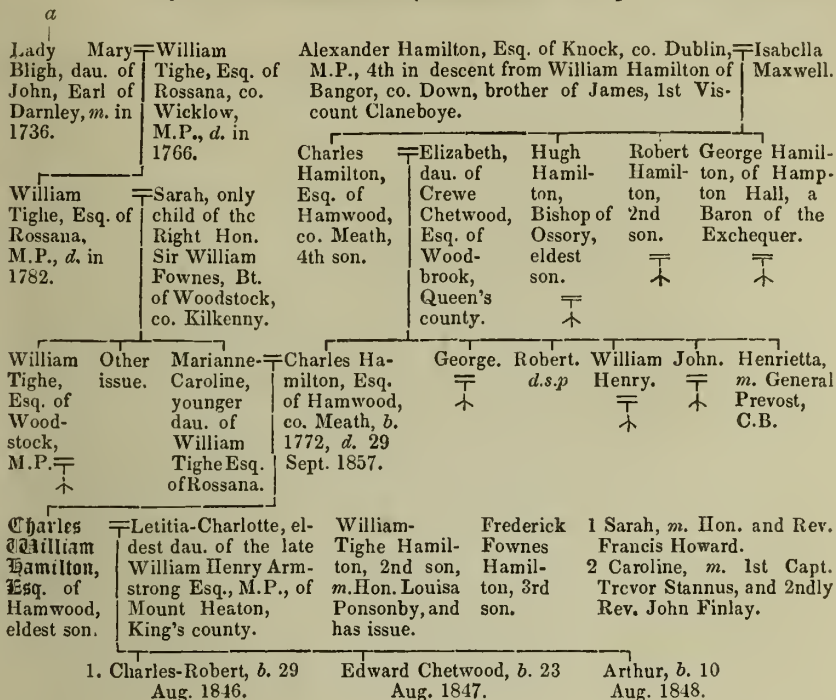


Charles William Hamilton, Esq.



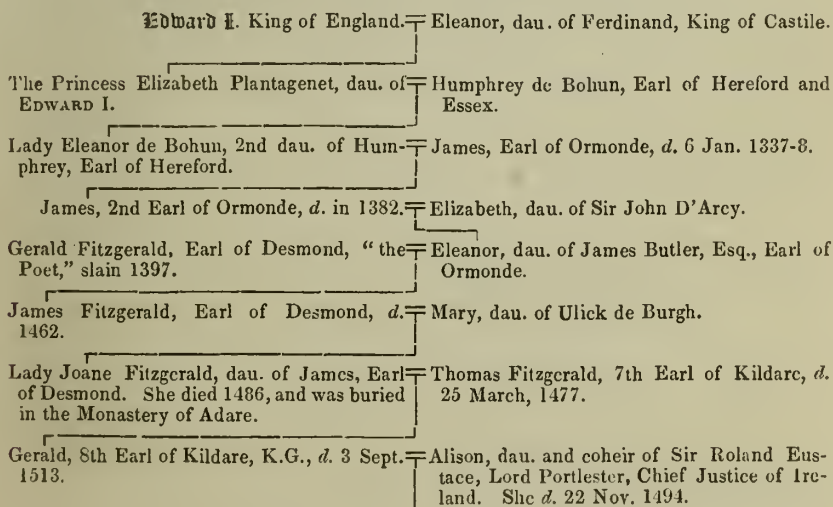
Charles William Hamilton, Esq.

PEDIGREE XCVI.

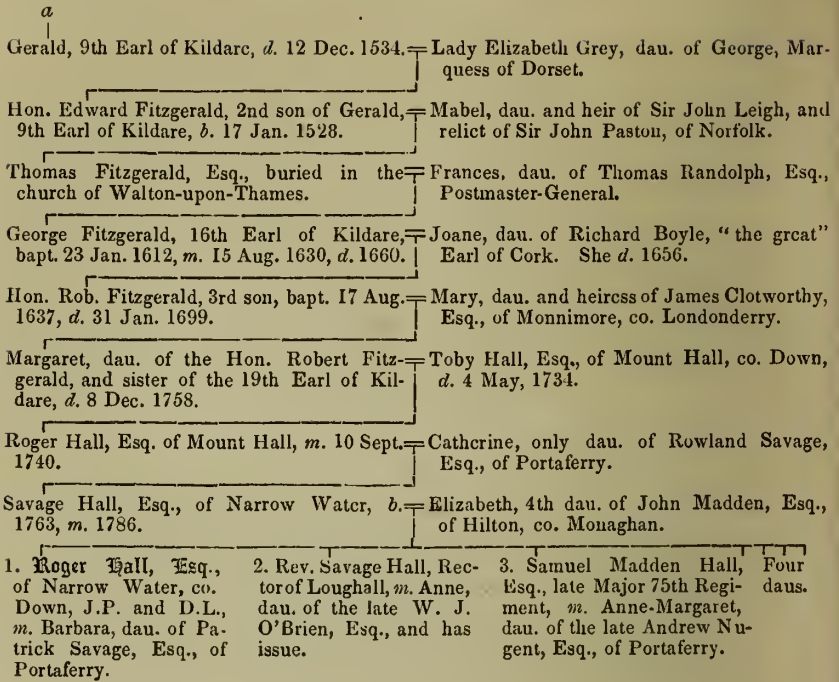


PEDIGREE XCVII.

Roger Ball, Esq., of Narrow Water.

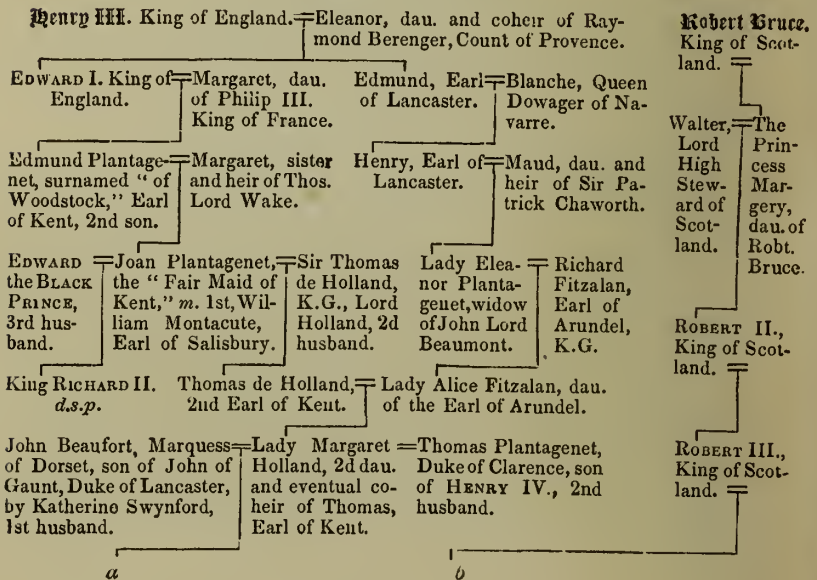


Roger Hall, Esq.



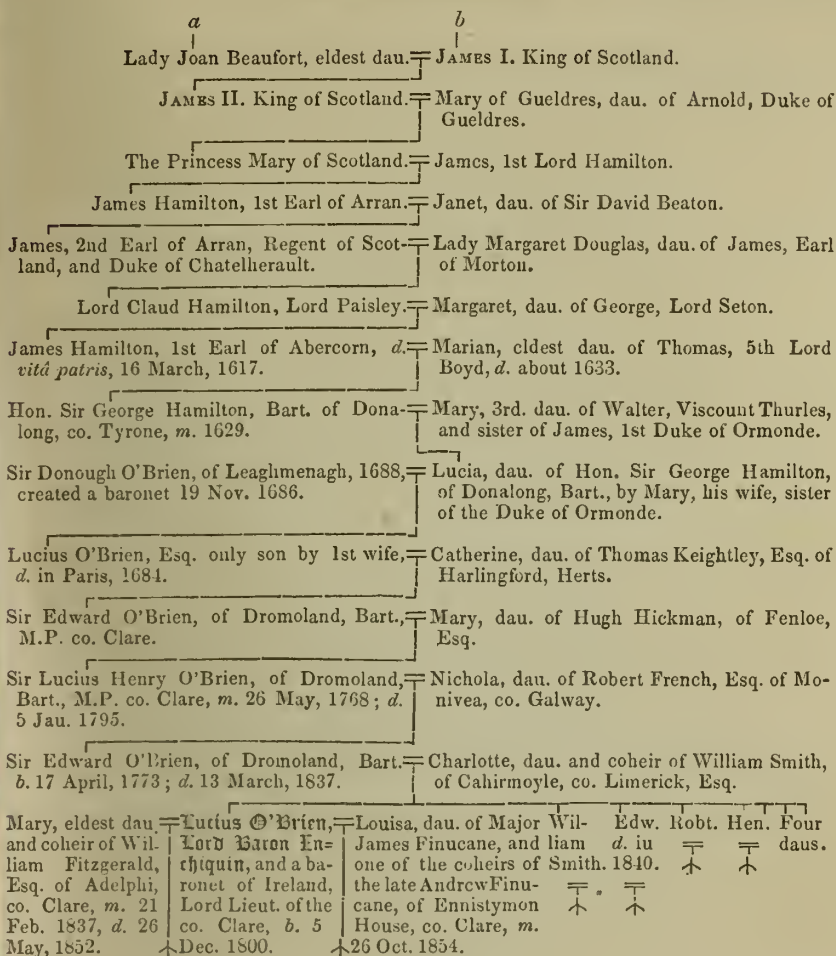
PEDIGREE XCVIII.

Lord Inchiquin.



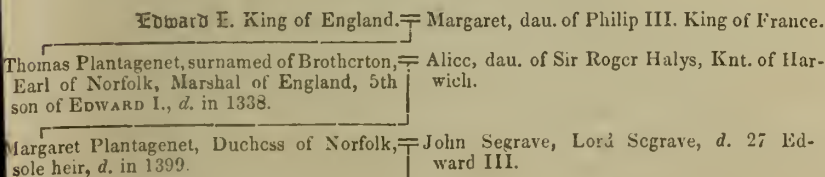
Lord Inchiquin.

PEDIGREE XCVIII.



PEDIGREE XCIX.

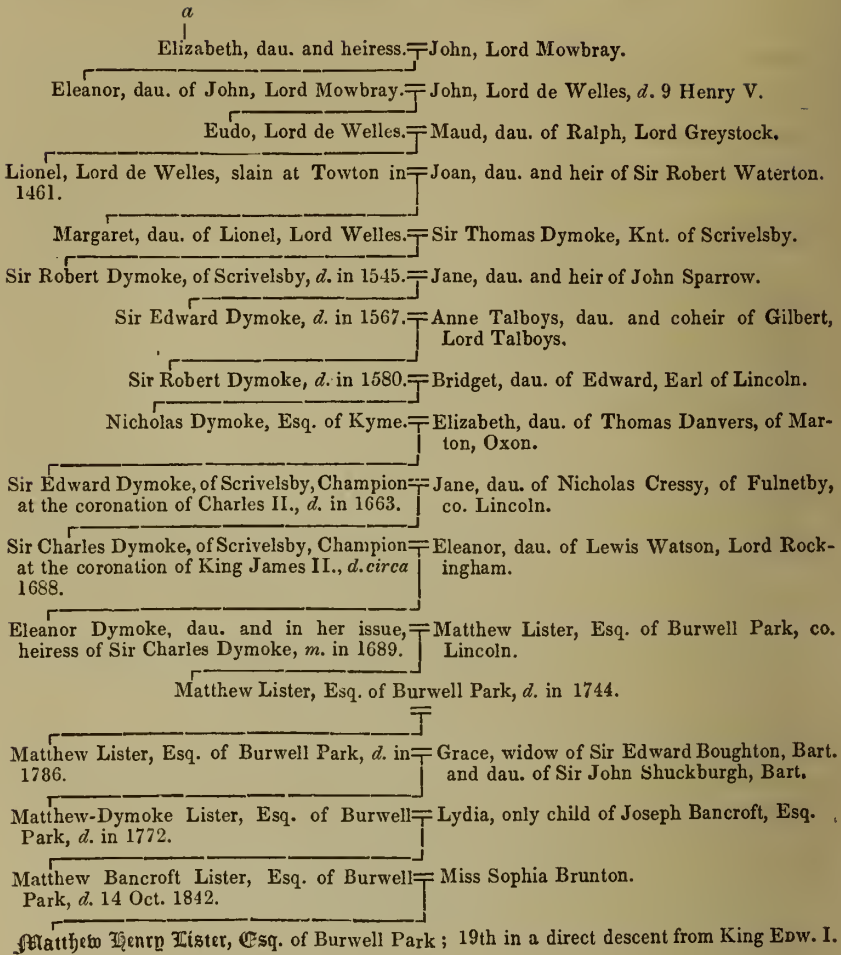
Matthew Henry Lister, Esq.



a

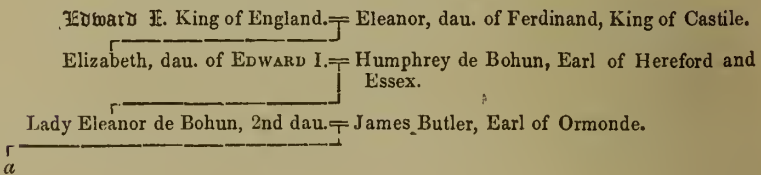
z

Matthew Henry Lister, Esq.



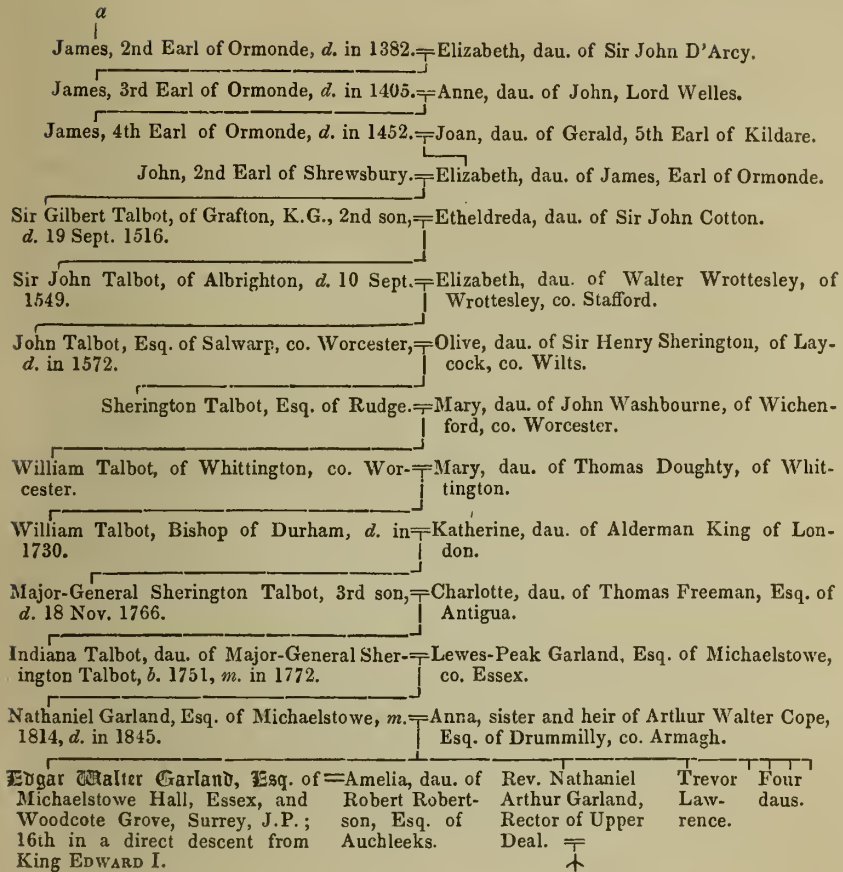
PEDIGREE C.

Edgar Walter Garland, Esq.



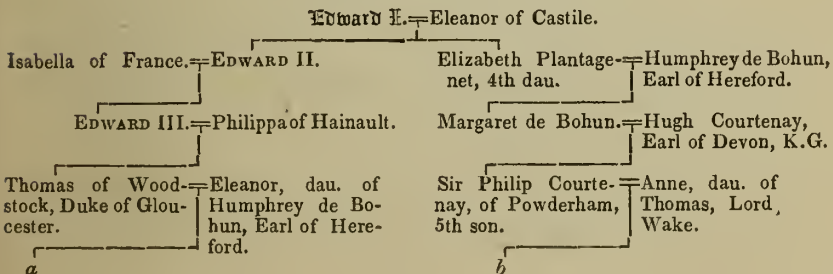
Edgar Walter Garland, Esq.

PEDIGREE C.

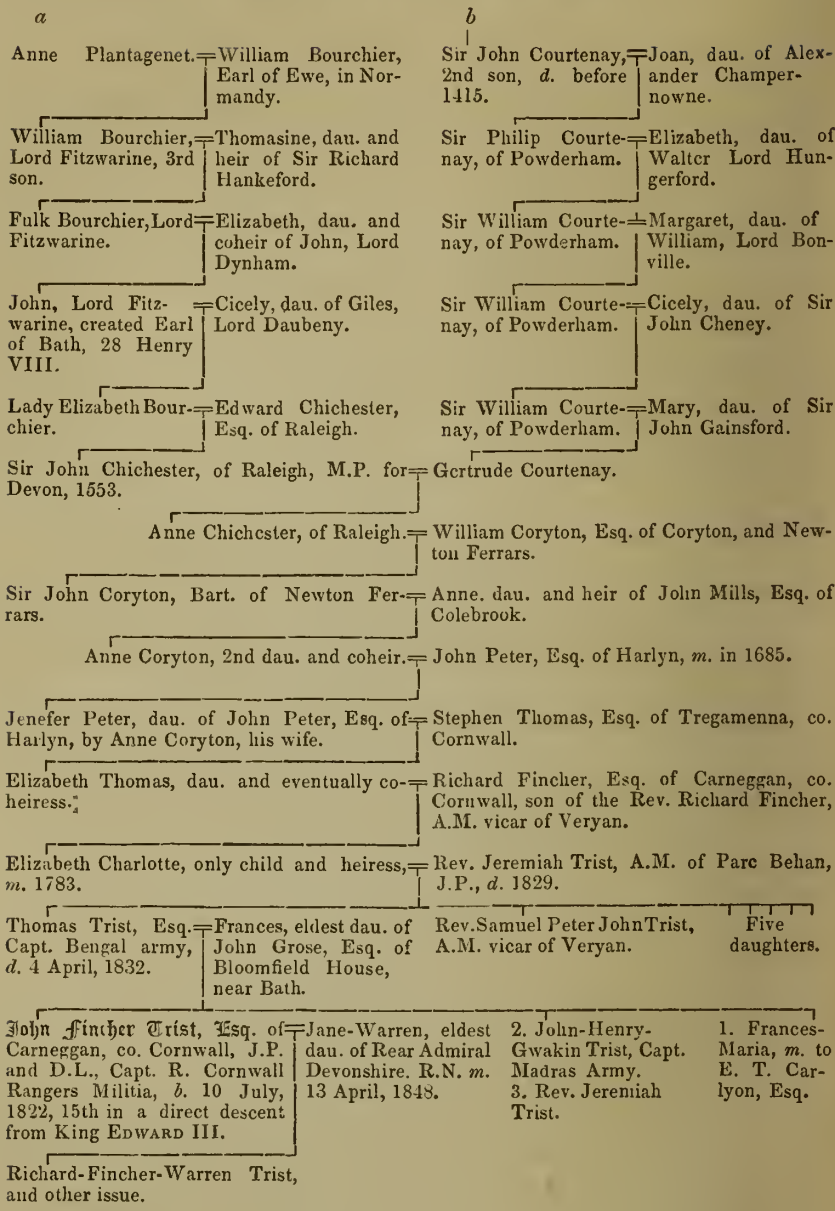


PEDIGREE CI.

John Fincher Crist, Esq.

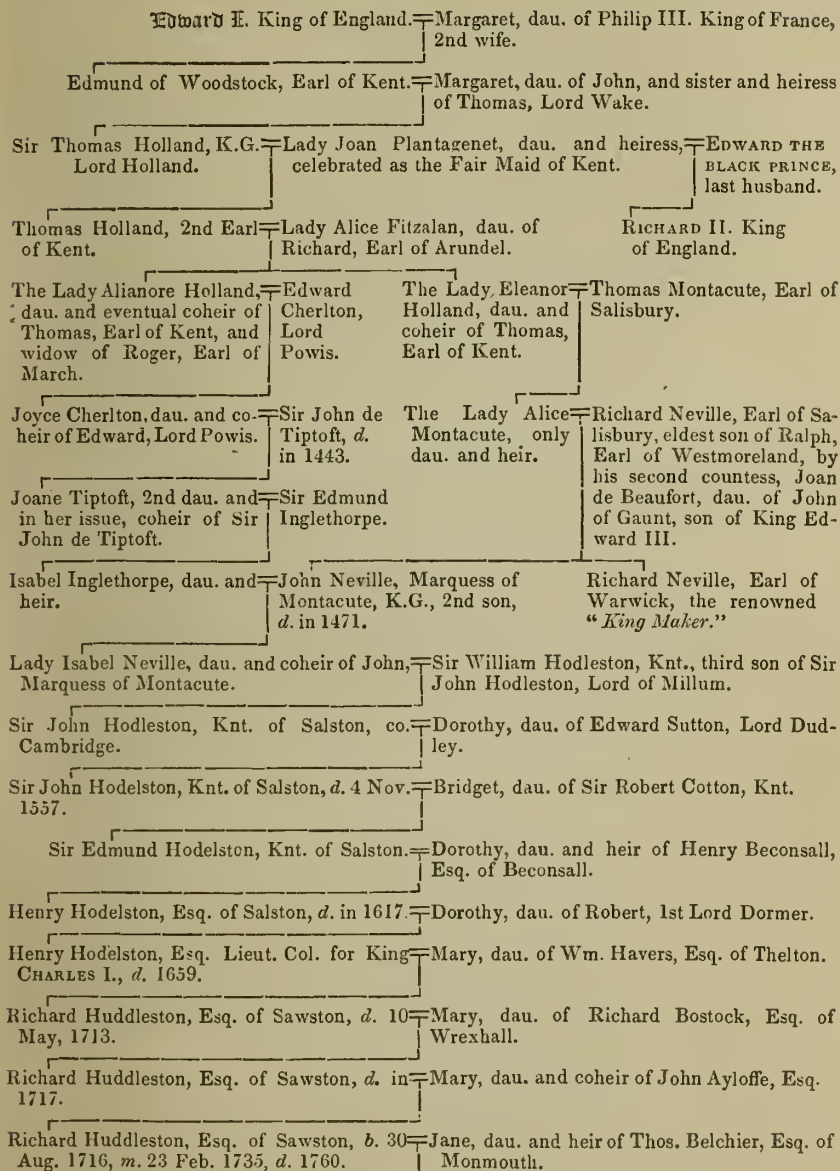


John Fincher Trist, Esq.

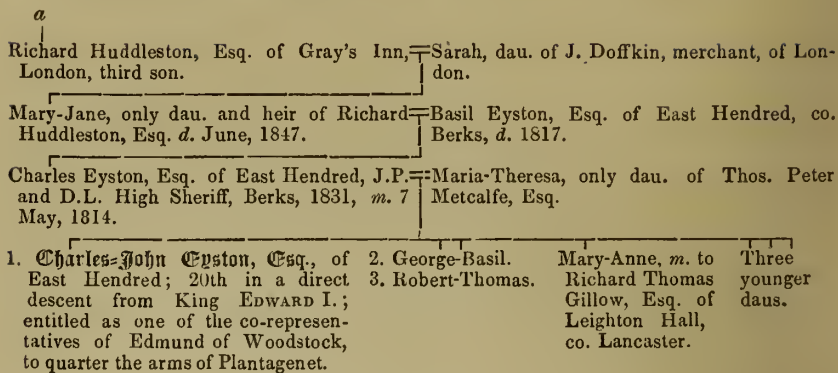


P E D I G R E E C I I.

Charles John Eyston, Esq. of East Hendred.

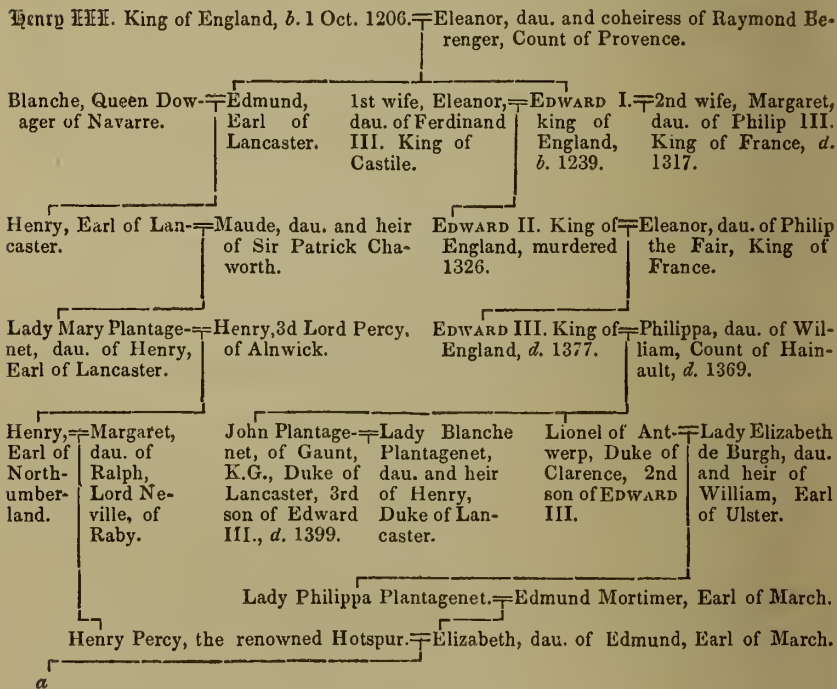


Charles John Eyston, Esq.



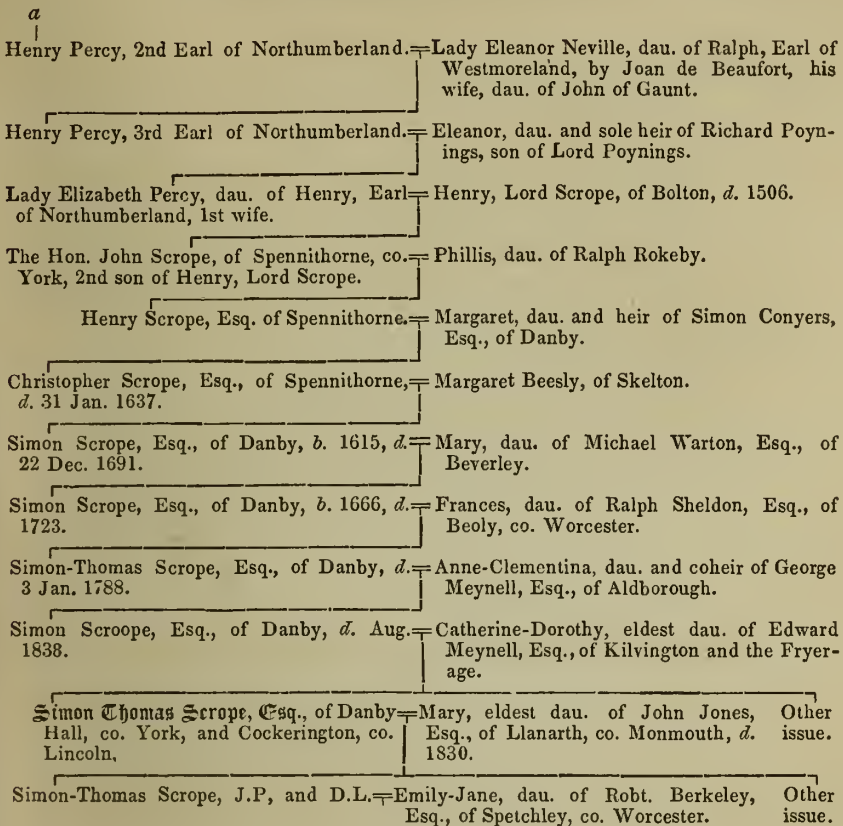
PEDIGREE CIII.

Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq. of Danby.



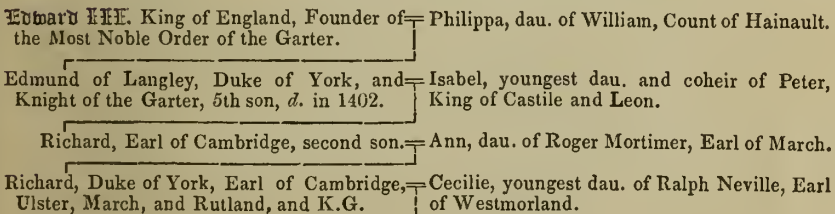
Simon Thomas Scrope, Esq.

PEDIGREE CIII.



PEDIGREE CIV.

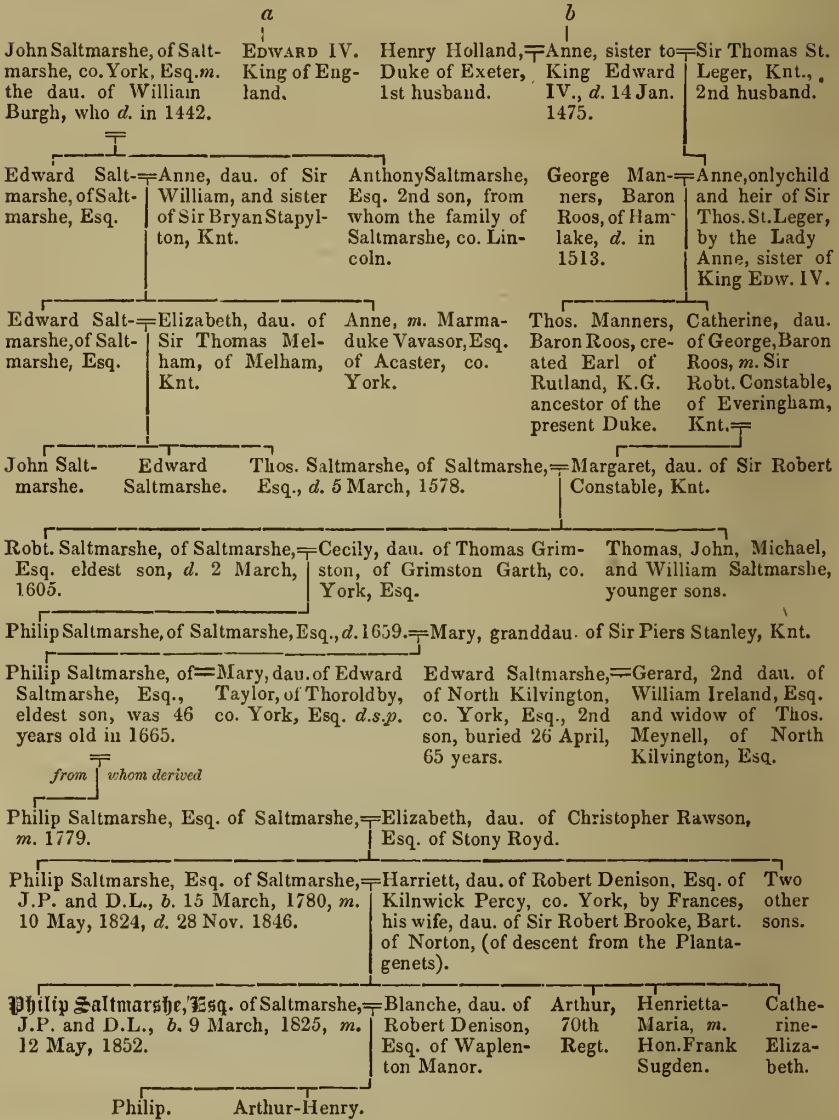
Philip Saltmarshe, Esq. of Saltmarshe.



a

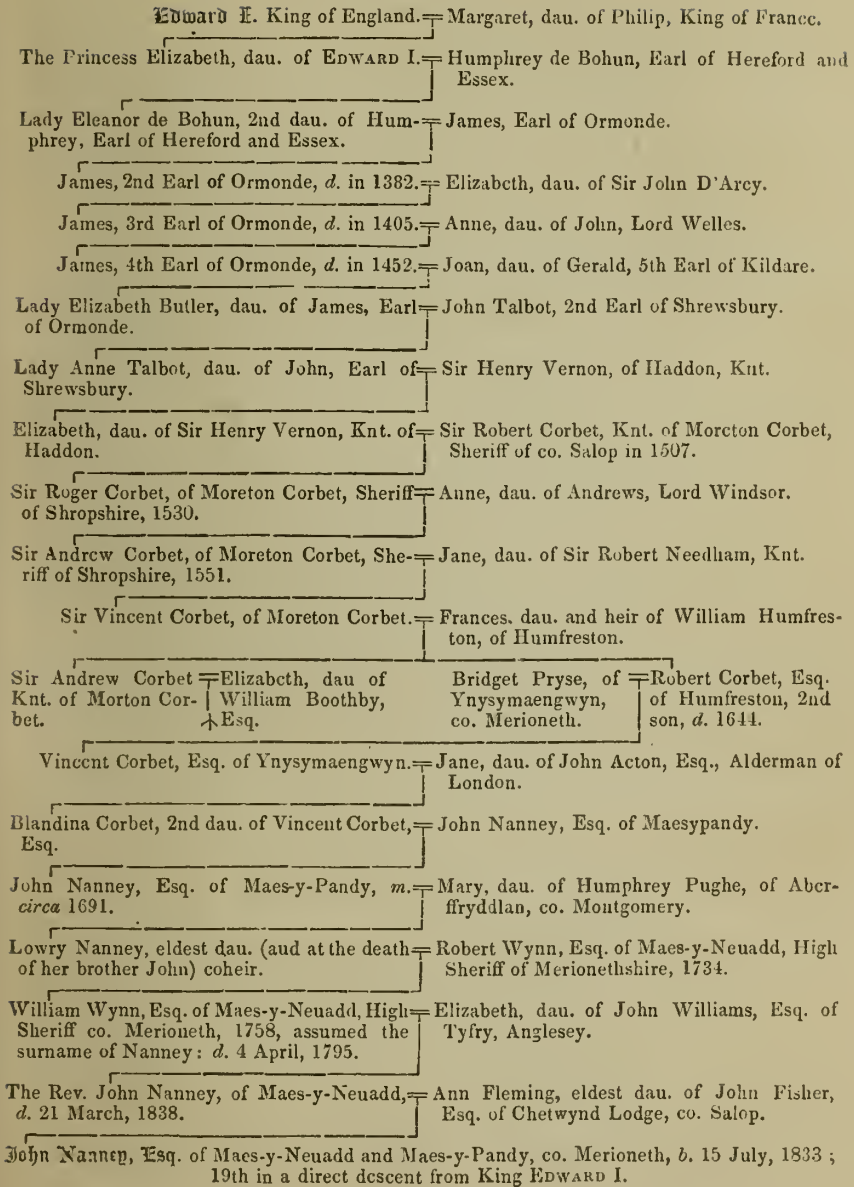
b

Philip Saltmarshe, Esq.



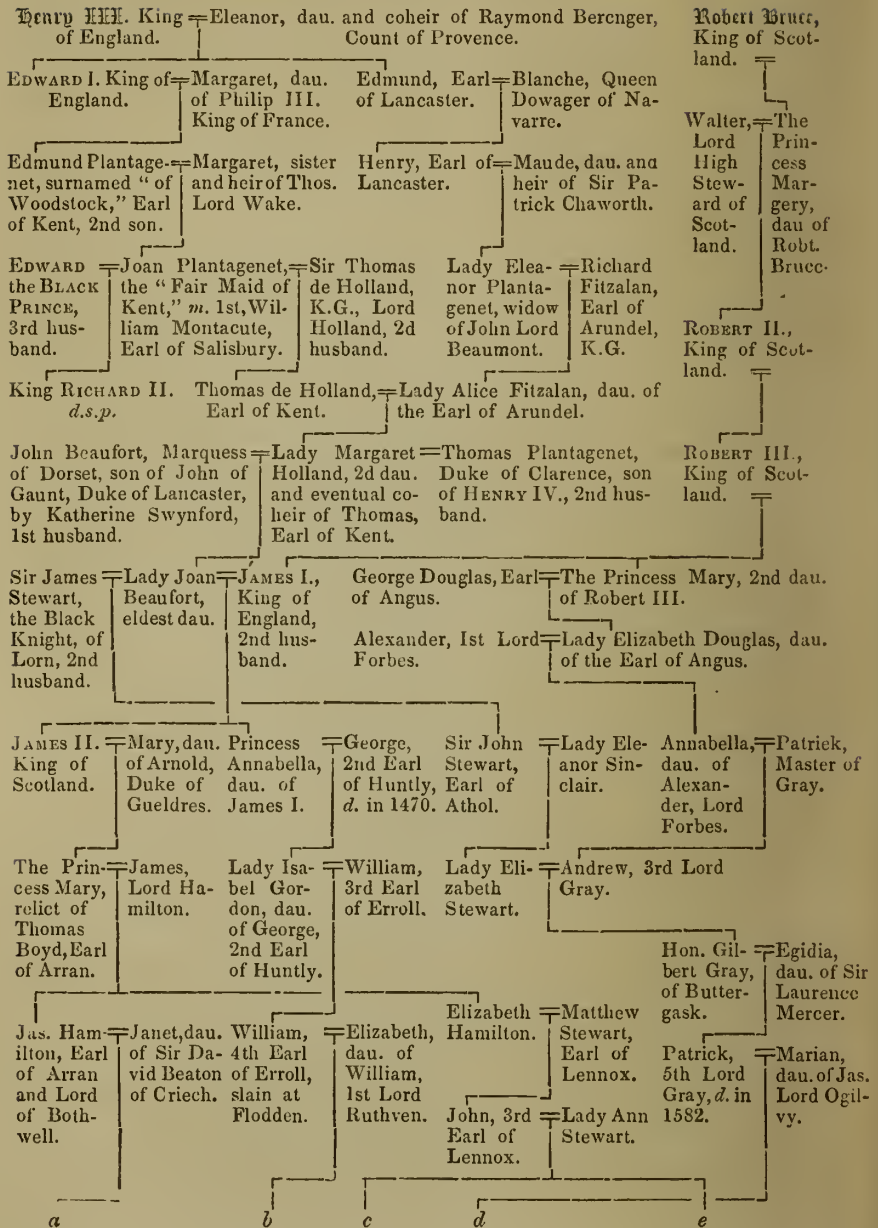
PEDIGREE CV.

John Nanney, Esq.



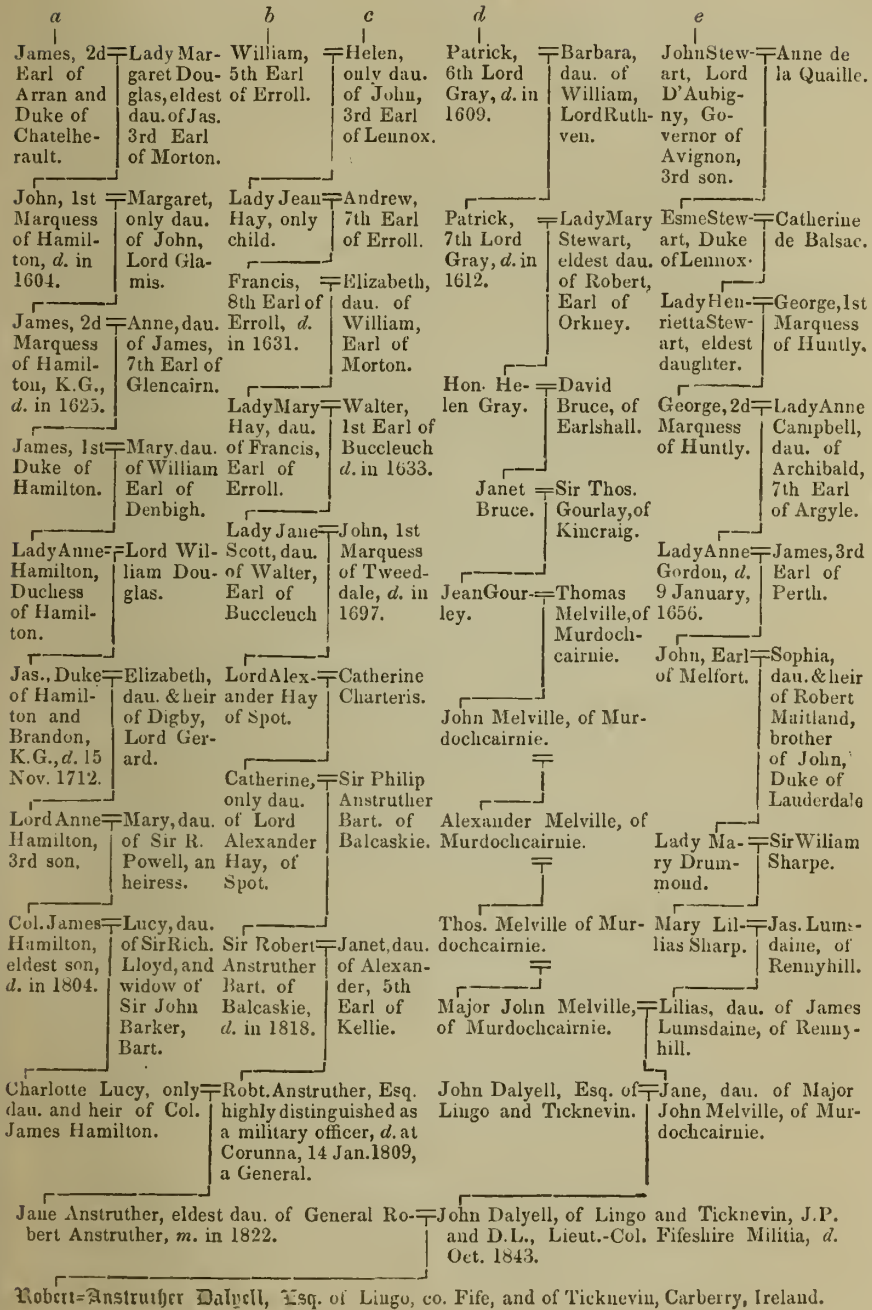
PEDIGREE CVI.

Robert-Anstruther Dalpell, Esq.



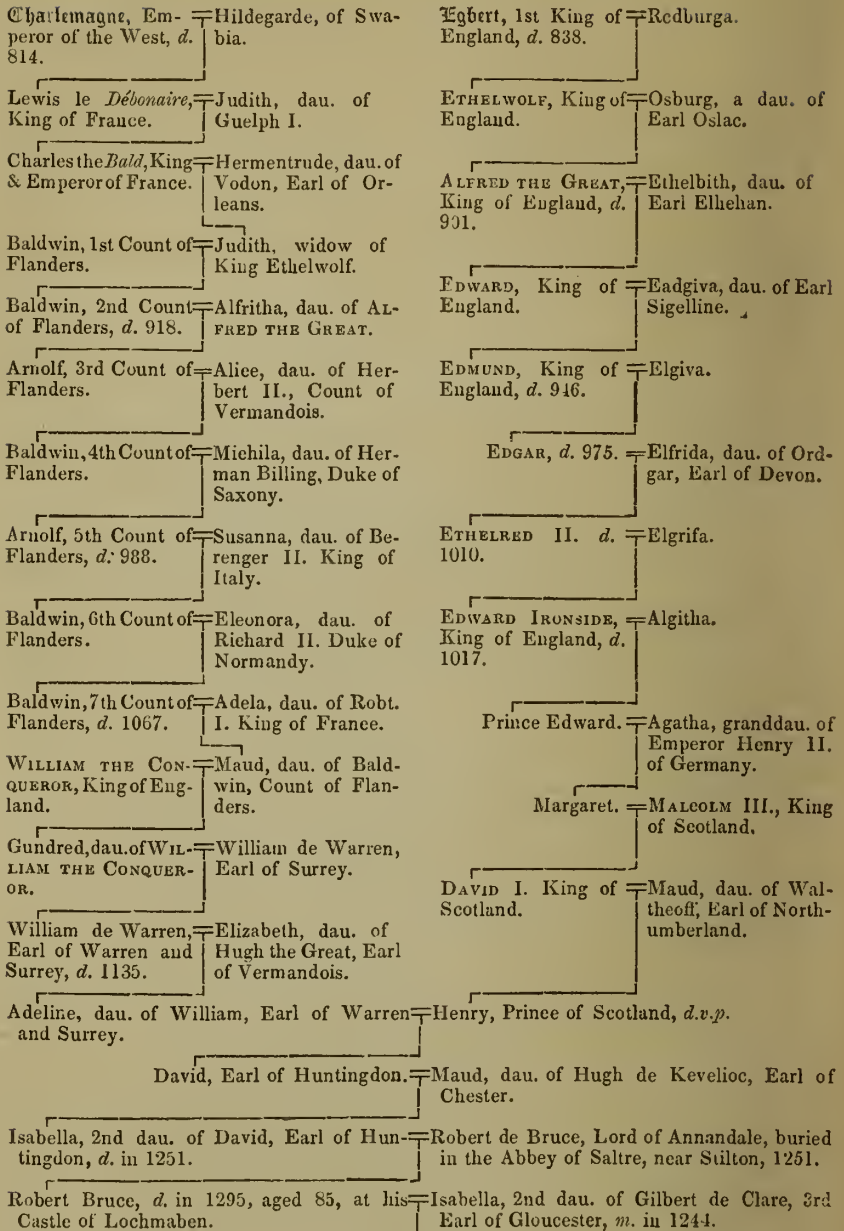
ROBERT-ANSTRUTHER DALYELL, ESQ.

PEDIGREE CVI.

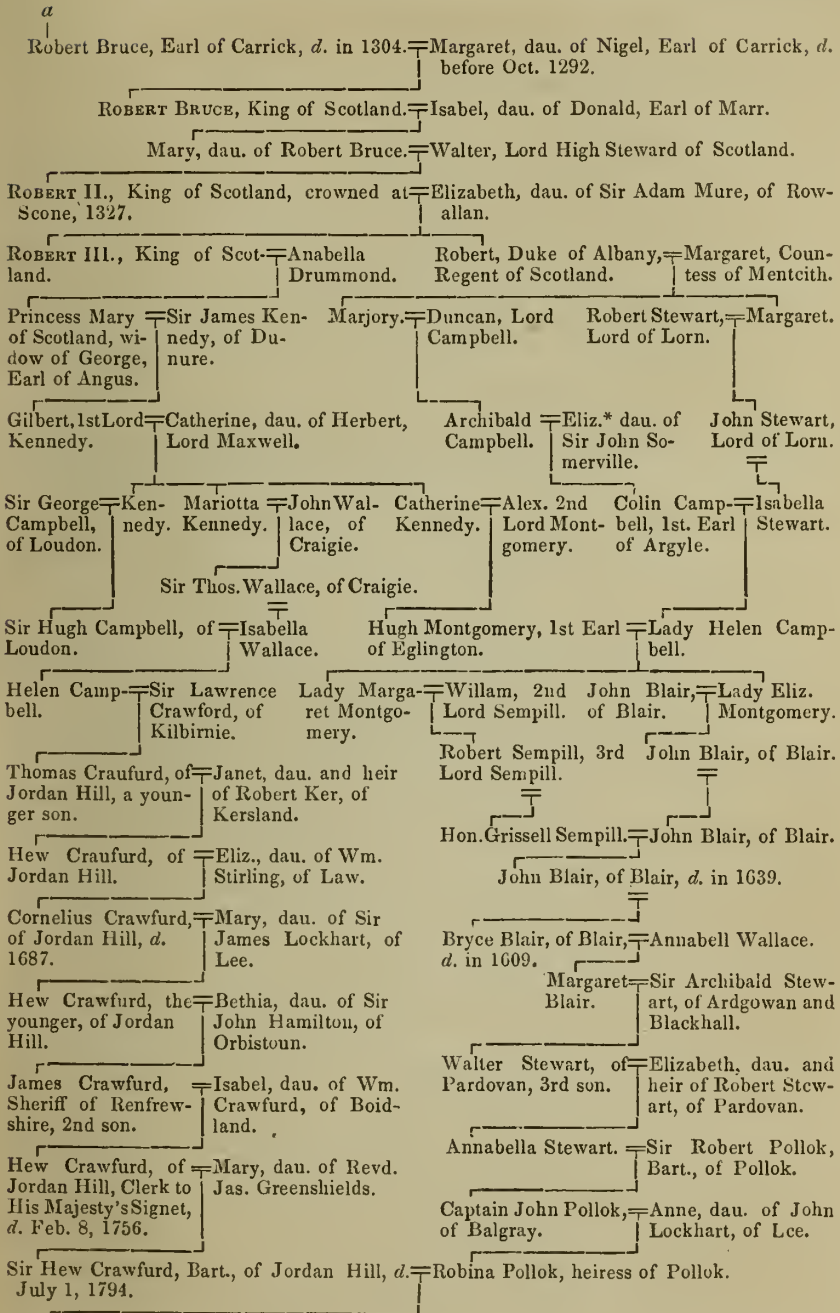


PEDIGREE CVII.

Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, Bart.

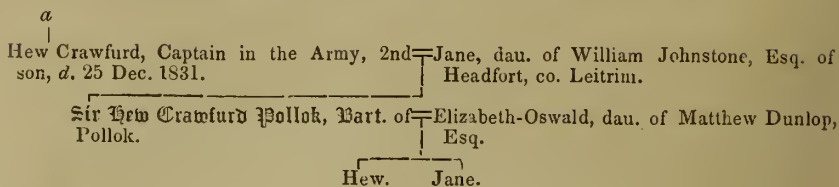


Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, Bart. PEDIGREE CIVIL.



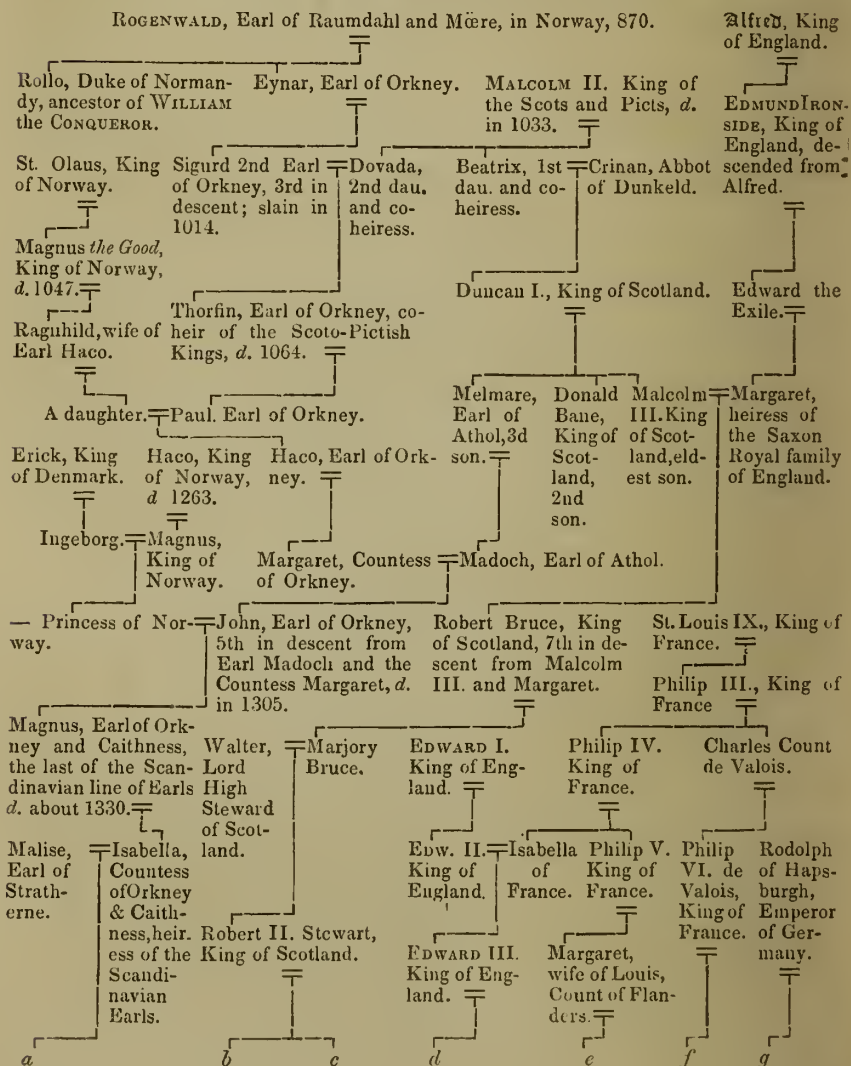
* According to some genealogists, Archibald Campbell's wife was daughter of Murdach, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland.

PEDIGREE CVII. Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, Bart.



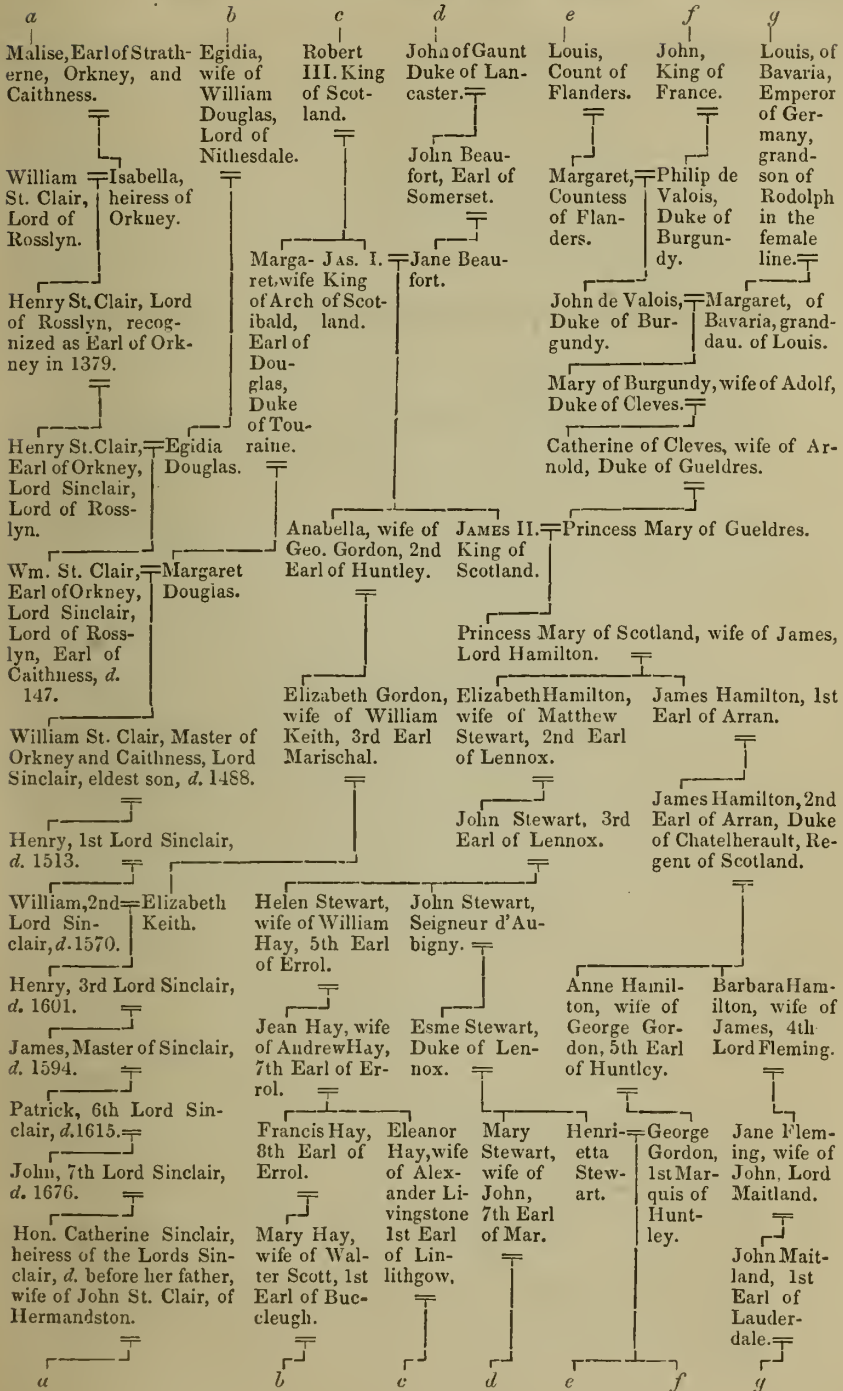
PEDIGREE CVIII.

John Anstruther-Thomson, Esq. of Charleton.

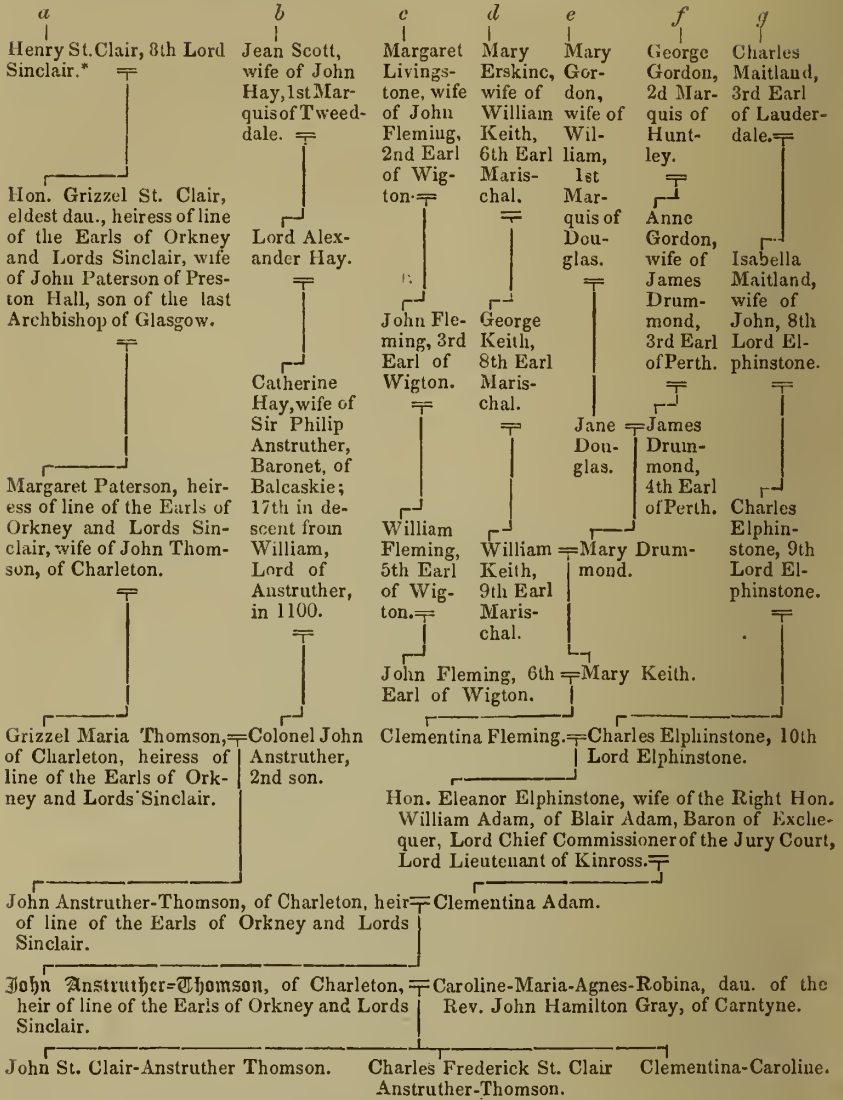


John Anstruther-Thomson, Esq.

PEDIGREE CVIII.



John Anstruther-Thomson, Esq.

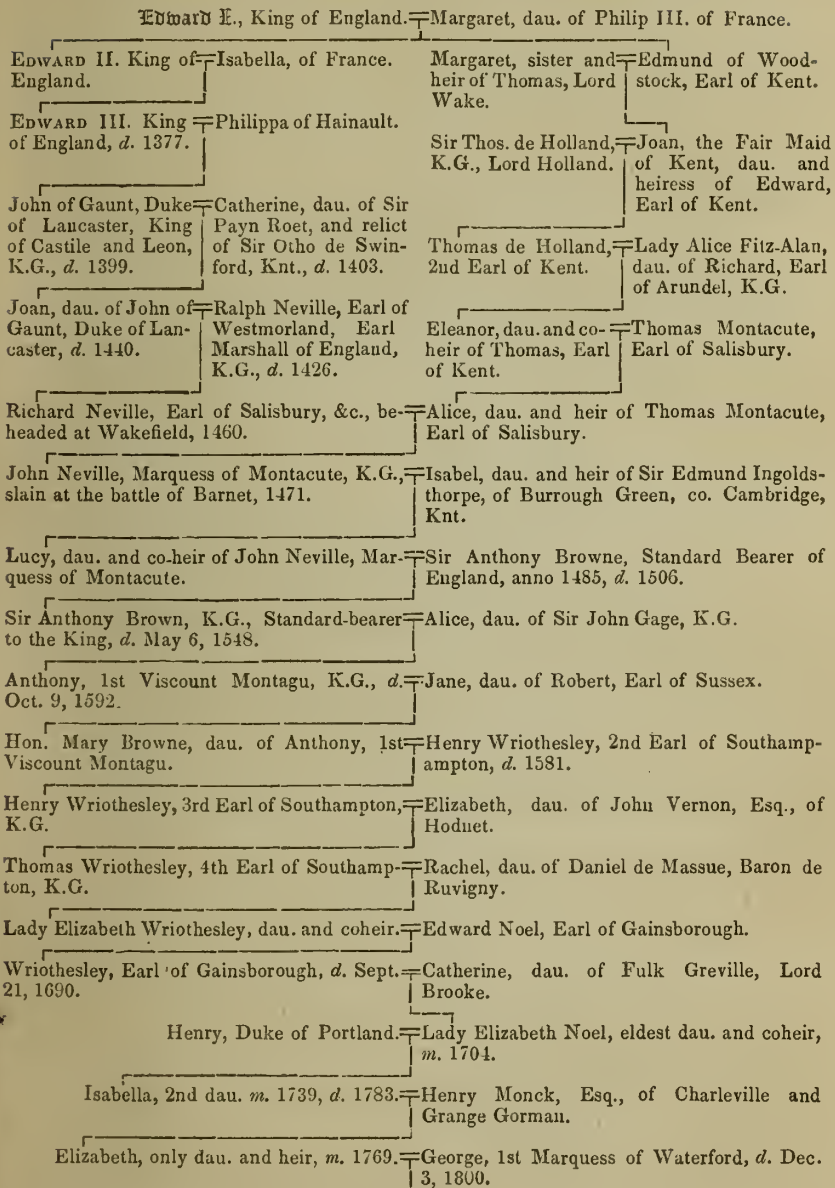


This Pedigree contains a statement of a right of representation of the ancient Celtic kings of Scotland, through the daughter and coheirress of King Malcolm II.
 A right of representation of a branch of the ancient Scottish kings, through Madoch, Earl of Athol, grandson of King Duncan I.
 Eight descents from James II. King of Scotland, and Queen Mary of Gueldres.
 John Anstruther Thomson has fifty-one descents from James I., King of Scotland, and Queen Jane Beaufort.

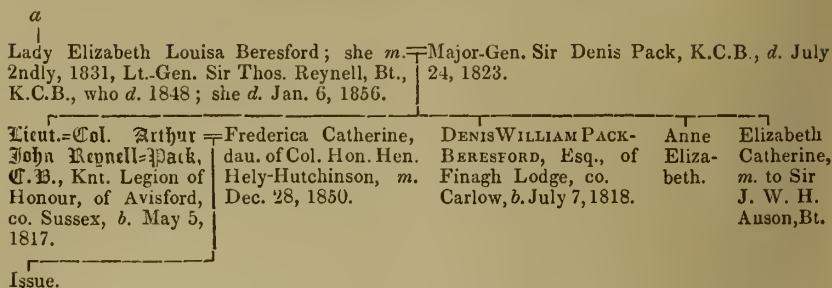
* Henry, 8th Lord Sinclair, without resigning to the crown the ancient Sinclair Peerage inherited through his mother, got, in 1677, a new Patent of a peerage to his heirs male, with remainder to his father's family in no way related to the old Lords Sinclair.

PEDIGREE CIX.

Lieut.-Col. Arthur-John Reynell-Pack, C.B.



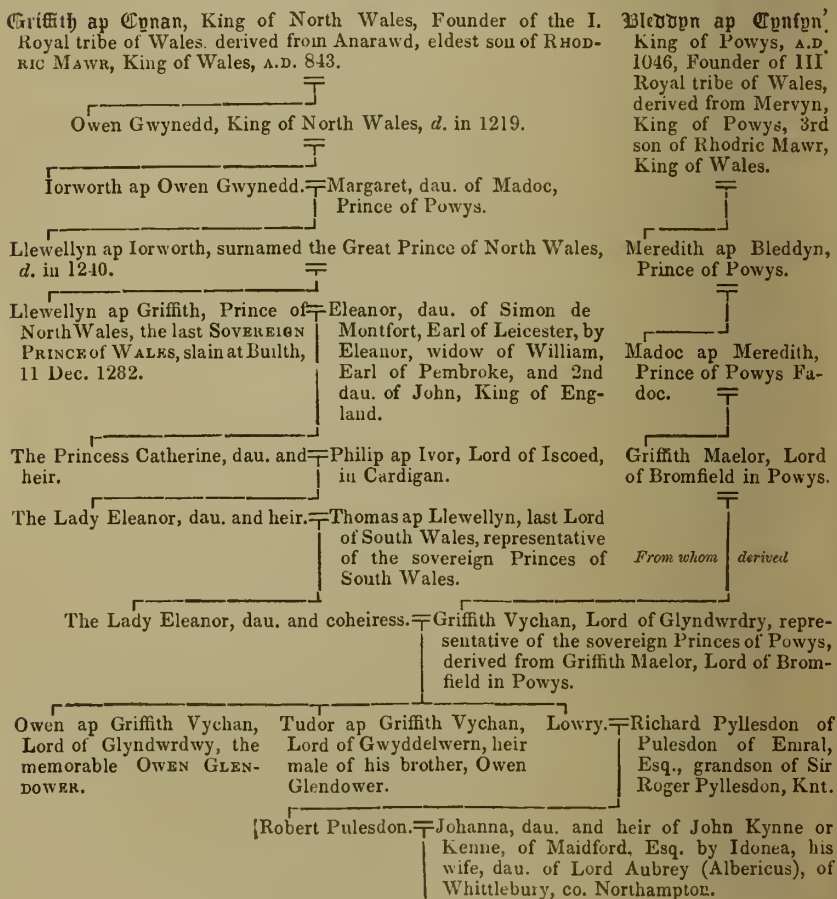
PEDIGREE CIX. **Lieut.-Col. Arthur J. Reynell Pack, C.B.**



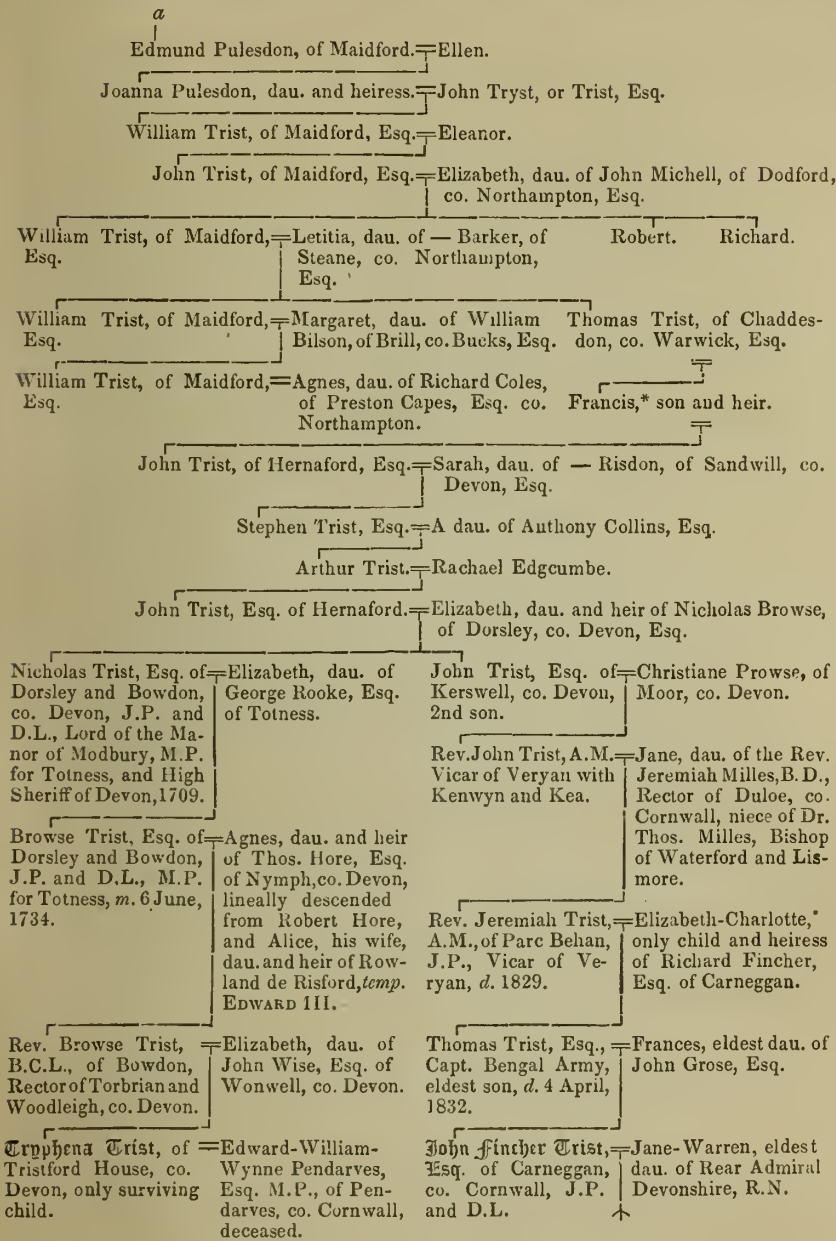
PEDIGREE CX.

Cryphena Crist, of Cristford House, co. Devon,

Widow of **C. W. Wynne-Pendarbes, Esq.**



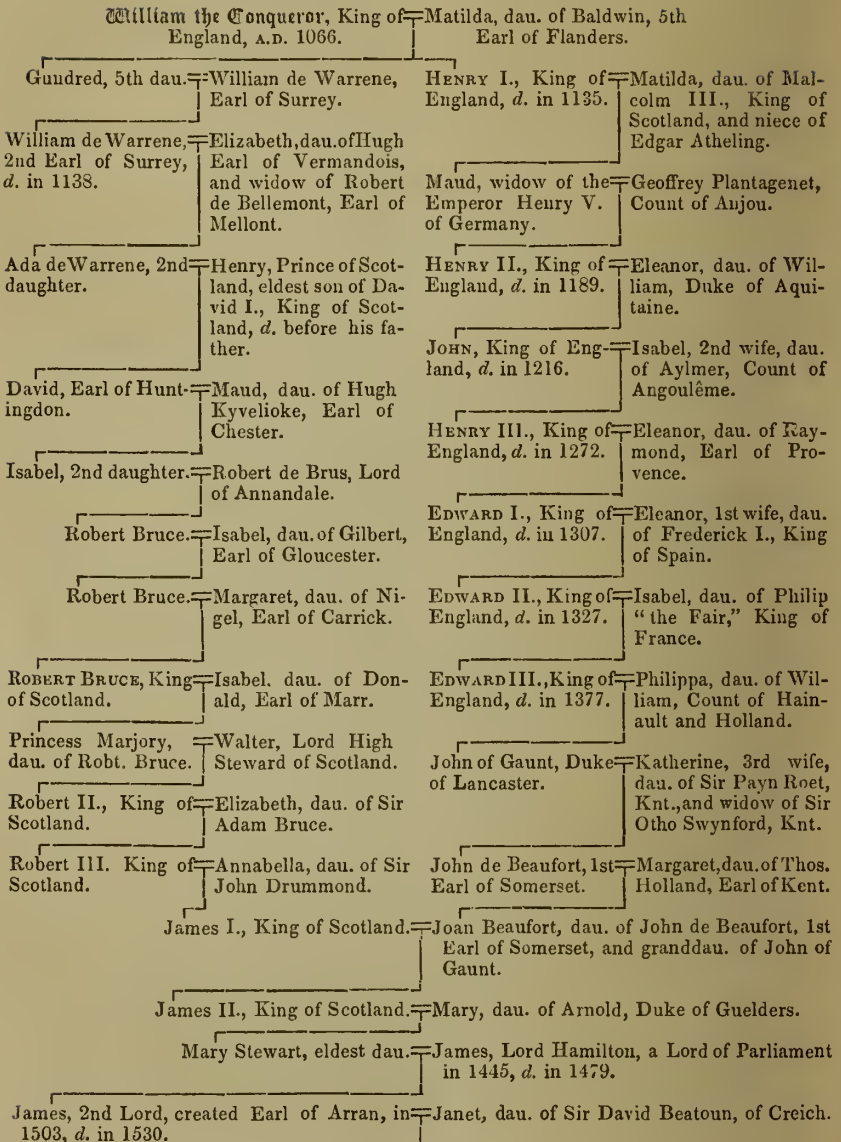
Tryphena and John Fincher Trist, Esq. PEDIGREE CX.



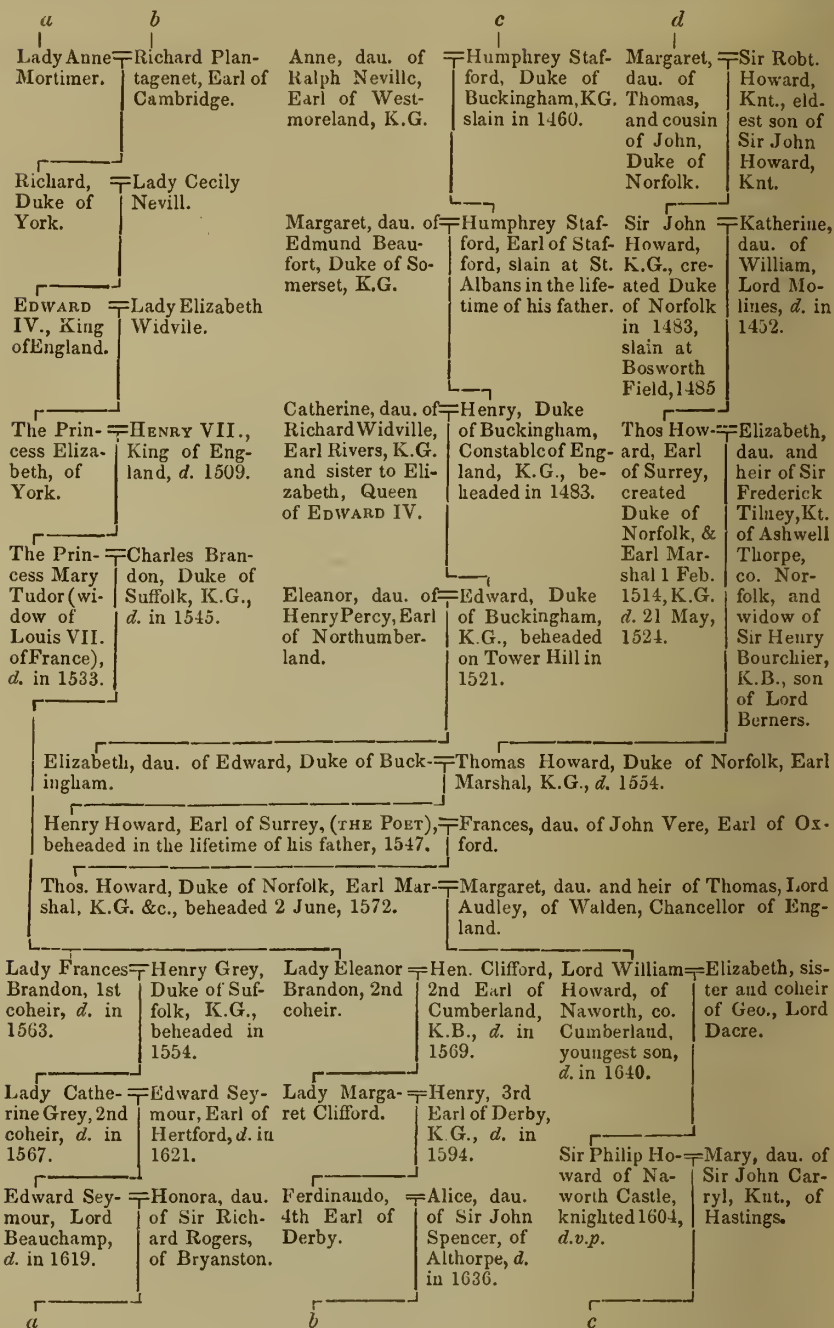
* A member of the Trist family (believed to be Francis son and heir of Thomas of Chaddesdon), was seated at Hernaford, co. Devon, A.D. 1605.

PEDIGREE CXI.

Hon. Anne Hamilton Craven.

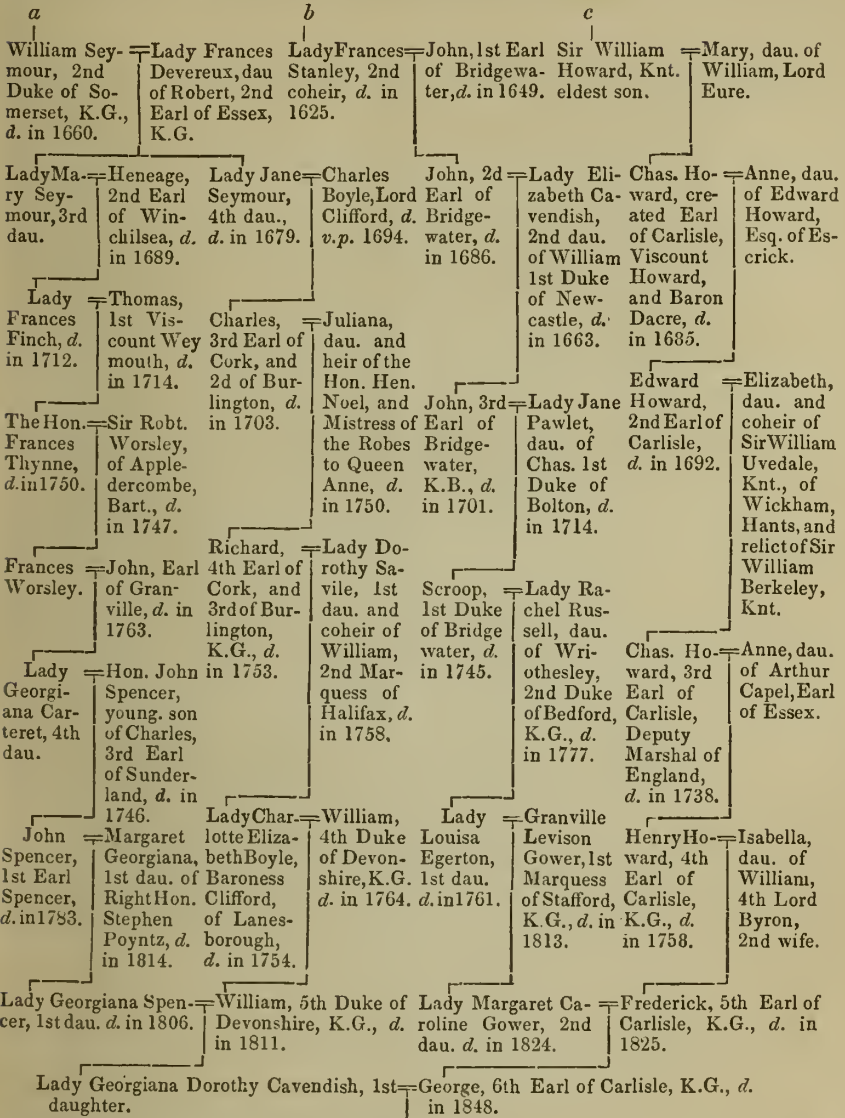


PEDIGREE CXII. **George III. = Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G.**



George III. Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G.

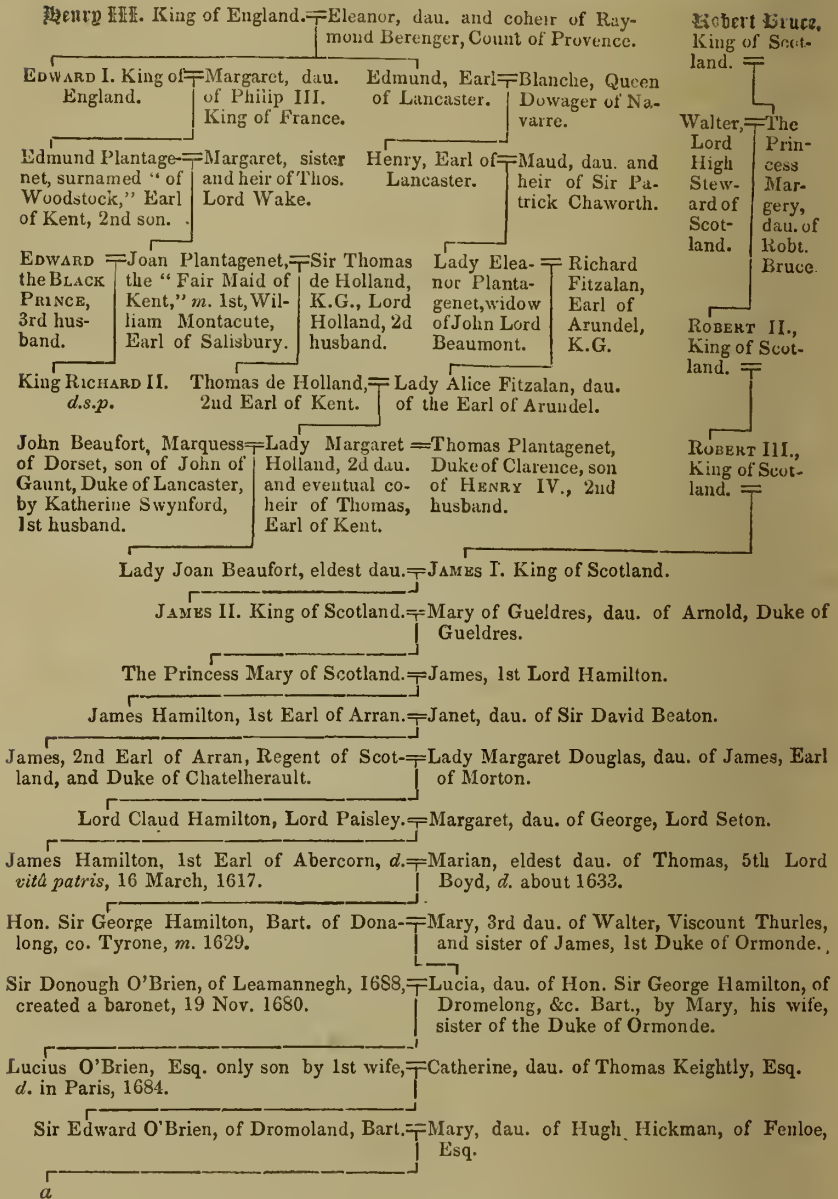
PEDIGREE CXII.



George=William=Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1855; 12th in a direct descent from King HENRY VII., and entitled as one of the corepresentatives of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, son of King EDWARD I., to QUARTER the ROYAL ARMS.

PEDIGREE XIII.

William-Edward Armstrong Macdonnell, Esq.



Wm. Edw. Armstrong-MacDonnell, Esq. PEDIGREE CXIII.

a

Catherine, dau. of Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. of Dromoland, *d.* April, 1773. = Charles MacDonnell, Esq. of Kilkee, co. Clare, *d.* 1773.

Col. Charles MacDonnell, of New Hall and Kilkee, co. Clare, M.P. for that county, *d.* Sept. 1803. = Bridget, dau. of John Bayly, Esq. of Debsborough, co. Tipperary, *d.* 15 March, 1800.

Bridget, dau. and, in her issue, heiress of Col. Charles MacDonnell. = William Henry Armstrong, Esq. M.P. of Mount Heaton, King's County.

William-Edward Armstrong-MacDonnell, Esq. of Kilkee and New Hall; 18th in a direct descent from King EDWARD I.

PEDIGREE CXIV.

Thomas Evans, Esq.

Henry III. King of England, *d.* 1272. = Eleanor, 2nd dau. and co-heir of Raymond, Earl of Provence.

EDWARD I. King of England, *d.* 7 July, 1307. = Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon. = Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.

The Princess Joan of Acre, dau. of EDWARD I. = Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. = Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster.

Alianore, eld. dau. and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare. = Hugh Le Despencer, beheaded 1326.

Sir Edward Le Despencer, Knt. 2nd son. = Anne, dau. of Henry, Lord Ferrers, of Groby. = Eleanor, 5th dau. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. = Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Edward, Lord Le Despencer, *d.* 39 Edward III. = Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir of Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh. = Sir John Fitzalan, younger son. = Eleanor, dau. and heir of John, Lord Maltravers.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Le Despencer. = John Fitzalan, Lord Maltravers, *d.* 12 Henry VI.

Sir Richard Fitzalan, Knt.

Eleanor, dau. and coheir. = Sir Thomas Willoughby, Knt. 2nd son of William, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Sir Robert Willoughby, Knt. *d.* in 1465. = Cecily, 2nd dau. of Lionel, Lord Welles.

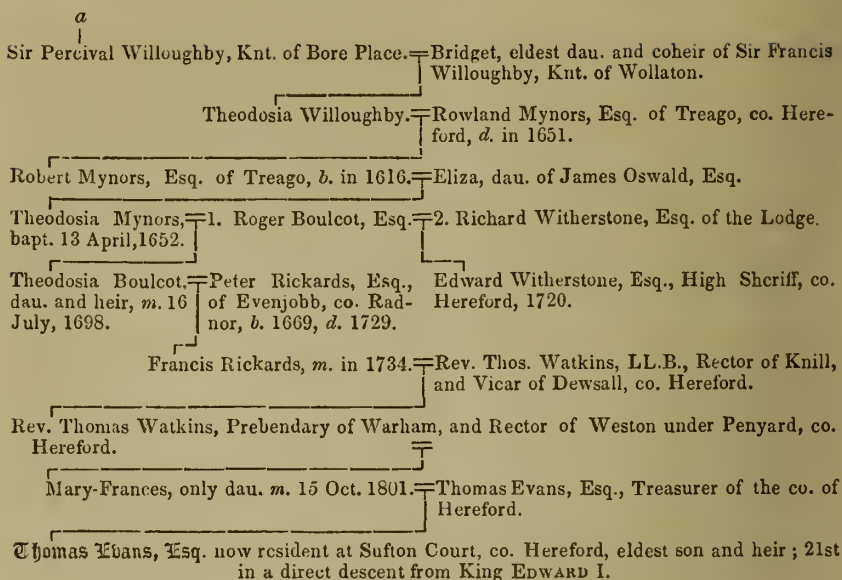
Sir Christopher Willoughby, K.B., 1483. = Margaret, dau. of Sir William Jennens.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, Chief Justice Common Pleas, *temp.* Henry VIII. = Bridget, dau. and heir of Sir Robert Read.

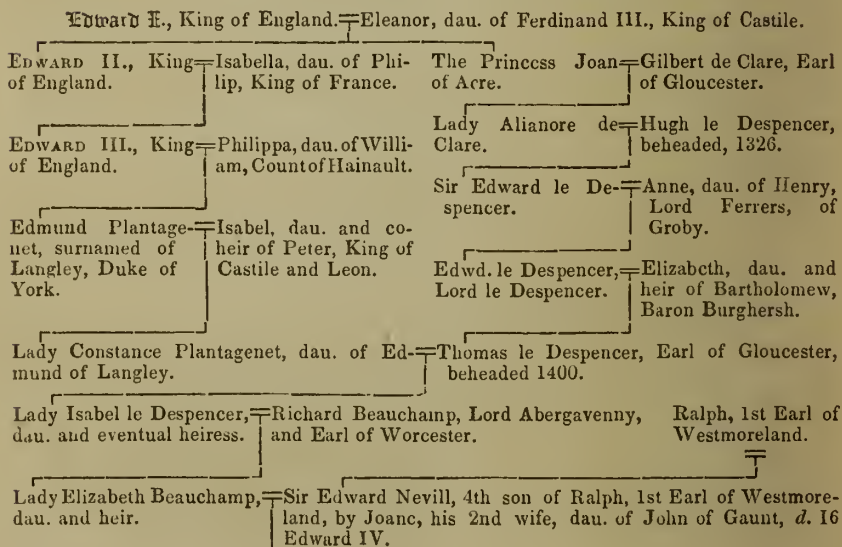
Robert Willoughby, Esq. of Bore Place. = Dorothy, dau. of Sir Edward Willoughby, of Wollaton.

Thomas Willoughby, Esq. of Bore Place. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Percival Hart.

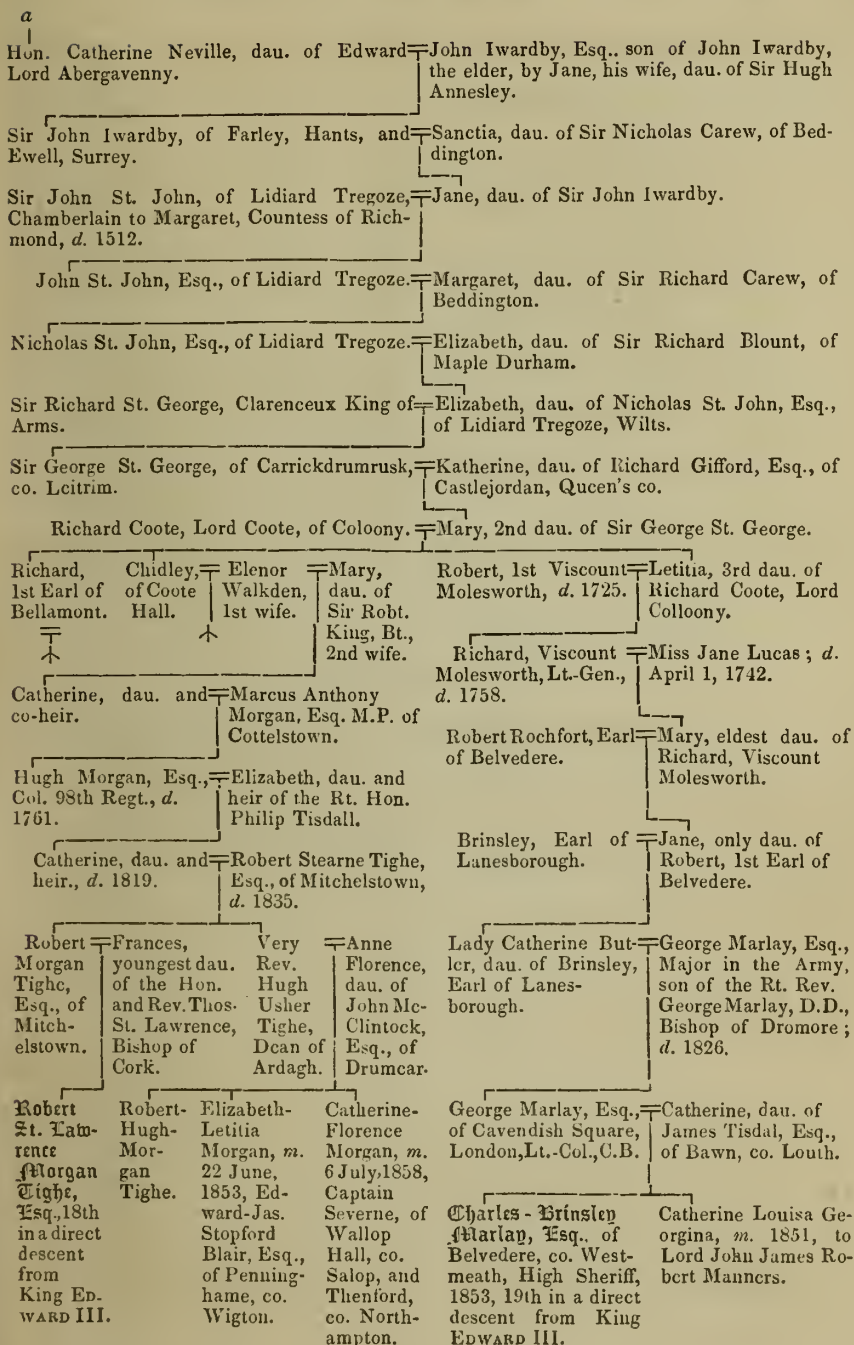
Thomas Evans, Esq.



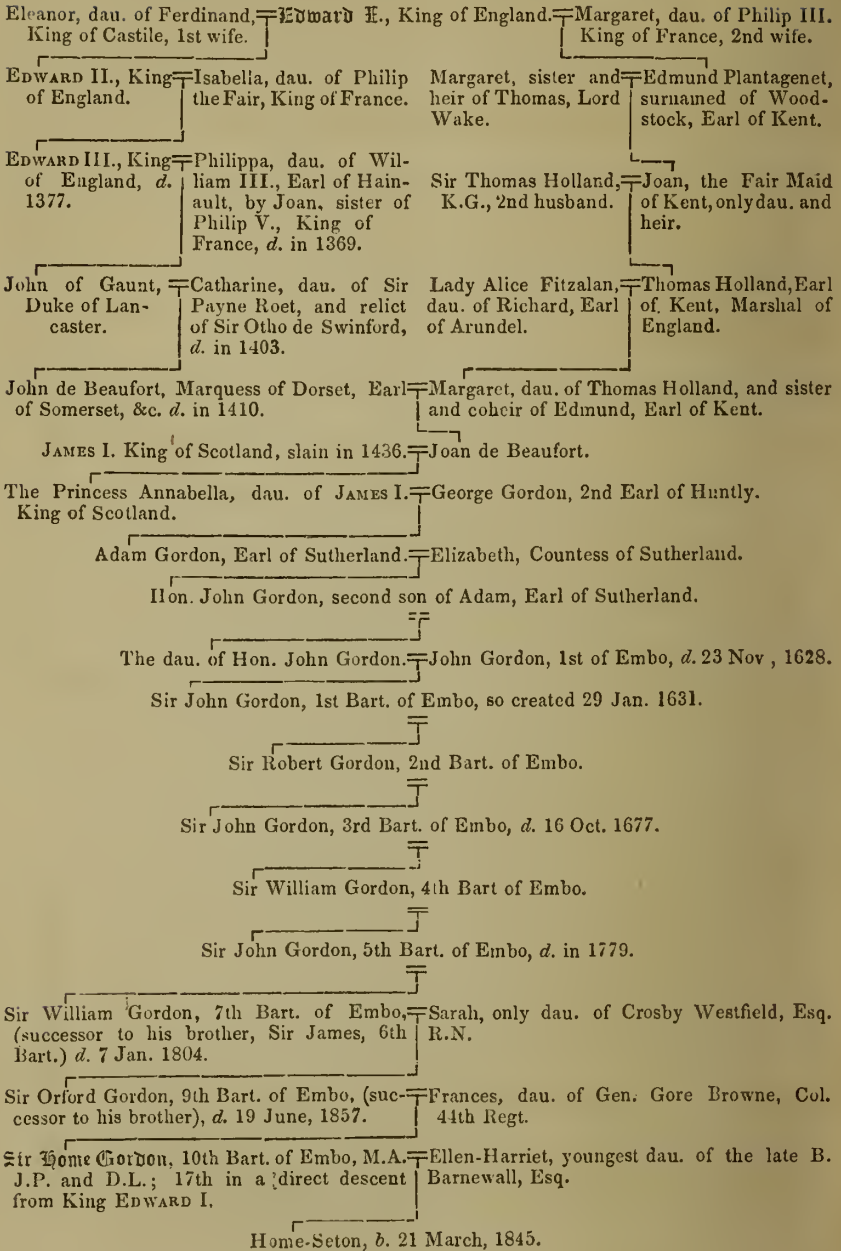
Charles Brinsley Harlay, Esq.



Charles Brinsley Marlay, Esq. PEDIGREE CXV.

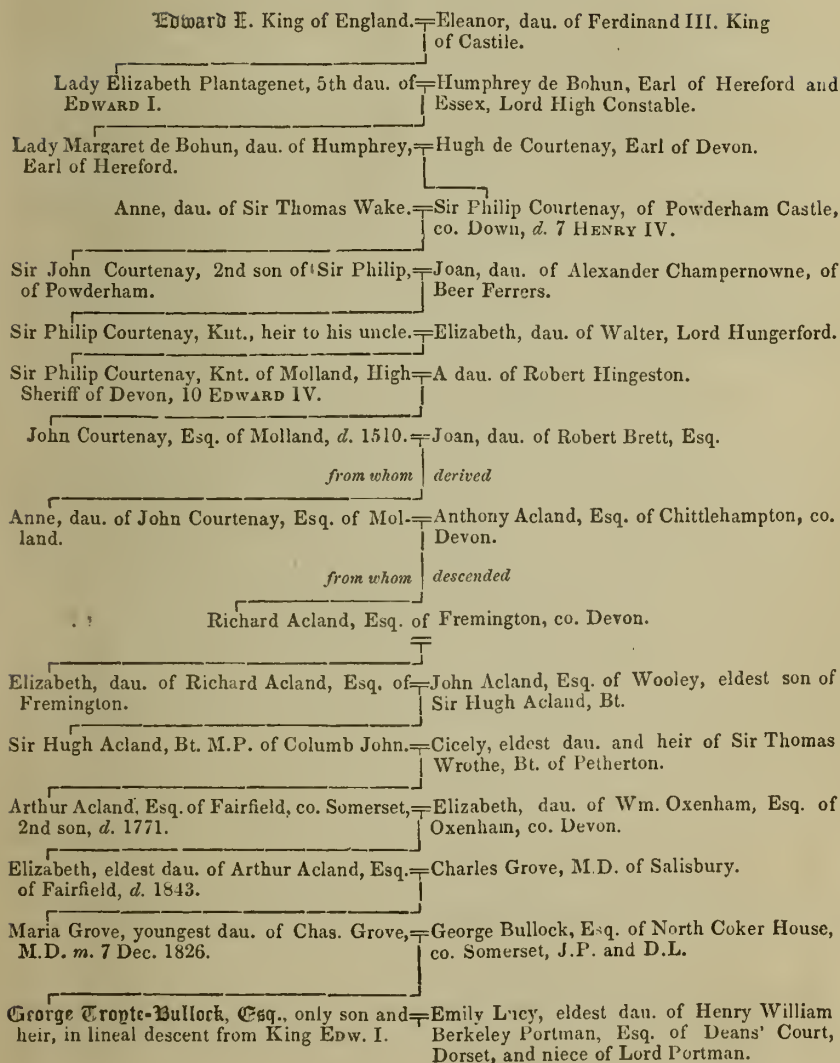


Sir Home Gordon, Bart. of Embo.



PEDIGREE CXVII.

George Troyte-Bullock, Esq.



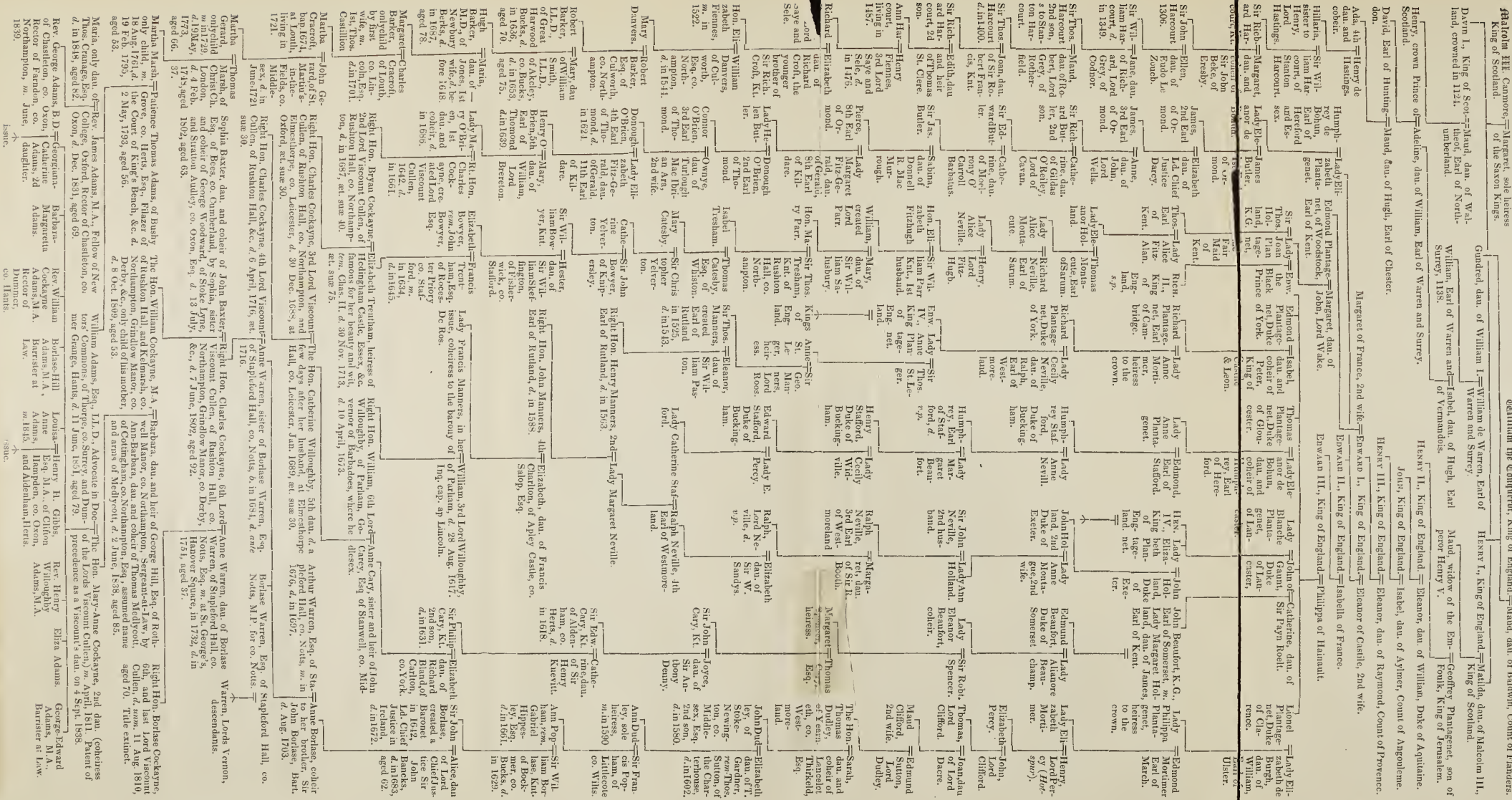
COURT, ALI. | COURT OF
| Sir John | BOUNTY.
P.L. | | ASH

PEDIGREE

SHOWING THE DESCENT OF THE CHILDREN OF

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq., F.R.S., and The Honourable Mary-Ann Adams,

IN EIGHT DIFFERENT WAYS, FROM WILLIAM K., AND FROM ALL THE SONS, THAT LEFT ISSUE, OF EDWARD III.



age 93.

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1756, d. in

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| at La

d. um.

Caroline Crawley, 5th = George Henry Gibbs, Esq. of Aldenham, co. Herts, and of Clifton Hampden, co. Oxon (inherited from his mother's family), and of London, b. Aug. 24, 1785, d. Aug. 21, 1842, aged 57.

William Adams, L.L.D., Advocate in Doctors' Commons, of Thorpe, co. Surrey, and Dummer, co. Hants, d. June 11, 1851, aged 80.

Mary-Anne Cockayne, co-heiress of the Lords Viscount Cullen, m. May 6, 1811; patent of precedence, Sept. 4, 1838.

<p>3. Antony Gibbs, 2nd surviving son, m. to Isabella Margaret, 3rd dau. of Charles David Gordon, Esq.</p> <p>6. Charles Gibbs, 3rd surviving son, Lieutenant 2d Queen's Royals.</p> <p>7. William Lloyd Gibbs, 4th surviving son.</p> <p>8. John Lomax Gibbs, 5th surviving son.</p> <p>9. Francis Gibbs, 6th surviving son.</p> <p>11. Robert Crawley Gibbs, 7th surviving son.</p>	<p>1. Henry Hucks = Louisa Gibbs, Esq. of Aldenham and Clifton Hampden, aforesaid, and of London; M.A., of Exeter College, Oxon, b. Aug. 31, 1819.</p>	<p>1. Barbara Margaretta Adams.</p> <p>2. Georgiana Catharine Adams, wife of her cousin, the Rev. George Adams.</p> <p>4. Eliza Adams.</p>	<p>1. Rev. William Cockayne Adams, M.A.</p> <p>2. Borlase Hill Adams, M.A., Barrister at law.</p> <p>3. Rev. Henry-Willoughby Adams, M.A.</p> <p>4. George Edw. Adams, M.A., Barrister at law.</p>
<p>Alban George Henry Gibbs, b. at Naples, April 23, 1846, bapt. there, April 25. Registered at Clifton Hampden, October following.</p>	<p>Edith Caroline Gibbs, b. Nov. 1848, in Hyde Park Street, London.</p>	<p>Walter Antony Gibbs, b. at Hampstead, Jan. 19, 1850.</p>	<p>Herbert Cockayne Gibbs, b. at Hampstead, May 14, 1854.</p>

Living in 1854.

Henry Hucks Gibbs and Louisa-Anne Adams,

BY EACH OF THEIR GRANDFATHERS, AND EACH OF THEIR GRANDMOTHERS,
FROM THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

Henry Hk. King of England, a.d. 1151. = Eleanor of Poitou, heiress of Guienne, and dau. of William, Duke of Aquitaine.

John, King of England. = Isabella, dau. of Aymer, Earl of Angoulême.

Henry III., King of England. = Eleanor of Provence, dau. of Raymond Berenger.

Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester. = Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, widow of William Pembroke, Earl of Pembroke.

Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince of North Wales. = Lady Eleanor de Montford.

Philip ap Ivor, Lord of Iseoed, co. Cardigan.

Thomas ap Llewelyn, Prince of South Wales.

Griffith Vychan, Lord of Castle Dinas Bran and Bromfield.

Tudor ap Maud, dau. of Griffith Vychan, son living in 1386.

Griffith ap Lewys, in descent of Griffith ap Goch.

Edward, Lord of Glamorgan, died about 1485.

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Edmund Plantagenet, Count of Artois. = Blanche, Queen of Navarre, dau. of Robert, Count of Artois.

Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. = Maud, dau. and heir of Sir Patrick Chaworth.

Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. = Lady Eleanor Plantagenet, widow of John, Lord Beaumont.

Sir John Arundel, alias Fitzalan. = Eleanor, heiress of John, Lord Maltrevers.

John, Lord of Maltrevers. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward, Lord Despenser.

Sir Thomas Fitzalan. = Joan, dau. of Henry Moys, m. 2ndy, John Guerdon.

Sir Robert Fitzalan. = Eleanor, heiress, wife of Sir Thos. Willoughby, and by him ancestress in the 8th degree, of William, 6th Lord Willoughby, of Parham, from whose issue the name of Adams is derived.

Sir Thos. Fitzalan. = Mildred, dau. of John, m. 2ndy, wife, ancestor by his issue of John, 1st Duke of Devonshire, and ancestor of the Earls of Dorset.

John Shelley. = Mary Fitzwilliams, m. 2ndy, wife, ancestor by his issue of Sir T. Guilford.

Sir Rich. Shir. = Anne Shelley, m. 2ndy, wife, ancestor by his issue of Sir T. Guilford.

William Shir. = Mary, dau. of Thos. Esley, Esq. of Sussex.

Anthony Shir. = Barbara, 3rd dau. of Sir Thos. Walsingham, Kn., m. in 1624.

Thomas Shir. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Stonor, and widow of Thos. Walsingham, Kn., m. in 1624.

John Lee, Esq. = Elizabeth Shirley, wife.

Isaiah Leman. = Ruth Lee, dau. of Sir Thos. Walsingham, Kn., m. in 1682.

Joseph Hucks. = Maria Leman, sister of Caleb Leman, Esq. M.P., d. in 1749.

William Hucks, Esq. of Knarborough, co. York, July 3, 1782.

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Enwan II., King of England, 1307. = Isobel, dau. of Philip IV., King of France.

Enwan III., King of England, 1356. = Philippa of Hainault, dau. of William, Duke of Burgundy.

Edmund, Duke of York. = Isobel, dau. of Peter, King of Castile and Leon.

Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge. = Lady Anne Mortimer, heiress of Roger, Earl of Hereford.

Lady Anne Mortimer. = Sir Thomas Blount, 1st Earl of Ulster.

Anne St. Leon. = Sir George Manners, 1st Earl of Rutland.

Sir Thomas Manners. = Eleanor, dau. of Sir William Manners, Paston, Kn., created Earl of Rutland.

Sir John St. Leon. = Lady Elizabeth, Kn., of both Manners, Rock Savage.

Sir William Manners. = Margaret St. Leon, created Baron Berington, May 11th 1624.

Henry, 5th Earl of Northampton. = The Hon. Mary Berington, d. 1639.

Rt. Hon. Charles, 3rd Viscount of Castlereagh. = The Hon. Frances Barington, d. 1716.

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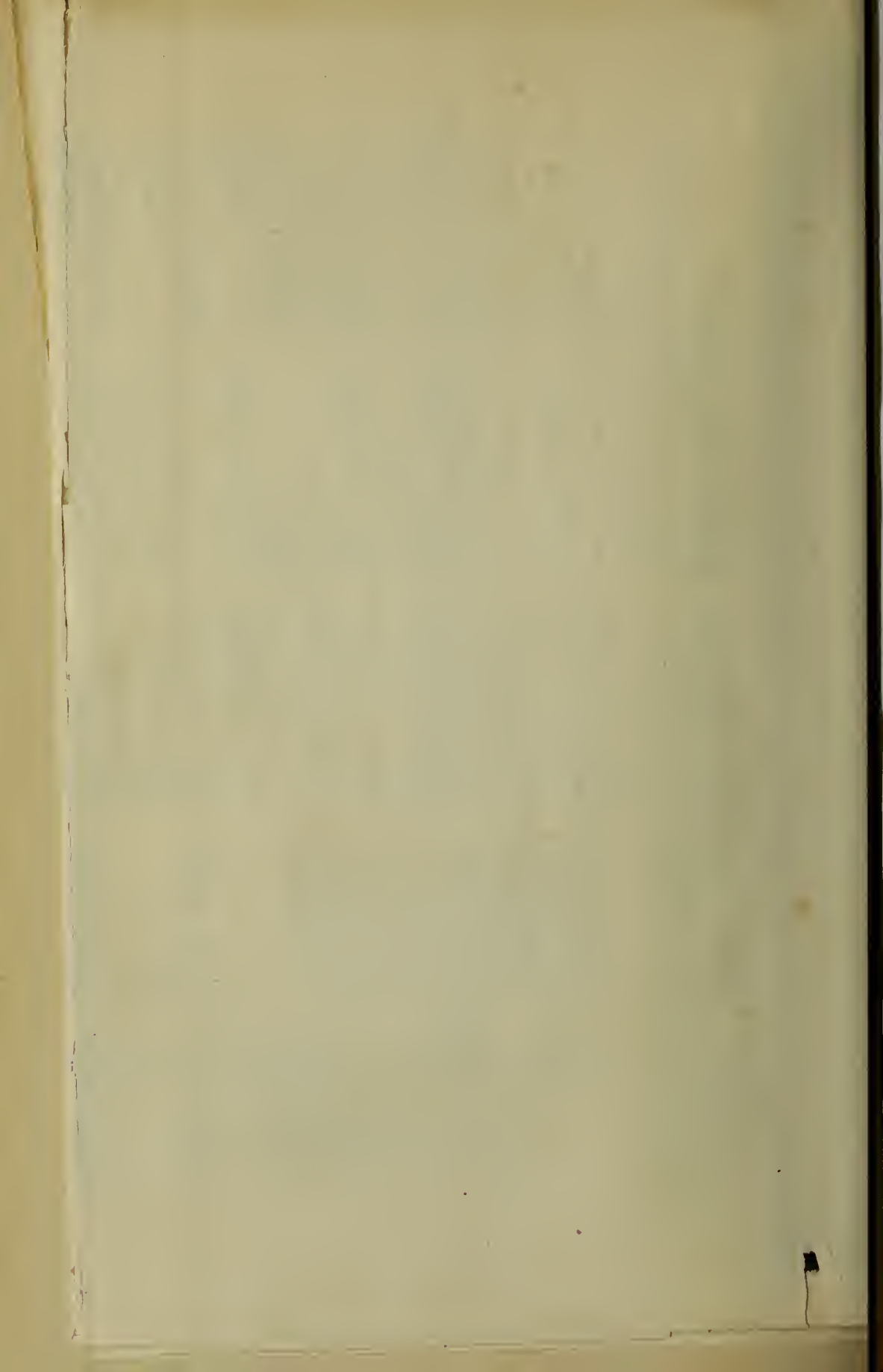
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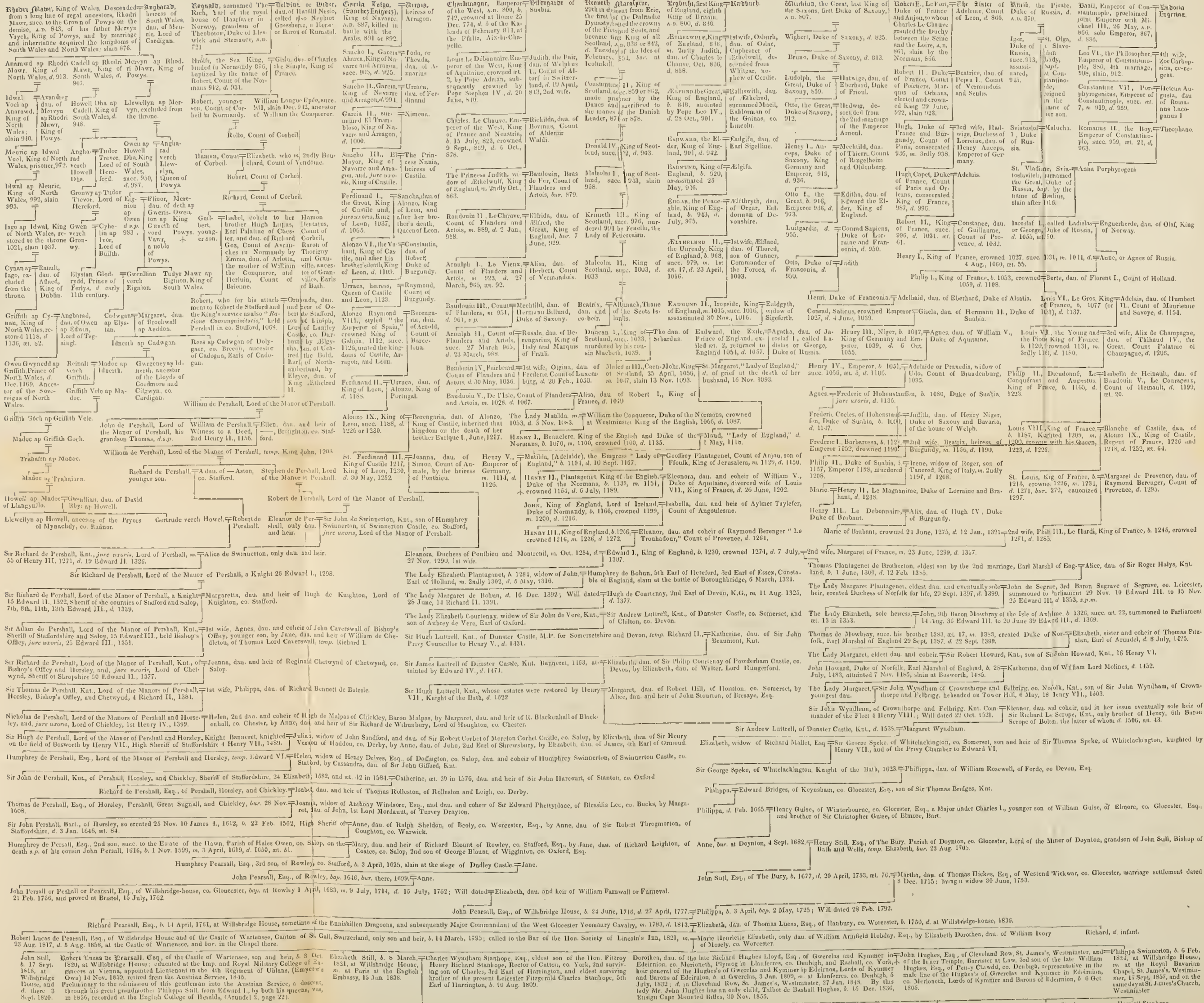
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De Pearsall of Willsbridge and of Wartense Castle.



Charles Augustus Stanhope. Fitzroy Stanhope. Edwin. Wyndham. Carolina Margaret Stanhope. Philippa Leicester Stanhope. Fanny Stanhope. Harriett Stanhope.


BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS
OF
COLLEGIATE FOUNDERS.

I.

Archbishop Chichele.

COLLEGIATE FOUNDERS.

Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury.

ENRY CHICHELE was born in, or about the year 1362, at Higham Ferrars in Northamptonshire, a town so called from the Ferrars', who at one time had been lords of it. His father, Thomas Chichele, though undistinguished by rank or wealth, was probably in a respectable station of life, since we find him marrying Agnes Pyncheon, the daughter of a gentleman entitled to bear arms. The son received his education at the Winchester grammar-school, established by William of Wykeham, from which, in regular progression, he removed to New College, Oxford, where he devoted himself to the study of the civil and canon law. As in those days, either from there being less competition, or from some other cause, learning and genius were sure to win both wealth and honour for the possessor, Chichele soon obtained the notice of those who were neither wanting in power nor in disposition to advance him. Above all, it was his good fortune to find a patron in Richard Metford, Bishop of Salisbury, and after having obtained several lesser dignities, he was preferred to the arch-deaconry of Salisbury, which, at a subsequent period, he exchanged for the chancellorship of the cathedral. Even the death of this powerful benefactor did not for a moment stay the march

of his advancement, though it was a loss that he deeply regretted, with that tenacity of feeling which only belongs to our earliest attachments. Chichele had been recommended to the King, who now employed him upon an embassy to Pope Innocent VII., which he executed so much to the royal satisfaction, that in the same year he was entrusted with a mission to the court of France. In the April following he was sent ambassador to Pope Gregory XII., by whom he was presented to the vacant see of St. David's. Indeed it would seem that his talents as a negotiator were considered by all parties as being of no common order; for before he could go through all the ceremonies of his installation, he was summoned to a synod, called by Archbishop Arundel to deliberate upon the choice of proper persons to represent the English nation at the council of Pisa. By the unanimous suffrages of the synod, Chichele was elected one of the deputies on this occasion, and passed into Italy; but he did not stay long there, returning to England in the winter of the same year, where he remained in the earnest discharge of his pastoral duties till he was sent to France with some others to negotiate a renewal of the truce between the two kingdoms.

Henry V. had now succeeded to the throne, and while trusting much to the clergy in general, appears to have reposed a particular confidence in Chichele. He constantly employed the bishop in difficult and delicate affairs, requiring both temper and judgment in the highest degree; and it was perhaps even more in admiration of his name as a statesman, than of his merit as a churchman, however undeniable, that in 1414 he was translated to the see of Canterbury, which had become vacant by the death of Archbishop Arundel. When the church-delegates came to London, where he then was, with the offer of this new dignity, he demanded some time to consider of it, and the next day informed them that having united himself in the bonds of spiritual matrimony with the church of St. David's, he could not enter into new engagements till they were cancelled by the

Pope. The policy of this reply was evident in a churchman, who in supporting the papal authority was, in fact, maintaining his own dignity. The Roman see had long laid claim to the right of *provision*, as it was called—that is, to the right of *providing to*, or filling up vacancies in the church, though such pretensions had been vigorously resisted from time to time by various English Monarchs. But it was necessary for Chichele, while upholding the church's claim, to do nothing that might offend the King, and by this dexterous management he effected both purposes; he flung all the responsibility upon the Pope, who thus seemed to have no choice, but either to abandon a claim persisted in by so many of his predecessors, or to come into angry collision with Henry by maintaining it. But the Sovereign Pontiff extricated himself from this dilemma, with that peculiar adroitness for which the court of Rome had always been so justly celebrated. He insisted upon his right to *provide*, but at the same time avoiding all farther offence, by *providing* the very individual whom the monks had chosen, after having received the King's *congé d'elire*.

Henry the Fifth brought with him to the throne the same fancy for conquering France, that had always characterised the Plantagenets. But funds were wanting for such an enterprise, and his faithful commons, who, by the lessons of Wycliffe, had lost much of their reverence for the church, thought that the requisite supplies could be drawn with much more convenience from the clergy than from their own pockets. In a parliament convened at Leicester, they renewed the old attack upon the temporalities of the church, and warmly exhorted the King to take them into his own hands. The whole body of the ecclesiastics became alarmed, as well they might, at the first whisper of such a proposition; for, if such a resolution were adopted, in the words of Shakspeare—

“I would drink the cup and all.”

After frequent consultations, they resolved to try if by a voluntary sacrifice of part, they could not save the remainder ; just as a seaman in a storm throws overboard his cargo, in order to preserve his life and vessel. Chichele, who, from his well-known sagacity, was most probably the adviser of the measure, undertook to lay it before the King in parliament ; and the result shewed that his brethren could not have chosen a better mediator. To make his proposal sound yet more pleasantly in the ears of the Monarch, who was all a-fire for war, he urged on him how glorious it would be, and indeed how needful, to recover his hereditary dominions in France ; by which dexterous application to Henry's interests and passions, he warded off the intended blow, for a time at least, though it may be doubted whether this temporary success did not in the end make the evil hour, when it actually came, tenfold more ruinous to the cause it had at first upheld. Had the church been now deprived of only a moderate portion of her enormous wealth, it seems not unlikely that she would have escaped much of the ruin that afterwards fell upon her ; certainly, there would have been less temptation for the rapacious Henry and his courtiers to have waged war against the established faith, if there had not been wealthy monasteries to plunder. As it was, the revenues of the English clergy escaped from the danger which had seemed so imminent, but the alien priories served as a tool for the whole ; they were given up without hesitation, and vested in the King by parliament, with the exception of such as were conventual, or where the power of electing their own head, rendered them less necessarily dependent upon foreign powers. To the honour of Chichele, it should always be remembered, that in promoting these and other similar measures, he paid a sufficient regard to the constitutional interests of his own country ; and even we find him proposing the abolition of all immunities and exemptions granted by the authority of the Pope.

In writing the annals of Henry the Fifth, English historians

have for the most part allowed themselves to be so completely dazzled by the false brilliance of his victories, that they could seldom notice his defects. They seem to have forgotten that a Monarch should be something more than an ambitious conqueror. In the vain hope of subjugating France, Henry left England well nigh defenceless against the attacks of the Scotch upon one border, and of the Welsh upon another. So depopulated was the kingdom by these levies for a foreign war, that it was found expedient to invest the bishops with authority to muster all the clergy, regular as well as secular, in their respective dioceses. Chichele, who held the highest rank in the council appointed to govern the realm in Henry's absence, showed himself not a little active in beating up for this unusual species of military recruits, enjoining all ecclesiastics in the diocese of Canterbury to hold themselves ready to repel the enemy, if they made incursions on the coast.

In November the King revisited England, when Chichele summoned a provincial synod at London, wherein it was agreed that the clergy should pay two-tenths towards the support of the war, which from its successes—however useless, and perhaps even injurious—had become highly popular amongst all classes. In reward for such zeal and loyalty, Chichele, together with the Bishops of Winchester and Durham, and Sir John Rotherhale, was appointed to receive all the profits accruing from wardships, and marriages of wards of the crown, that he might afterwards apply them to the expenses of the King's journey.

On the first of April following, Chichele held another convocation to deliberate upon the choice of fresh delegates for the council of Constance, which was made necessary by the death of some who had been sent thither two years before, as well as by the increased number of agents from other courts. This council, which met in 1413 and was dissolved in 1418, is principally worth remembering for two of its decisions. It confirmed the practice, which had prevailed in the Roman Church for

about two centuries, of giving the laity the sacrament in one kind only ; and for this curious reason amongst others—" Lest they should defile the cup by dipping their long beards in." So, at least, says Spencer in his *Life of the archbishop*,* though he gives no authority for the tale ; most certainly it does not occur in the records of the Council of Constance as preserved by Labbeus.† Another fact connected with this Council is, its having for the first time decreed the admission of England on an equal footing with France, Italy, Germany, and Spain ; which had hitherto enjoyed the exclusive privilege of being styled *nations* by the court of Rome.

No sooner had Chichele brought his synod to a conclusion than he was summoned to France by Henry, to meet the Archbishop of Rheims upon the old and unpromising business of peace. This he was unable to effect, but he accomplished the secondary object of a four months' truce, to be observed by land through the marches of Picardy and all western Flanders, and by sea from Morocco to Norway. Late in November he returned in the King's train to England, when, having settled a meeting of the clergy in London, he obtained from them a grant of two-tenths for the prosecution of the war. He also ordered the annual celebration of the feasts of St. Crispin and St. John of Beverley, in honour of the victory achieved at Agincourt, for the battle had been fought upon St. Crispin's day ; and, according to popular rumour, some devout pilgrims had observed St. John's tomb distilling large drops of oil during the combat.

For about seven or eight months the King remained in England, but more with a view towards collecting fresh means for carrying on the French war than for any useful purpose. At the latter end of the summer, he embarked for Normandy, when Chichele ordered prayers to be offered up in all the

* P. 48—note.

† Concilium Constantiense xvi. Sessio xiii. SACROSANCTA CONCILIA, P. Labbeo, &c. vol. xii. p. 99. Folio. Lutetiae Parisiorum, 1672.

churches throughout his province for the safety of the King's person, and, what was somewhat more questionable, directed his clergy to invoke a blessing upon the King's invasion of another country,—an invasion, which could not fail to cost the lives of thousands, and to spread ruin and misery around. Nor did he confine himself to these cheap proofs of loyalty, which, as they cost nothing, would not seem to have required any particular return of gratitude. In December he held a convocation, in which, at his instance, the ecclesiastics liberally granted the King a farther supply of two-tenths. The synod then proceeded to consider the deplorable condition of the University of Oxford. So much had it degenerated from its former high and palmy state, that there was some danger of the land sinking again into barbarism, for Cambridge was reduced to as low an ebb. All the lucrative and honourable posts in either university were filled by men without talents or learning, who had no other claim to such profitable distinctions than what they derived from interest. In the meanwhile, scholars and men of genius were left without the least provision. To remove these grievances, Chichele published a constitution, decreeing that in the future disposal of ecclesiastical benefices regard should be had to the academical rank of the candidate; and that the value of the living conferred should be in proportion to the proficiency of the presentee. But because it was provided by the statutes of both universities that the students of divinity should take no degree in that faculty till they had commenced masters of arts, and that no student of canon law should be created doctor except he had studied the civil law, this condition was added to the decree in favour of the monks and canon lawyers,—*that it should not be in force unless those statutes were repealed.* When, however, the matter came to be formally discussed by the universities, the proposed condition was refused, and the measure in consequence defeated, by the jealousy of the masters of arts, who feared that they might become inferior to

the doctors in presentations to livings. By their superior numbers they were enabled to outvote their opponents, and thus a decree so beneficial, and even necessary, was for the present laid aside.

The mildness of Chichele's nature taught him to exercise his ecclesiastical power of punishment with considerable lenity towards offenders ; yet even from the way in which it was used by one so mild and prudent, we may learn the strong influence possessed by the Church in those days over the minds of men. An event that had happened a little before this time, may serve to exemplify both these facts. Lord Strange had been implicated by his wife in a quarrel with Sir John Trussel, and wreaked his vengeance by an open attack upon him in St. Dunstan's church during the time of service. A citizen, named Petwardin, endeavouring to mediate between them, fell a sacrifice to his friendly interference. After a full investigation of the whole affair, the archbishop sentenced Lord Strange to walk through the public streets from St. Paul's to St. Dunstan's, bearing in his hand a wax taper of a pound weight, and as a farther mark of his contrition, he was to offer in the sacred edifice he had polluted a pyx of silver gilt. The wife of the offender was condemned to a yet greater humiliation. In addition to accompanying him in the same penitential manner, she was compelled, at the purification of the church, to fill with her own hands the water-vessels employed on the occasion, and to present at the altar an ornament worth ten pounds. If the tremendous powers of the Church had always been thus beneficially employed, who could ever have dared to find fault with it ?

Chichele was now called to France to negotiate a peace, if it were possible, between the triumphant Henry and his humbled opponents. But even so able a negotiator was little likely to succeed, when one party was resolved to have it all his own way, and the other could lose no more by the most disastrous war than he must do by the peace that was now proposed to

him. Henry's disposition may be easily inferred from his reply to the amicable proposals of the Duke of Burgundy:—"Fair cousin," said the rough, unmanageable Englishman, "be it known to you that I am determined to have your Sovereign's daughter, and all that I have demanded with her, or to drive both him and you out of his dominions." To so bluff a wooer and so peculiar a peace-maker, what reply could be made? Chichele, however, who seems to have been a conscientious believer in the claims of his master to the French throne, remained in France till the latter end of the summer, when the affairs of his diocese recalled him home. Once arrived in London, he did Henry better service there than any he had been able to render him in France, for summoning a convocation, he prevailed upon the clergy, notwithstanding their previous liberality, to grant half a tenth, with the addition of six shillings and eight pence, to be assessed upon every person who possessed a chapel or chantry, or enjoyed a regular stipend for the service of a church. This last, however, was conceded under a formal protest that it should not be drawn into a precedent. It may serve also to mark the character of those times, if we mention that the other important business of the synod was the censuring of a priest accused of witchcraft, and the reprehending some disciples of Wycliffe, who on their recantation were dismissed with impunity.

In the following May the archbishop, devolving the government of his diocese on his vicar-general, repaired to Troyes to congratulate Henry in person on the conclusion of a peace with the French sovereign, and upon his marriage with Catherine, the daughter of that monarch. The Dauphin, however, refused to be a party to a contract which went to rob him of his hereditary rights; he still maintained the war upon his own account, and found abundance of adherents, who chose that France should rather be governed by a Frenchman than by an Englishman. On his part, Henry went on from conquest to conquest, carrying

his bride with him, and mingling the amusements of peace with the turmoils and dangers of war. The Archbishop followed in his train, and by his presence not a little tempered the ferocity and licentiousness of a camp, though he might be unable entirely to subdue them. In November Chichele returned to England, where, in due season, he assisted at the coronation of the new queen.

The determination of the Dauphin to maintain his rights to the last extremity, allowed little time for repose to the English King, who was equally resolved to wear the crown of France. Fresh exertions of every kind became necessary in consequence. Chichele, as usual, convened his clergy, who granted Henry a tenth, but on condition that the possessions of the Church should continue to be exempted from the burthen of purveyance, and that ecclesiastics should be permitted to give bail in all crimes except upon theft and murder. If, however, the clergy were liberal to excess under the Archbishop's direction, in supplying the necessities of the crown, they showed none of that disposition with papal exactions, which has so often and so falsely been reproached to Roman Catholic ecclesiastics. It was in vain that the Pope's collector applied for a grant to his Holiness; the Synod with one voice replied that the yearly tenths and other regular payments to the Court of Rome were as much as the kingdom could afford, exhausted as it had been by the repeated demands upon its resources.

The next measure of importance adopted by Chichele proved at once his wisdom and his moderation. He had set judges over the French dioceses subject to England, for the better regulation of their affairs. That such interference must have been resented as irksome by the French ecclesiastics was natural, and he now therefore recalled the judges, in the hope of reconciling the two Churches, and left the care of the dioceses to their respective bishops and the ordinary magistrates of the several districts in which they were situated.

In the August of 1422, the Archbishop convoked a general meeting of the clergy, to choose their English deputies to the Council of Constance, which, in pursuance of a plan for its assembling every fifth year, was to be convened the next autumn at Pavia. This scheme, however, was frustrated by the sudden appearance of the plague, which occasioned the removal of the Council to Sienna, when it was soon dissolved by the Pope, who was only too glad of any pretence for getting rid of such a restraint upon his actions. But to return to the synod held in London.

Many of the measures adopted by this assembly show how anxious were the heads of the Anglican Church to maintain the utmost purity amongst their subordinates, and how much at the same time they dreaded the daily-increasing growth of Wycliffe's doctrines amongst their own body as well as amongst the people. One person, of the name of White, was censured for having preached without a license; a certain Henry Webb, who has escaped the usual oblivion of mediocrity only by his having been treated as a malefactor, was sentenced to be thrice publicly whipped, because he had performed the sacred office before he was in holy orders; and a third delinquent was dealt with yet more severely. This offender against the established faith, by name William Taylor, had maintained that God alone was to be worshipped, and that all devotion to the Virgin, or saints, or images, was flat idolatry. Hostile as such doctrines were to the Roman Catholic Church, the Archbishop was unwilling himself to pronounce that condemnation which was demanded by the existing law, and in a great measure by public opinion. He therefore referred the judgment to the four orders of Mendicant Friars, who, having found Taylor's dogmas were not conformable either to the Scriptures or the decisions of the Fathers, pronounced him guilty of the crime of heresy. Lynewood, Dean of the Court of Arches, the official of Canterbury, and other professors of the civil and canon laws, declared that by those

laws he was, on conviction, to be delivered over to the secular arm.

The death of Henry the Fifth, in the full career of victory, gave the principal members of the synod other and more serious occupations than that of condemning heretics. His possession of France, imperfect as it was, had been acquired by military violence, and must be maintained by the same means, or the whole fabric, erected at the expense of so much blood and treasure, would inevitably fall to pieces. Even so it proved maugre all the prophecies of Chichele, who in the first meeting of the parliament at Westminster ventured to predict, "that as all perfections were comprised within the number six, and whereby God had made all things in six days, so God was to accomplish all the good beginnings of the famous fifth Henry in this sixth Henry his son, who would that all estates should enjoy their liberties." The Archbishop's talents and learning were unquestionable, but most assuredly no portion of the prophetic spirit had descended upon him. France was destined to regain her natural rights, and even more quickly than she had lost them, thanks to the martial genius of Dunois, and the courage infused into the people by the arts of the Maid of Orleans, of whom it is hard to say whether she was most deceiving or deceived. Perhaps the easiest solution of the riddle is, that she was a monomaniac, and the dupe of her own mental hallucinations; for it seems hardly possible for an ignorant girl to have formed so extensive a scheme of fraud, much less to have played her part with such undeviating consistency as she did, till the terror of a painful death by fire compelled her to abjure it.

Upon the dissolution of the parliament Chichele retired to his diocese, where he seemed for a time to have totally disengaged himself from politics. He now devoted his attention entirely to the duties imposed upon him by his situation as primate, making visitations, and reforming sundry abuses which had grown up by the neglect of his predecessors. In the fulfilment of these

offices he again visited his birth-place, when he showed, by the extent of his munificence, how dear to him was the scene of so many early recollections. He had already obtained letters patent from Henry the Fifth, a short time before that monarch's death, May, 1422, empowering him to found a collegiate church at Higham Ferrers for the maintenance of eight chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers, who were to pray daily for the souls of the King and Queen and the Archbishop, for the souls of Henry the Fourth and Mary his consort, for the parents of the Archbishop, for his benefactors, and all faithful persons deceased. A master was to be chosen out of the chaplains to preside over the college, and two of their body, either clerks or chaplains, were to teach grammar and church music. To defray these expenses, the munificent founder endowed the collegiate church with the alien priory of Mersey, in Essex; the manor of Overdene, in Bedfordshire; sixty acres of woodland at Swyneshede, in Huntingdonshire; the manor of Chesterton, and Veise's Manor, in Bereford, near Newenham, together with thirty acres of arable and ten of pasture land; a messuage called Le Swan on the Hope, sixty acres of arable and ten of meadow at Higham Ferrers. This example was not lost upon the brothers of the Archbishop, who, under his auspices and influence, had been very fortunate in life, though without attaining to his own eminence; they made many valuable additions to the founder's original endowment, so that upon the dissolution of monasteries, the clear annual income amounted to one hundred and fifty-six pounds two shillings and eightpence.

The college was a quadrangular building, about fifteen yards square within, having two wings projecting westward, and a handsome gateway on the east side with three niches over it, which probably held the images of the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edward the Confessor, to whose patronage it was recommended. The collegiate church is still standing, and serves for the parish church.

Another act of Chichele's benevolence to his native place was the erection of a hospital for the poor of the town, who, besides the broken meat they received from the college, had a daily allowance of one penny each.

The war in France, that perpetual drain upon English wealth and English treasure, again made fresh supplies necessary to the government, which appealed to the clergy for a repetition of their former liberality. But the war was no longer successful, and therefore no longer popular; so that all the eloquence of the Bishop of Winchester and Bath failed to loosen the purse-strings of the ecclesiastics. The synod therefore was prorogued to February in the ensuing year, when Chichele urged the matter with great warmth; but finding the clergy still inexorable, he appointed a fresh synod to be convened in May, and even then he could only extort from the ecclesiastical representatives the grant of half a tenth. The examination and punishment of heretics occupied, as usual, a large portion of the time of the assembly.

It will not be necessary to say much in this place of the feuds between the Protector and his constant enemy, the Bishop of Winchester. It is enough to observe, that they called aloud for some friendly mediator, since they disturbed, and even threatened to break up the whole frame of society. The streets were kept in such a continued state of alarm and danger by the bloody affrays between the armed adherents of either party, that the shops were obliged to be closed, and traffic of every kind was suspended, and the citizens were compelled to maintain watch and ward instead of attending to their ordinary business. A peace-maker no less from inclination than from duty as the primate of all England, Chichele interfered between the angry disputants, riding backwards and forwards from one to the other no less than eight times in the course of a single day, and always accompanied by the Duke of Coimbra, Prince of Portugal, who was then on a visit to the English Court. The exertions of

negotiators so able, and at the same time so totally free from any selfish views of their own, succeeded in imposing a temporary restraint on the violence of both parties, although without effecting a permanent or genuine reconciliation. The feuds, however, were soon renewed, and every thing in consequence went wrong both at home and abroad, so that the synod, more disgusted than ever with the ill success of the war, became every day less inclined to contribute towards its maintenance. Like the citizens' wives in Fletcher's play, they wished to have something to show for their money expended in war, let it come in what shape it would.

We have now to see the good Archbishop under other relations, upholding respectfully but firmly the rights of the English Roman Catholic Church against the encroachments of the papal see.

Martin the Fifth, one of the most ambitious pontiffs that ever wore the tiara, had long regarded with no little jealousy the statutes of provisors and *præmunires*. These laws took from him the power of bestowing the vacant benefices in England as he might think proper, and thus cut him off from one large source of emolument and influence. In the course of the last year, he had particularly exerted himself to obtain their repeal but being baffled in the attempt by Chichele, he announced his purpose of suspending the legatine power hitherto annexed to the metropolitan see, and took such other measures for his annoyance, that the Archbishop found himself compelled, the only remedy usual in such cases, of making a formal appeal to the first general council that should be assembled, from all decisions which Martin or his successors might issue prejudicial to his rights as primate. At the same time, he was fully alive to the very great danger that might arise to the interests of the Church in general, should there be any open and violent rupture between himself and the Court of Rome. The times were full of peril, and evinced signs and tokens that a man of Chichele's

sagacious spirit could not fail to observe and interpret. The Lollards, as well as other schismatics, who were every day growing more powerful and more dangerous, would be sure to take advantage of any internal dissensions in the bosom of the Roman Church, and turn it to their own purposes. Instead, therefore, of placing himself in open and violent opposition to the pontiff's will, he endeavoured to bring him to a better temper by letters expressive of humbleness and devotion, and to give the greater weight to them, he wrote to several cardinals soliciting their mediation. To these pacific efforts Martin replied, that the best proof he could give of his sincerity would be his procuring the repeal of the odious statutes, which every good Catholic must denounce as repugnant to Christianity. He added, that it had been reported to him the Archbishop presumed to speak irreverently of the motives which actuated the Roman See in this matter, as if the Pope had only wished to enrich himself at the expense of the English nation. If, however, such was the opinion of Chichele, it was the opinion also of all classes amongst his countrymen, and the papal censures only served to elevate him still more in the general favour, while they excited a spirit of indignation against his oppressor. The ecclesiastics were the first to come forward, with very few exceptions, in defence of their metropolitan. Sixteen bishops addressed a letter to Martin, assuring him that the primate had been grossly slandered, and that the mass of the people considered him as a faithful and prudent steward, while those connected with him by profession—and who had more opportunities as well as stronger motives for narrowly observing him—had always looked up to him as a father. The University of Oxford was no less eager in his vindication, calling him “the mirror of life, the light of manners, a person most dear to the people and clergy, a golden candlestick set up in the Church of England,” and beseeching the Pope “that he would not suffer the credit of so eminent a prelate to be blasted by the secret calum-

nies of detractors." The House of Commons followed in the same path. In the parliament assembled at Westminster, they petitioned the King to send an ambassador forthwith to intercede in behalf of one whose only fault was that he had boldly stood forth to defend the rights of England and her clergy against the unreasonable pretensions of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Before these letters could reach Rome, the Pope had received Chichele's letters by a faithful hand, and seemed to be somewhat mollified by the humble tone of them ; yet he did not the more for that desist from his first demand for the abolition of the statutes of *provisions* and *præmunire*. Nay, he went so far as to threaten Chichele with excommunication if he did not use his influence with the King and Parliament to get them abrogated, commanding him moreover to alarm the consciences of the lower classes by the preachments of the clergy upon this subject, and telling him that he was no better than a dumb dog, unable to bark and keep the wolf from his fold ;—"Te vidente," exclaims the indignant Pontiff, "lupus illas (oves) dispergit, et taces tanquam canis mutus, non valens latrare,"—a favourite phrase in after-times with the bitterest of the presbyterians, who would probably have been more shy of using it if they had known with whom it originated. For the first time Chichele seemed to waver, and allowed obedience to his spiritual head to overcome his sense of duty to his country. Accompanied by the Archbishop of York and several of his suffragans, he attended the Commons in the refectory of the Abbey of Westminster, their usual place of assembling, when, having first declared that he and his brethren did not mean to offer any thing prejudicial to the general weal or to the royal prerogative, he commenced upon the text of "reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris, Cæsari ; et quæ sunt Dei, Deo,"—render to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and unto God the things which are God's. Hence, he argued, in lamentable contradiction to his earlier line of conduct, that the Parliament would do well to appease the Pope by rescinding

the law against provisors, as being contrary to Scripture, and utterly subversive of the rights of the Holy See ; in all other Christian countries, he said, the Pope exercised the power here claimed, and his predecessors had at one time done the same even in England. He then proceeded to set forth the dangers which would befall the kingdom if the Pontiff should lay it under interdict, as he certainly would do, if the act of præmunire were not instantly repealed ; and so much was the Archbishop affected by the evils he was describing, that he could not refrain from shedding tears, adding, " It may, perhaps, appear to some of you that I do not say these things from the bottom of my heart, because they concern my own order ; let such be assured that by the faith I owe to God and my sacred office, I would rather hold no preferment whatever, than that any dangers or processes should occur in my time to the scandal of the Anglican Church."* The Commons, however, were not to be moved from this point, though Chichele does not seem to have lost any portion of his credit with them for the part he had taken, the manifest goodness of his intentions being a sufficient excuse for any change in his opinions.

In July (1428) the Archbishop convoked a synod in St. Paul's Cathedral, the chief business of which, as usual, was the examination of heretics and the granting of supplies to the crown. In his fulfilment of the former duty, we have again to admire the gentle and tolerant spirit of Chichele, so much in advance of his age, who, restraining the zeal of most around him, seldom proceeded to extremities against those accused of heresy. Nor was he less anxious that the clergy should contribute their share towards the necessities of the crown. By his persuasions they were induced to make two grants,—the first of half a tenth, and shortly afterwards a farther one of a tenth and a half, by which well-timed liberality they obtained an act, providing

* Such, in substance, is the language, though not the express words, used by Chichele. The whole may be found in Wilkin's *Concilia*, vol. iii. p. 484, col. ii.

that their delegates during the sitting of convocation should be exempted from arrests, and should enjoy every other immunity possessed by the members of the lower house of Parliament. The synod then separated; and Conzo, the Pope's nuncio, who had long solicited a tenth, saw its dissolution without having been able to procure one favourable hearing. This supplied a fresh cause of indignation to Martin, who attributed the ill success of his envoy to the Archbishop, and was perhaps not much moved by his submissive and deprecatory letters.

The next synod, held in 1430, was more remarkable than usual, by its presenting an instance of spiritual terrors being made subsidiary to civil justice. The fraudulent practice of using false weights had long been common, notwithstanding all the efforts of the magistrate to prevent it. Chichele now directed the thunders of the Church against it, and published a formal sentence of excommunication against every one who in future should dare to use them.

The next year (1431), in the month of February, died the turbulent Martyn the Fifth; and Chichele had now a reasonable hope of that repose which had become so necessary to him, from his advanced age and increasing infirmities. This reasonable hope, however, was destined not to be realized; for the new and serious differences that now broke out in the bosom of the Church itself, made it impossible for a man of Chichele's importance to remain an uninterested spectator. The new Pope, Eugenius the Fourth, had scarcely ascended the pontifical chair, than he came to an open rupture with the council which his predecessor had summoned to meet at Basil for the purpose of uniting the Greek and Latin Churches, as well as for reforming the Church universal. The council passed a sentence of deposition against Eugenius, who, in return, declared that congregation illegal and excommunicated. In this delicate conjuncture Chichele assembled a synod to consider what steps should be taken by the Anglican clergy; the result of which was, to send

delegates both to the council at Basil and to the Pope, though the general opinion was greatly in favour of the latter. To supply the expenses that would be thus incurred, the convocation assessed the ecclesiastical benefices at twopence in the pound. The delegates to Basil were instructed to support whichever party embraced the old mode of voting by nations, if anything involving such a question should be agitated, for by this method England would have as great a weight in the decisions of the council as any other of the four nations; whereas if the form of voting by deputies should prevail, this just equality would be defeated by the greater number of agents from the other countries.

We have already had occasion more than once to speak of the act of *præmunire*, and to show how it had been originally intended to protect England against the encroachment of Rome, but it would seem that it was too often turned against the English clergy in a way that had never been contemplated by the legislature. As usual, they had recourse to the only weapons in their power, namely, spiritual censures,—but without producing much, if any, effect upon those against whom they were directed. Still, whatever might be their grievances, or the resentment created by injustice, the mild and loyal influence of Chichele prevented any evil results, and the ecclesiastical grants to the crown were as liberal and regular as they had always been. Nothing, indeed, is more worthy of remark than the truly national and English spirit that pervaded the great body of the Roman Catholic clergy, while under the guidance of the good Archbishop.

The discord between the Pope and the Council now began to find its way into England, and the ecclesiastics here split into parties. Many were disgusted at the frequent removal of the Council that adhered to the Pontiff, and therefore viewed with a friendly eye the proceedings of that of Basil, which, though condemned by Rome, were conducted with much more regard to the interests of the clergy in all other countries. Thus, they

would have abolished annates, an especial source of revenue to the Holy See, and proportionably hateful to the kingdoms that were burthened with it. In consequence of the division arising in the Anglican Church upon these matters, one party siding with the Pope and the other with the Council of Basil, it was with much difficulty an adequate sum could be raised this time to defray the expenses of the delegates. To the Archbishop's request that they would definitively say how much they would contribute for this purpose, John Lyndefeld replied, in the name of all the clergy then assembled in convocation at St. Paul's, that they begged to be excused altogether, both on account of the absence of so many members of their body, and on account of the general scarcity and dearness prevailing throughout the kingdom. They moreover prayed that the convocation might be dissolved, it being too dangerous for them to abide any longer in a city where an infectious disease was spreading farther and wider every day. The burthen, therefore, of supplying funds for the mission fell upon the monastic orders, who, being more devoted to the Papal See, levied the requisite sum upon their own resources, without any assistance from the secular clergy.

As if all these embroilments and clashings of opposing interests were not sufficient, Chichele found himself obliged, while defending Rome with one hand, to raise the other against her renewed aggressions upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the Anglican Church. He communicated to his suffragans and clergy that an infringement upon their privileges had been attempted by the Holy Father in providing a bishop to the vacant see of Ely, and required their advice in this matter; for though it might more immediately seem to concern himself, still it was important in its results to the whole body of the Anglican clergy. We have the greater reason to admire the public spirit of Chichele on this occasion, as there were two circumstances which afforded him a fair pretext for deviating from his general line of conduct, had he felt disposed to avail himself of them.

The first was, that the person provided by the Pope,—Lewis, Archbishop of Rouen,—possessed every requisite for the situation; the second was, that he had rendered Henry a good service while that monarch was in France, and consequently held a high place in his regard. But Chichele viewed the matter in its proper light; the act was illegal, was an infringement upon the rights of the Anglican Church, and was only rendered the more dangerous by the good qualities of the instrument of the wrong, since it would be the more easily drawn into a precedent. The present injury might be little, but it certainly opened the way to any amount of injustice at a future period. In spite, therefore, of his devoted attachment to the crown, and his reverence for the papal authority, Chichele remained firm in his purpose. He absolutely refused to invest the intruder with the spiritualities of his bishopric.

The same inflexible determination to uphold the rights of his Church was exhibited by him in a dispute with Kempe, Archbishop of York, who contended that, being a cardinal, he ought to take precedence of the primate in the Upper House. As a matter of course, the Pope threw all the weight of his influence into the cardinal's scale, for in so doing he upheld, or rather increased, his own power. On the other hand, Chichele maintained that the rank of cardinal, being a foreign rank, gave Kempe no pre-eminence except at the Papal Court which had conferred it, and invested the possessor with neither rights nor privileges in England. It would seem as if Henry the Fifth had foreseen the probability of such disputes, when he declared that he would as soon allow his uncle Beaufort to wear his crown, as permit of his assuming the dignity of cardinal.

During the sitting of this convocation, the two Universities presented a remonstrance upon the state to which they had been reduced by the wars, by the want of adequate funds, and by the way in which their members had been passed over in the disposal of church preferments. To alleviate these distresses as far

as possible, the primate decreed, with the consent of the synod, that all ecclesiastical patrons should for the next ten years confer the benefices in their gift upon none but members of either university; and that vicars-general, commissioners, and officials, should be chosen from the graduates in civil and common law.

In the next convocation was renewed the old subject of the *præmunire*, which seemed fated in one shape or another to be a perpetual stumbling-block to all parties, its defenders as well as opponents, the dispute assuming all the colours of the chameleon. Chichele, who at one time had maintained it as long as he decently could against the Pope, now saw it turned into an engine of oppression upon the clergy of England by interested persons, and he addressed the synod upon the subject with much eloquence and feeling. The result was, the unanimous agreement of all present to petition the crown that the statute in question should be interpreted as extending only to those who commenced suits, or procured any writs or other public instruments at Rome or elsewhere beyond the realm of England. This, indeed, was its original and proper object. To give the petition greater force, it was presented by Chichele himself and his suffragans to the King, who replied, that he would have their request laid before the parliament, and in the interim would give orders that no writ of *præmunire* should be issued till he had been more fully advised in council.

Age, and much toil of mind, if not of body, had been for some years past making sad inroads upon the Archbishop's constitution. He was now become so infirm, that he felt himself totally incompetent to the duties of his high office; and his last interference in public affairs was at the examination of Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, upon an idle charge of having attempted the King's life by witchcraft; a scheme got up by the unprincipled Cardinal Beaufort, to gratify his spleen against the Duke. How Chichele could have been persuaded to lend his sanction to her condemnation upon such frivolous grounds is

inexplicable, considering the whole tenor of his past life; perhaps he was overpowered in council by the voices of his coadjutors. As good, however, often cometh out of evil, so, too, it happened upon this occasion; for the Lords, alarmed for their privileges, lost no time in enacting that, for the future, peeresses should be tried by their equals; a privilege which had not till now been extended to the wives of peers.

Chichele had by this time attained his eightieth year. Anxious to resign his office into more able hands, and to prepare himself for his approaching dissolution, he applied for that purpose to Eugenius, in a letter full of noble piety and goodness. "After as humble obedience," begins the excellent prelate, "as any created being can show to his lord, and kissing the ground before your feet, dismiss me, Holy Father, that I may a little bemoan my griefs before I depart, and may ponder upon the past in the bitterness of my soul. Let not your Holiness, I entreat, be wroth, if, being dust and ashes, I address my Lord. I must, indeed, speak, since the faith which I have ever reposed in your goodness does not allow me to hide from my Father's face the secrets of my heart. After having passed somewhat more than six years in the ministration of St. David's, it is eight-and-twenty years that, although unworthy, I have, according to the power given to me from above, presided over the Holy See of Canterbury; and now an octogenarian, I enter nearly upon the twenty-ninth year of my ministry of the said Metropolitan See, being overweared and broken by the many cares and burthens sustained by me in my time. Praise be to the living God, who has granted that I should attain this ripe old age, wherein I may collect myself into my own bosom, and wherein, despising all the vanities of the world, I may look into myself, and have a care of my own salvation. My eyes already see my imperfections. I am now, Holy Father, over-laden, aged, infirm, and weak beyond measure, so that henceforth I shall be altogether unequal and unfit to sustain the heavy charge which I

have so long borne, and which I still bear. For the weal, therefore, and safe keeping of my flock, nay, of yours, for my salvation and the quiet of my soul, I entreat this favour on bended knees,—I implore it most humbly, yet most earnestly,—that your Holiness, taking pity upon the years by which I am oppressed, and upon my feebleness and inability, would no longer, hold me to a burthen that I am incompetent to sustain, either with ease to myself or with advantage to others. Let your compassion give me free license to surrender up my charge into your blessed apostolic hands, let it give me a space for breathing, yet it afford me a time,—as I have already prayed,—that I may a little bemoan my griefs before I depart, and may ponder upon the past. Let me revolve the number of my days, that I may know what is wanting to me ; for they are few, and will soon come to an end. Spare me, therefore, Holy Father, that I may recover my strength before I go hence and shall be no more.”

There is much more to the same purpose ; and though little can be said for the purity of the Archbishop's Latin, yet he evidently writes with fluency, as one familiar with the language ; and, what is of more consequence, the whole breathes a spirit of resignation and of humble, unaffected piety, that must needs endear his memory to every reader who is himself possessed of these qualities. In conclusion, he earnestly recommends for his successor the Bishop of Bath, the then Chancellor of England, not forgetting to mention, amongst other grounds of commendation, that he was of noble birth, had powerful friends and kinsfolk, and was devoted to the Holy See.


The King himself warmly seconded the application of Chichele, and particularly urged the reserve of some suitable provision for him out of the rents accruing to the See of Canterbury. This was, indeed, highly requisite, for so little selfish had been the Archbishop's career, that he had neglected to secure even a decent provision for his old age, laying out all his superfluous revenue in the relief of distress, the encouragement of learning,

and in endowing establishments for the benefit of posterity. He did not, however, live long enough to reap any profit from his own application or the King's interference in his behalf. The usual delays of the Papal Court prevailed upon this occasion, and before its tardy answer could arrive, the hand of death, more friendly than his spiritual superior had relieved him from his burthen. He died in the month of April, 1443, and his remains were deposited on the north side of the choir in Canterbury Cathedral, where his effigy lies recumbent upon a monument that had been erected in his lifetime. The figure is robed in the pontifical vestments, a skeleton in a shroud being placed beneath it.

We have often, in the course of these pages, had occasion to speak in general terms of the Archbishop's munificence, and it now only remains to illustrate it by a few of the most striking instances. What he did for his native place, Higham Ferrers, has already been shown at some length, but his liberality was extended with almost as free a hand to the metropolitan dioceses. He bestowed large sums in adorning Canterbury Cathedral, and in erecting a library, which he furnished with a good collection of books in all kinds of literature. At Lambeth, also, he thoroughly repaired the archiepiscopal palace, which in some parts had become much decayed, and added many new rooms to the original building. But his great work here was the tower, since known as the Lollards' Tower. It was built in the thirteenth year of Henry the Sixth's reign, at the west end of the chapel, on the site of an old stone edifice, which had been taken down to make room for it. The expense of its erection was computed at nearly three hundred pounds; a large sum in those days, though it makes no great figure in modern calculation. At Croydon the church, if not erected by his order, must have received considerable repairs at his expense, for the walls of the porch and steeple bear his arms. He is also mentioned in the list of benefactors to Rochester Bridge, though it does not pro-

perly belong to his diocese. But his liberality more particularly showed itself towards Oxford, which, amongst other causes of decay, suffered much from the scarcity, and consequent high price, of books; for typography had not as yet found its way into England, and the few printed works that were brought from Holland, though cheaper than manuscripts, were still beyond the reach of ordinary means. He contributed largely to the Divinity School, begun about 1427, and generally considered as having been founded by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, from the exceeding liberality of his donations to it. But the work by which the Archbishop is best known to posterity is the College of All-Soulen, or All-Souls. The execution of this design he began by erecting in Northgate Street a house for the accommodation of the scholars of the Cistercian order, who at that time had no settled habitation in the University. This was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard, and was called All Souls, from the inmates being enjoined to pray in general for the souls of all the faithful deceased. The first stone was laid on the 10th of February, 1437, under the inspection of John Druel, clerk, and in the following year a charter of incorporation was obtained from the King, who at Chichele's request, and to give greater stability to the new college, consented to take upon himself the title of founder; the Archbishop, however, retained in his own hands the full control of it, under the title of co-founder. In addition to these precautions, although the royal authority was quite sufficient in point of law for the establishment of such a society, yet, in compliance with the general feelings of the age and his own peculiar respect for the Holy See, he thought it right to obtain the papal confirmation. The bull for this purpose, which was readily enough conceded, bears date July, 1439.

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester.

HE name of William of Wykeham sounds as a spell to the ear of all who love knowledge, conjuring up a thousand bright recollections associated with the time "when Learning triumphed o'er barbarous foes;" or, we should rather say, when she was beginning to triumph. The strife between light and darkness had then little more than commenced; such learning as there was extended the views of men to no useful or practicable object; its only aim was to preserve the knowledge, and with it the errors of earlier times; and even this scanty supply of what may be termed the food of civilization, without which it cannot exist, much less progress, was confined only to a few fortunate individuals. Nor in our own day is the strife brought to a conclusion. The mass of education and intelligence scattered throughout the community, is not a little limited, bearing about the same proportion to the general ignorance that the few grains of gold, thrown down by the torrent into the river's bed, are ever found to bear to the sand and gravel in which they are deposited.

William, the son of John and Alice Longe, first saw the light

of day in 1324, in the eighteenth year of King Edward the Second, between the close of the summer and the setting in of autumn. He was born probably in the same house that his forefathers had been born in through many ages, and certainly in the same village of Wykeham, Hants, from which, as being his birth-place, some have thought he afterwards took the name of Wykeham, in conformity with a custom then very common among ecclesiastics. This, however, has been disputed by some writers, and Bishop Lowth, in investigating the subject, sets out by saying, "that several of his kindred, living at the same time with him, bore the same name." Of these he mentions no less than six, and even produces an old document in support of this opinion; but having thus elaborately raised his edifice of doubt, he demolishes the whole fabric at a blow by observing, that "if we consider the uncertain state of family names at the time of the birth of Wykeham, we shall not think it strange that there should be such doubt with regard to the surname of his family; or even if it should appear that he had properly no family-name at all. Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans at the Conquest." " 'But certain it is,' says Camden, 'that as the better sort, even from the Conquest, by little and little took surnames, so they were not settled among the common people fully until about the time of Edward the Second.' As we must allow Wykeham to have been what the Romans called *novus homo*, so with regard to his surname, he might perhaps be strictly and literally the first of his family. Upon the whole, therefore, I cannot help giving credit to the testimony of a pedigree of Wykeham's family, preserved in an ancient register of Winchester College, which mentions his father by the name of John Longe; which, whether it was the proper surname of the family, or a personal bye-name given him on account of his stature (in which case his true surname might be *Aas*, the same that was borne by his brother Henry), it is neither material nor possible to determine. This pedigree

must be allowed to be of good authority, as it was drawn up in the next age to that of Wykeham himself, as it is in many particulars confirmed by collateral evidence, and as there does not appear any reason to question the truth and exactness of any part of it."

This conclusion of the learned bishop's bears no slight resemblance to a judicial summing-up, wherein we may be pretty well sure beforehand, that whichever side of the argument the judge begins by advocating, he will end by overthrowing.

The mother of Wykeham, from whatever source he derived his name, was of gentle blood, she being the daughter of William and Alice Bowade, who claimed kinship with the Lord of Stratton, near Selborne. His father, though less highly connected, would appear to have been a substantial yeoman, who ploughed the same land that had been cultivated by his ancestors for many previous generations, each succeeding the other upon the same spot, like the leaves that in the change of seasons spring and die upon the same tree.

That his family belonged to the middle station of life has by some been inferred from the motto which the bishop added to his arms when he began to rise in the world: "MANNERS MAKYTH MAN;" and by which, according to Lowth, he intended to signify, "that a man's real worth is to be estimated, not from the outward and accidental advantages of birth, rank, and fortune, but from the endowments of his mind and his moral qualifications."

Whether the motto did, indeed, signify all this, like the comprehensive shake of the head by Lord Burleigh in the "Critic," may admit of question; but the arms themselves have supplied matter for some curious inquiry, growing out of a dispute between Sir Richard Fiennes and a descendant of the bishop. The subject is thus mooted in a letter from the Somerset Herald to Lord Treasurer Burleigh: "The said bishoppe (William of Wykeham) bore his arms diversely at two sondry tymes,

as the seals thereof, shewed by Sir Richard Fynes, testify. Before he was bishoppe, when as yet he was but Archdeacon of Lincolne, he sealed but with one cheveron in his armes between three roses; but after, when he was advanced to the bishopricke, he sealed with two cheverons between three roses; and so are generally known to this day to be his without contradiction. It hath been demaunded of me by the sayd learned men, whether the armes which the said bishoppe used were given unto him in respect of his dignity episcopall, or were boren by him before, as receyved from his auncestry and race. Whereunto I coulde not answer affirmatyvely, because I had never seen matter of the first allowance of them. But havynge read certyne learned wryters' opinions of the said byshoppe, which do agree in this, that he was *humilis conditionis*, and that he was called Wykeham, *a loco unde natus est et non a parentibus*; as it is also affirmed in the chapter of his Lyf before alleadged, wherein also his father, called John, is said to be *progenitorum libertate dotatus*; and he himself, by Ranulph, Monke of Chestre, being noted to be *libertinus, vel a patre libertino natus*; I was moved to thinke, as I told them, that these armes came not to him by descent. And agayne, behoulding the armes sometyme with one, and then after with two cheverons, *quæ quidem signa per Carpentarios et domorum factores olim portabantur*, as Nicholas Upton wryteth, and comparing them to the quality of the berar who is sayd to have had his chiefe preferment for his skill in architecture, *erat enim regi Edwardo iij in principio a fabricis* (sic apud Lowth, p. 11, Note) *ingeniosus et architectura delectatus*, as Dr. Caius maketh mention in his bookes *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ*. I was also induced, per conjecturam Heraldicam, to thinke that the bishop was himself the first berar of them."*

* Report of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, to Lord Treasurer Burghley, concerning the dispute between Sir Richard Fiennes and Humphrey Wickham, Esq., dated March, 1572, MS. Ant. Wood, No. xxviii. in *Musæo Ashmoleano*. Oxon.

The early infancy of the future prelate may be supposed to have passed much in the way usual with most children in his station of life; nor for a time did there appear any chance of his life differing from that of his forefathers through so long a period. Like them, he seemed bound to the soil, and fated to live by the sweat of his brow by tilling the paternal acres. But something in his temper and manners, perhaps some youthful indications of inborn though uncultivated talent, had attracted the attention, and secured the favour, of Sir Nicholas Uvedale, Lord of the Manor of Wykeham, and governor of Winchester Castle, an officer in those days of high repute. He offered to become the child's patron, and to give him the benefit of education, an offer which the prudence or the ambition of his father did not allow him to reject. One fine summer's day the little village of Wykeham was startled out of its usual quietude by the appearance of the knight and a party of his followers; but the wonder of the gaping villagers reached its height when they saw the cavalcade pass the church, and stop at the humble door of John Longe. The meaning, however, was explained when, after a short time, the knight came out again with his young *protegé* and bore him off from the village, to which he was hereafter destined to lend so much celebrity.

The education of the boy thus taken from under the wing of his parents, commenced at a well-frequented school on the site of the present college of St. Mary, where his studies are said to have been French, geometry, logic, and arithmetic. Some have affirmed that he was afterwards sent to Oxford, where he remained for six years in the prosecution of the usual routine; but on this point there is the same degree of doubt as the subject of his name, the balance being very much against his ever having visited Oxford as a student. Chaundeler, who was Warden of New College, and chancellor of the University within about fifty years after the death of Wykeham, and who, one would think, must have been cognizant of such a fact had it ever existed,

declares that the bishop had never frequented the schools of arts, or of theology, or of law of either kind. He adds, "*quomodo potuit ab inopi et pauperrima ductus parentela sine exhibitione scolas aut literarum exercitasse studium?*"—How could he, being of such poor and destitute parentage, without any exhibition, have attended the schools, or the study of letters? This logic, however, only opens up another difficulty; what had become of the patronage of Sir Nicholas Uvedale? The question is not of the wealth or poverty of his parents; what we have to account for is, why he was not sent to Oxford by Sir Nicholas, for that he had not lost the favour of his patron is evident from this: after the termination of his school studies he was taken into the knight's family as a private secretary, and at a later period was recommended by him to Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester. By the interest of these two powerful friends he was subsequently introduced to King Edward the Third, with whom he soon became an especial favourite. In any case, he sustained no loss from the want of an Oxford education, if we have anything like a fair account of what was then taught on the banks of the Isis. The exact sciences, and even polite literature, would seem to have been strangers to the academic groves, the whole time of the students as well as teachers being occupied with wrangling in a barbarous jargon upon barbarous topics; with disputes between the *Nominals*, who fought under the standard of Ockham, "the Invincible Doctor," and the *Realists*, who were no less ardent disciples of the noted Scotchman, Duns Scotus, called also "the Subtle Doctor," from his marvellous talent in splitting straws. Had not fortune, or the want of fortune, kept the youthful aspirant from being plunged into this fierce whirlpool of inanities, it must have devoured him as it did so many others. He, too, would have become an eminent schoolman, an irrefragable, or even a seraphic doctor, but we should have missed the enlightened statesman and the liberal promoter of true learning, a very different affair from the

Oxford scholastics ; nor would his aptitude for more useful, as well as practical knowledge, ever have had an opportunity of unfolding and displaying itself ; he would not have become, as Harpsfield calls him, "another Euclid in geometry." Left to his natural bias, his eminent talents as an engineer and architect were not slow in developing themselves, and it was to these probably that he owed his introduction to, and his subsequent favour with, the reigning monarch. At the age of three-and-twenty, or perhaps even younger, having been brought to court, he was made clerk of the king's works in the royal manors of Henle and Yeshampsted ; and on the 30th of October, 1356, we find him made surveyor of the king's works at the castle and in the park of Windsor, with extensive powers given him to press all sorts of artificers, and to provide stone, timber, and all other materials, as well as the carriages necessary for their transportation. By his advice it was that the monarch resolved to pull down the greater part of Windsor Castle, and erect in its place the magnificent pile as it now appears, which we are contented to admire, without wasting a thought upon the wretched serfs of power—for were they ought else?—who were compelled to fritter away their time and energies upon this unproductive labour. But of how many human works might not the same thing be said? How many a hospital, how many a seat of learning, how many a so-called house of charity, has been established upon the utter ruin of the founder's kin, and yet has ensured to selfish ostentation the praise and wonder of succeeding ages ! In no point more than this does the character of the Roman Catholic hierarchy come out in beautiful contrasts with that of all around them ; they built churches and erected schools, but they had no children to pauperize by their munificence.

A national calamity, one amongst the most frightful upon record, and which occurred in 1349, brought about a sudden and most important revolution in the fortunes of the royal favourite. This was the appearance of a terrific pestilence

known under the name of the "Black Death." It first showed itself in Southampton, and then took its fearful way through Winchester, paralyzing the energies of all by its tremendous ravages. Neither the courage that braved it, nor the fear that fled from it, could ensure safety. Death no longer stopped to pick out his victims, no longer waited to have his hunger filled by the tardy hand of common disease, but mowed them down like uncounted grass, while men for the most part looked on in stupid terror without an effort to avert the blow, which they believed to be unavoidable. The courts of law were shut up, the judges fearing to try others while a higher power was trying them in the scales of eternal justice, and finding them too often wanting; the parliament, for two years, ceased to assemble, for how could knight or noble think of the nation, when fear and desolation were sitting on his own hearth? Between Candlemas and Easter nearly two hundred burials occurred every day, and within a year no less than fifty thousand plague-stricken victims might be counted in only one burial-ground, the new churchyard of St. Bartholomew; within a year, three archbishops were seen to put on the pall and the shroud, the episcopal robe and the winding-sheet; the Abbot of Westminster, with twenty-six of his brethren, was committed to one large grave in the southern cloister of St. Peter's; and many parishes were left destitute of priests, the clergy having all perished in the performance of their holy functions. Litanies and processions filled the streets with dirges and cries to Heaven for mercy on the devoted land, which seemed about to become one vast charnel-house, when the earth would again be left to the occupation of wild beasts and creeping things, and the forest would flourish in its loneliness, untouched by the axe of the woodman.

In this general lack of competent men to fulfil the priestly duties, our young architect offered himself for the perilous service, and was accepted, his first benefices being conferred upon him by the monarch. These were, the living of St.

Michael's Irstead, Norfolk, and the chapel of Bridgenorth, the temporalities of the abbot remaining in the king's hands ; it was valued at twelve marks. From this time favours and preferences continued to be showered upon him in full abundance, the details of which would swell into a long and weary catalogue ; and although in 1356 he was prosecuted in the Pope's court at Rome for illegally holding so many benefices, the king always threw the royal shield between him and the papal authority, and would suffer him to sustain no harm. He had even held many ecclesiastical dignities before he entered holy orders, an abuse for which, it must be owned, there were too many precedents. At this time were some in England, who, by the Pope's authority, held at once twenty ecclesiastical benefices and dignities, with a dispensation for holding as many more as they could legally procure, without limitation of number.

If such a prodigality of court favour could have been deserved by any one, it certainly was deserved by William of Wykeham, who not only possessed great natural talents, and had entered the church in the hour of need and peril, but who brought to his holy task a goodness of heart, for which we can hardly find a parallel. We can therefore little wonder when we find Froissart saying of him, "This William of Wykeham was so much in favour with the King of England, that everything was done by him, and nothing without him."

On the 24th of October, 1360, we find him present as one of the "six masters, noble men," who were present as witnesses at the ratification of the treaty of Bretigny between the kings of France and England. Shortly afterwards, Edward made him the guardian of his son.

With such unbounded esteem and regard for Wykeham, it may at first seem strange that when the see of Canterbury became vacant, the king did not use his influence to advance his favourite to this, the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the realm. In all probability this must be attributed to Wykeham himself,

whose heart yearned for Winchester, the scene of his boyish recollections, and who now saw in the declining of Edyngdon, the bishop of that diocese, a chance that his wishes might, ere long, be realised. Nor did his calculations disappoint him. Upon the 8th of October, 1366, died William de Edyngdon, Bishop of Winchester; and at the king's earnest desire, the prior and convent of St. Swithin's at once elected William of Wykeham to the vacant see, one of the most ancient and venerable in the kingdom, and the fifth in order of ecclesiastical rank of all the bishoprics of England. Upon the 10th of October, 1367, the bishop elect received the mitre at the hands of the primate, Simon de Langham, and the consecrating prelates of London and Sarum; but it was not until the 9th of July, 1368, that the venerable William de Askeby, Archdeacon of Northampton, acting by commission from the cardinal archbishop's procurator-general, enthroned him in his cathedral church, acknowledging him bishop by election, confirmation, and consecration. But in those days "the appointment of bishops was the frequent cause of unhappy conflicts of the papal with the temporal power. The actual and sole right of naming the successor to a vacant diocese was the subject of dispute, the pope claiming to advance the elect person by way of his provision and reservation; the king insisting upon the absolute renunciation of any to the title to the temporalities, grounded upon the authority of a bull. Hence mutual jealousies, protracted feuds, and evils ensued, extensive and pernicious consequences. In the case of Wykeham, Urban, by a provisory bull, and Edward by royal letters addressed to the convent of St. Swithin, both designed to bestow upon him the mitre of Winton. The difficulty was how to reconcile the matter at issue. It so happened that the Duke of Bourbon, a hostage from the King of France, was at this time in France, having received permission to reside in his country for one year, and the period of his absence from England had been lately prolonged at the express

desire of the pope. To him, therefore, the king wrote letters, promising that he would deal gently with him touching his ransom, if he would intercede with his holiness, and procure his consent to the consecration of Wykeham. The duke, overjoyed at these agreeable tidings, set forth without delay to the city of Avignon; so well did he plead with Urban, that it was not long before he once more appeared at the English court, requiring first the terms of his own freedom before he laid the bull before the king. Ten thousand scudi, to be paid January the 28th, 1367-8, and thrice that sum in three equal payments, to be disbursed within the year, were named as the price of his freedom. He set sail for his own dear land; and there was joy in the royal palace and in the convent of St. Swithin, when the long-desired parchment-roll, with the leaden seal attached by its parti-coloured ribands, was laid upon the table of the council. Before he received the mitre, Wykeham was elevated to the high office of Lord Chancellor of England.

A happy day was it for Winchester when the good bishop took possession of his see. To his poor tenants he remitted claims to the amount of five hundred pounds, a large sum in those days; to old or infirm servants of the see he made a gift of two thousand marks; for his dependants, on three occasions, he paid their subsidies; upon the cathedral of Winchester he bestowed lands to the value of two hundred pounds; and he paid three thousand marks for the liberation of poor prisoners confined for debt.

By an act of prudence, not to be omitted in those stormy days without much-after peril, Wykeham procured from the king a written assurance that in all the offices which he had so lately filled, and from which he now withdrew, he had borne himself with honour and unimpeachable integrity. It is supposed also that he now relinquished all his previous ecclesiastical preferments of every kind. The only situation which he any longer retained, was indeed a high one—the highest a subject could

hold—that of Chancellor of England. Even this he soon found it advisable to give up, although he had conducted himself in it with the greatest sagacity and prudence, and in a manner equally profitable to the king, and to the nation. But the spirit of Wycliffe was abroad; the feeling of the people was becoming more and more averse to ecclesiastical rule in temporalities, and it suited the inclinations, or the policy, of the king's son, the Duke of Lancaster, to join in the popular cry against the churchmen. The lords and commons united in petitioning that none but secular men should henceforth be the chief officers of the king's court and household, and more especially chancellor, treasurer, or privy seal, "lest mischief betide, to the disherison of the crown, and harm of the kingdom; saving always the king's royal prerogative freely to choose and remove those officers, provided they be of the laity only, and not occupied with spiritual matters." To this the king replied, that "he would do therein by the advice of his council." The gentle and high-minded Wykeham, at the first sound of this discontent, at once surrendered the seals, preferring the loss of office to the risk of causing a dangerous feud between the king and any classes of his people. Others either followed his example of voluntary resignation, or were forcibly expelled; laymen learned, as it was hoped, in law, were summoned by the Crown to fill the places thus vacated by the ecclesiastics; but unfortunately they could not, such was the general want of education, be found, and the churchmen were of necessity recalled. Wykeham, who did not again take office, assisted at the inauguration of his successor; an act graceful in itself, and a sufficient proof that if he did not resume the seals, it could not have been from any want of royal favour.

Wykeham now devoted himself exclusively to the affairs of his diocese, repairing and beautifying the episcopal houses and buildings of every kind—which Edyngdon had suffered to fall into decay—chiefly at his own expense, and in part with the

funds received for dilapidations from the executors of his predecessor. To carry out operations so extensive, he bought the use of the stone-quarries belonging to Quarren Abbey, in the Isle of Wight, formerly in much repute, though of late years they had been unworked. In such repairs, and the erection of several new buildings, he expended a sum equal to one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of our money.

Simultaneously with these necessary labours he undertook a far more difficult task—the reformation of monastic discipline, and the correction of the numerous abuses that through time and neglect had crept in among the secular clergy and the religious houses of all sorts. What he did in this respect may best be estimated by his exertions in the reform of the celebrated hospital of St. Cross, which still exists. Not to trust over-much to any impressions of our own, we extract an account from Bishop Lowth of this admirable institution; admirable, that is, according to the original intentions of the founder, though of such intentions there is scarcely more to be seen now than of his bones that have long since mouldered.

“The Hospital of St. Cross, at Sparkeford, near Winchester, was founded by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, brother to King Stephen, in the year 1132, for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his predecessors, and of the kings of England. The founder’s institution requires, that thirteen poor men, so decayed and past their strength, that without charitable assistance they cannot maintain themselves, shall abide continually in the Hospital, who shall be provided with proper clothing, and beds suitable to their infirmities; and shall have an allowance daily of good wheat bread, good beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper. If any one of these shall happen to recover his health and strength, he shall be respectfully discharged, and another admitted in his place. That beside these thirteen poor, a hundred other poor of modest

behaviour, and the most indigent that can be found, shall be received daily at dinner time ; and shall have each a loaf of coarser bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them whatever remains of their meat and drink after dinner. The founder also ordered other charities to be distributed to the poor in general, as the revenues of the Hospital should be able to bear, the whole of which was to be applied to such uses.

“ The endowment of the Hospital consisted chiefly in a donation of several considerable rectories, for the most part belonging to the diocese of Winchester, and of the bishop’s patronage ; the greatest part of which, though granted to the Hospital by the terms of the charter of foundation, were, from the first, only made subject to the payment of certain annual pensions to it ; the rest were appropriated to the hospital. The revenues of the hospital appear, by an old record of inquisition, produced in Wykeham’s time by the prior of Winchester from the archives of his monastery, without date, to have amounted to £250 per annum ; they are said by Wykeham in his letters to the Pope to be above £300 per annum ; and are proved by the testimony of one who had been long steward of the hospital, and many others, to have been at that time above £400 per annum. The whole revenues of the hospital were free from all taxes both to the king and pope, as being wholly appropriated to the poor ; except £7:4s. 6d. (called elsewhere £8) per annum, which was the valuation of the prior’s, or master’s portion.

“ The particular allowance to the poor, with their valuations according to the above-mentioned record of inquisition, were as follows : Each of the thirteen secular brethren had daily one loaf of good wheat bread, of five marks’ weight (two-and-a-half pounds) ; one gallon and half of good small beer ; a sufficient quantity of pottage ; three messes at dinner, namely, one mess called MORTREIL,* made of milk and WASTELBRED ; one mess

* Of the first of these words no better explanation can be given than that

of flesh or fish ; and one pittance as the day should require ; one mess for supper ; the whole valued at 17*d. q.* a week ; in Wykeham's time, at 3*d.* a day. On six holidays in the year they had white bread and ale in the same quantities ; and one of their messes was roast meat, or fish of a better sort ; and on the eves of those holidays, and that of the founder's obit, they had an extraordinary allowance of four gallons of ale among them. The hundred poor were fed at a place called Hundred-menneshall ; each of them had a loaf of coarser bread of five marks' weight, three quarts of small-beer, a sufficient quantity of pottage, or a mess of pulse, one herring, or two pilchers, or two eggs, or one farthing's worth of cheese, value 3*d. q.* a week ; of which hundred poor were always thirteen of the poorer scholars of the great grammar school of Winchester, sent by the schoolmaster. On the anniversary of the founder's obit, August 9th, being the eve of St. Laurence, three hundred poor were received at the hospital. To each of the first hundred were given one loaf and one mess of the same sort with those of the brethren's ordinary allowance, and three quarts of beer ; to the second hundred was given the usual hundred men's allowance ; and to each of the third hundred half a loaf of the brethren's bread. On six holidays in the year the hundred men had each a loaf of the better sort of bread, and a double mess. There were besides maintained in the hospital, a steward with his clerk, two servants, and two horses ; a

found in the text above. "Wasselbred" was a better sort of bread, so called from *Wastell*, the vessel or basket in which it was made, or carried, or weighed ; as seems probable from the following passage : "Octo panes in *Wastellis* ponderis cujus libet wastelli unius miche,"—(MICA, *une miche*, a small portion of bread)—"conventualis." The word *Wastell* seems to answer to the French word *Gasteau*, a cake. It appears from the prologue to Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," that it was bread of a finer sort ; for the Prioress, who is represented as a very delicate lady, fed her lap-dogs with it.

"Of smale houndes hadde she, that she fedde
With rosted flesh, and milk, and wastel brede."

porter ; nine servants ; two teams of six horses each, and three carters.

“ The founder had, in the year 1157, constituted the master and brethren of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem guardians and administrators of his hospital of St. Cross, saving to the Bishop of Winchester his canonical jurisdiction. A dispute arising between Richard Toclive, Bishop of Winchester, immediate successor to Henry de Blois, and the master and brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, concerning the administration of the hospital, King Henry the Second interposed, and by his mediation an agreement was made between them. The master and brethren ceded to the Bishop of Winchester and his successors the administration of the hospital, the bishop giving them the impropriation of the churches of Mordon and Hanniton, for the payment of fifty-three marks per annum ; and procuring them a discharge from the pension of ten marks, two wax candles, and ten pounds of wax paid to the monks of St. Swythun for the house of St. Cross, by composition between them and the brethren of St. Cross, made in the time of the founder. And the bishop, moreover, out of regard to God, and for the health of the king’s soul and his own, (and because the revenues of the hospital were sufficient for many more poor, and ought not to be converted to other uses, as Wykeham represents to the pope) orders, that, beside the number instituted by the founder, one hundred additional poor should also be fed every day in the same manner at the hospital. This agreement is dated April 10th, 1185, and was made at Dover in the presence of the king, and attested by him. This new institution of feeding a hundred additional poor was not of long continuance ; it had ceased long before Wykeham’s time ; and instead of it, by what authority I cannot say, was introduced the establishment of four priests, thirteen secular clerks, and seven choristers, who were maintained in the hospital for the performance of divine service in the church. The four priests dined

at the master's table, and had each a stipend of 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the whole allowance to each was valued at 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; the thirteen clerks had each daily a loaf of wheat bread, weight 61 shillings and 8 pence, (*i. e.* 2 lb. 7½ oz. nearly; or almost 2½ lb.) three quarts of beer, and one mess of flesh or fish of the Brethren was allotted to two of them, value 10¼*d.* a week; the seven choristers had each one loaf of the common family bread, and one mess, or the fragments from the Master's table and Common Hall, so as to have a sufficient provision, value 5*d.* a week; and were taught at school in the Hospital."

Such was the noble institution of St. Cross, which its four latest masters had in the emphatic words of scripture "made a den of thieves," appropriating to their own use the greater portion of the funds they were employed to protect and husband for the benefit of others, and denying to the poor nearly all right in their own property. Wykeham was resolved to ascertain the amount of what had been plundered, and by the help of law to obtain its full restitution. He calls the masters before him, enlarges upon the founder's intentions, and declares he will proceed against one and all of them to enforce the original constitution, and compel them to give a true account of their administration.

They plead that they are not bound to do any thing of the kind; and Roger de Cloune, who seems to have been the blackest of this order, goes yet farther; in the teeth of all evidence, written or traditionary, he maintains that "the House of St. Cross is a perpetual ecclesiastical benefice, sinecure, free from all obligation of making oath, giving any inventory, or rendering any account; that it was principally founded for the honour of the worship of God, and has nothing of the nature or use of an hospital; the brethren received into the house being weak and infirm of body, but no way diseased or infected; so not coming under the description of an hospital according to the terms of Clement's constitution; and that the master has the free admi-

ministration of all the possessions and goods belonging to it, with the burthen only of making a certain distribution to a certain number of poor, both within and without the house.”

A more audacious or groundless defence was never advanced by the most hardened of plunderers, and De Cloune acted up to his doctrines. Having appealed to the Pope against Wykeham, he next proceeded to make the most of the delay thus obtained, and commenced a yet more wholesale system of spoliation than any he had hitherto practised. He sold the corn and cattle as well as a large quantity of materials stored up for repairs, pulled down the larder of the hospital, converting the proceeds of its sale to his own use, allowed the great hall to fall in, so that the thirteen brethren were forced to seek elsewhere for shelter, and turned adrift the hundred poor, who had hitherto found there a homely but sufficient sustenance. After much vexatious litigation, and a second appeal by defendant to Rome, the plunderer was compelled to disgorge his spoil, and Wykeham immediately restored the institutes of the Hospital according to the founder's intent, but bettered and strengthened by his prudent regulations. So effectively did he perform this work, that his successor, Beaufort, being minded to employ the greater part of his wealth in charitable uses, chose rather to adopt and augment this establishment than to create a new one. Having made considerable additions to the original endowment, for the maintenance of two priests, thirty-five brethren, and three sisters, beside those provided for by the founder, he gave St. Cross the name of “the Alms-house of Noble Poverty,” by which it would seem that he intended it for the relief of decayed gentlemen.

Warned by the experience he had gained in the late contest, the Bishop resolved to be the almoner of his own charity, rather than to employ his wealth in raising up institutions, which when he no longer lived to control them, would probably be alienated for individual profit. Four and twenty bedesmen dined daily in his palace-hall. To none, who deserved it, was his bounty

refused—as little to the poor tenant or the imprisoned debtor, as to the mendicant friar of Oxford or the monk of Selborne. Whenever he travelled, the alms disbursed formed a regular item in the account of his expenses by the way. He repaired the roads, causeways and bridges within his diocese. He rebuilt wholly, or in part, the palaces of Wolvesey, Farnham, Southwark, and Waltham, the chancel of Alderbury, and the priory of Southwyk, in the church of which his father, mother, and sister had been buried.

Amidst all these general records of his unbounded benevolence, there are two more especial instances that deserve to be repeated as illustrative of his heart and temper.

He had bought the ground upon which Winchester College now stands for the purpose of erecting his intended grammar-school, when a litigious, and, as it would seem, from the event, dishonest tailor, named Devereux, brought an action of ejectment, pretending a right on the part of his wife to three acres of the ground in Dummer's Mead. The fraud, by which the claim was attempted to be made good, was detected before the Judges in the King's Bench, and the plaintiff condemned in costs to the amount of about two hundred pounds. They were defrayed by the kind-hearted bishop, who subsequently allowed a pension to the litigant when, some years afterwards, he was reduced to poverty.

The second instance of his liberality relates to the Austin canons of Selborne. He paid the debts of the fraternity amounting to above one hundred and ten marks, although, in 1387 he had in vain striven to reform their evil manners and restore their conventual buildings. Nor did his generous indulgence stop here, where indeed with few except himself it would ever have begun—a little before he died he made them a gift of a hundred marks. Well might monk and layman have grieved when the passing bell tolled for the death of such a prelate.

The school of Winchester—St. Mary's Winton College—was

meant by him as a nursery-ground to his projected college at Oxford. Or, as he himself said, it was intended to be, "*principium et origo collegii nostri Oxoniæ predicti, velut hortus irriguus, ac vinea pubescens in gemmas.*"

A spot better adapted to healthful study could hardly have been selected. The ancient city of Winchester stands in a pleasant valley, sheltered by the heights of St. Giles and St. Catherine, and by the range of hills now known as "Oliver's Battery." Just outside the King's Gate and the minster walls of St. Swithen's, was a decayed grammar school erected upon the ruins of a Roman temple of Apollo, and perpetuated upon this same ground from the ninth century. At this school had studied the sons of kings—Ethelwolp, Ethelwood, Ethelwold; and, greater than all, the immortal Alfred, who here imbibed the knowledge which in after-times made him so great a benefactor to his ignorant countrymen. The spot was dear to Wykeham from early associations, and hence it was chosen by him for the site of his new establishment.

But while the kind heart of Wykeham was thus overflowing in acts of benevolence to all who came within his circle, a dark cloud was gathering upon his own horizon, and enemies were banding against one, who in reason ought to have had no enemies. Edward the Third was fast sinking into a state of mental imbecility; his eldest son, the celebrated Black Prince, was visibly dying; and his second son, the unpopular John of Gaunt, had, through the influence of Alice Piers, obtained the administration of affairs, with a design, as was generally suspected, of seizing upon the crown, which of right would descend to his nephew. The dying Prince was roused by the danger apprehended to his son, and urged by him, the King woke for a moment from his trance of mind; and the Parliament assembling in 1376 after a two years' recess, petitioned the monarch to call in some ten or twelve honest councillors who might assist him with their advice. Of these Wykeham was one, and the result of their united wis-

dom was the banishment from court of Alice Piers, or Perrers, the King's mistress, while Lord Latimer, the other chief ally of the Duke, was heavily fined and imprisoned. But this amelioration in the conduct of affairs did not last long. The Black Prince died, after having named Wykeham for his executor, and the old King soon fell back again into the hands of evil councillors, who set aside all the good that had been done, and particularly marked out the bishop as an object for revenge. Eight articles of accusation, all frivolous, or unfounded, were brought against him by the Duke and his party; but the nation was with Wykeham; and so also were the leading prelates, who in convocation boldly refused the subsidy demanded by the King till ample justice had been done to their brother. The citizens joined them with indignant clamours, and thus pushed on all sides, Lancaster dared no longer to stand between the dying monarch and his ancient favourite. Wykeham was no longer banished from court, or restricted from his temporalities.

The King died. Richard the Second succeeded, and the bishop stood once more in the full sunshine of court favour. Again we find him at short and frequent intervals a busy actor on the stage of public life, holding the highest place in the estimation alike of king and people, and evincing by his counsel all the matured wisdom of the practised statesman. Once, much against his own inclination, he was persuaded by the young monarch to take the seals. In 1391, however, he got rid of this unwelcome burthen, and delivered up the charge to the King at Windsor. Yet even in his retirement from office there appears to have been no alienation on either side. He was still ready as ever with his advice when called upon; and well had it been for Richard could he have withdrawn himself from evil influence, and listened to the counsels so able as well as honest in directing. But this was not to be. Wykeham was too clear-sighted not to see the coming tempest, and as his hand was manifestly unable to avert it, he withdrew more and more from the troubled sea of politics, and

retired to the completion of his grand designs for the benefit of posterity.

Of his extraordinary talents and originality of conception in the building and regulating his "New College," Oxford, we shall not be able to form any just idea, unless we first look at what that university was before it had received the benefit of his teaching and example. Halls, mere houses for the reception of students, were certainly not wanting; but he exhibited his scholars living under the immediate control and discipline of tutors, and lodged in the chamber of a single college, with the advantage of coming prepared, by their previous studies at the grammar-school, for the higher knowledge he proposed should be imparted to them by the university. Thus nobly did he redeem the pledge which, according to tradition, he made before he received the mitre. Having been slandered to the King as one unfit, from want of learning, to be made a bishop, he replied, "Sire, I am unworthy; but wherein I am wanting myself, that will I supply by a brood of more scholars than all the prelates of England ever showed."

The annals of his two colleges will show that this was no idle vaunt. For himself he had the pleasure of all others the most grateful to a noble mind. The seed, which he had carefully sown, he saw grow up to a sapling—to a tree—and that tree, after a beautiful season of leafing, blossom forth into fruit. What better reward could such a heart receive than to witness the prosperity he had created?

In 1398, Wykeham commenced his last great work, on the Wednesday following All Saints,—the restoration, namely, of his cathedral. Most ingeniously did he transform the heavy Norman piers of Walhelyn into the light clustered columns of his own invention. This he effected by reducing the size of the shaft, refacing the masonry, and adding chamfering and mouldings. Beautiful as is his chantry, it is but a point in this grand monument of his skill and inventive genius, to complete which

took no less a period than ten years. The monastery had but little part or portion in it. Their contribution only amounted to the sand and chalk, which they allowed him to bring from the monastic grounds, and to their permitting him to use the old materials upon the new work.

While Wykeham was thus employed, and receiving from a bountiful Providence the earthly reward of his many virtues, in seeing and enjoying the prosperity he had created, King Richard was receiving from the hands of man the punishment of the many vices by which he had oppressed them. Henry Bolingbroke tore the sceptre from his feeble grasp, and Richard had soon to experience the fatal truth of that proverb which warns us, "a king's prison is always close beside his grave."

However attached the bishop might have been to Edward, and the immediate line of his descendants, it does not appear that he had made himself unacceptable to Bolingbroke. At the coronation feast he sate on the King's right hand, next to the primate and the Bishop of London. And what still more attests the royal regard for him, is that when he was unable, from age and infirmities, to bear the fatigue of travelling, the new King, leaving London, chose to celebrate his nuptials with Queen Joan at the high altar of Winchester.

But the closing scene of the good bishop's earthly grandeur was fast approaching. On the 27th of September, 1404, at eight o'clock in the morning, there was the sudden hush of death in the sick man's chamber. William of Wykeham had ceased to breathe, and as the bell tolled out the sad tidings to the city of Winchester, men grieved as for a departed parent.

And now the prelate sleeps his last sleep beneath the spot where the schoolboy folded his hands in prayer: but assuredly not more pure in heart than he who sank there beneath the weight of years. Of how many men can this be averred with truth?

Upon a raised tomb of alabaster, beneath the lofty vaulting of

a chapel rich in carved work, is laid the figure of one in his holy robes, the mitre on his head, the staff by his side, his face turned heavenward, and his hands joined in prayer across the bosom concealed by purple folds. Angels watch around at the head; at the feet are seated children, in the dress of his students, their faces expressive of grateful praises of their benefactor.

“Quicquid ex eo amavimus, quicquid mirati sumus, manet mansurumque est in animis hominum, in æternitate temporum, famâ rerum.” TACITUS.—Vita Agricolaë.

Nicholas Wadham,

Founder of Wadham College, Oxford.



ACCORDING to Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," Nicholas Wadham was born at Egye, or Edey, in the parish of Branscombe, Devonshire, a seat that had been possessed by the family for about eight descents in a direct line. Of this number, five were knights; and all become allied by marriage to certain great and noble houses,—such as Wrothesley, Bridges, Popham, Strangways, Tregothen, &c.; so that it might be said of this race, as Virgil says of Rumour, "Vires acquirit eundo." His mother was one of the daughters and coheirs of John Tregothen, Esq., in the county of Cornwall, and could boast, as her monument in Branscombe church does not fail to record, of having descended from the proud Plantagenets.

There is some uncertainty as to the precise date of Wadham's birth; but it is usually carried back so far as the year 1530. This calculation must, at least, approximate to the real period, if we may trust the assertion of Wood, and others of his biogra-

phers, who say he was admitted an independent member, either of Christ Church or of Corpus, about 1558, the greater weight of testimony being in favour of the former college.

Upon leaving the university, he appears to have devoted himself, for a short period, to the law. In a biography of Wadham, the author records this fact, but adds, that after his marriage with Dorothy, the daughter of Sir William Petre, principal secretary of state, he retired into private life. Indeed, he had little occasion for troubling himself with any professional pursuit,—the estate he inherited being of the value of three thousand pounds per annum ; which, says Prince, “partly by his own, and partly by his wife’s commendable thrift and parsimony, came to be increased by the addition thereunto of eight hundred pounds per annum in lands, and forty thousand in money.” A portion of his splendid inheritance consisted in the “noble moated seat of Meryfeild, in the parish of Ilminster, in the county of Somerset,” which his ancestors most probably did not become possessed of till long after their settlement at Edye.

Nicholas Wadham, having no issue, the children of his sister became the legal heirs to the paternal estate. But while he determined not to interfere with the usual course of things so far as regarded the paternal inheritance, he considered himself fully justified in disposing of the added property according to his own good will and pleasure, led away by that common infirmity of weak minds,—the hope, namely, of acquiring the fame denied to their want of talent, by devoting a portion, or the whole, of their wealth to some public purpose. Truly may it be said that the cement of such buildings has been moistened, not by water drawn from well or river, but by tears drawn from the eyes of the relations who have been robbed of their fair expectations.

Being, according to general belief, disposed to the Roman Catholic faith, and his wife having the same inclination, his first idea was to found a college at Venice, "for such youth of the English nation, as being addicted to the Roman faith and religion, should go into these parts." It appears, however, that a Mr. Crange had sufficient influence over his mind to persuade him into the abandonment of this project, and to substitute, in lieu thereof, the idea of establishing an additional college at Oxford. The facility with which he yielded to this suggestion, would seem to prove that the report in question, as to his religious tenets, could not have been well-founded; or at all events, if that way inclined, he must have possessed a spirit of liberality wonderful indeed in those days, and not very common in our own amongst the more vehement zealots of any doctrines.

Full of his new project, Wadham made it his first care to seek out and purchase an appropriate piece of ground at Oxford for the intended edifice. The site selected by him was in the north-east part of the city, "in a very healthful place, adjoining to the pleasant fields and meadows called *New Parks*." At one time, it had been occupied by some extensive buildings that belonged to the Augustine Friars, who came into England about the middle of the thirteenth century, or, as some will have it, yet earlier. Before, however, he could lay the first stone of his intended building, Nicholas Wadham died on the twentieth of October, 1609, having previously, by will, entrusted the fulfilment of this matter to his wife, Dorothy.

" 'Tis man *proposes*,
God *disposes*—"

says the old rhyming apothegm.

Dorothy, who was now at a very advanced age, set about the task committed to her, soon after her husband's death, and with an energy that he himself could not have surpassed, had he been

living. The first stone of the new building was laid, with the usual ceremonies, on the first of July, 1610, in the eastern part of the college, where the chapel stands,—the vice-chancellor, doctors, proctors, and others, having walked in procession from St. Mary's church, whilst *Te Deum* was chaunted by the singing men and other choristers. The whole was concluded with an oration and an anthem. The work thus commenced was carried on so vigorously, that in less than three years, the entire fabric of the college was completed, at an expense of nearly twelve thousand pounds ; or, as it is calculated by Gutch, at an expense of eleven thousand three hundred and sixty.

Rapidly as this erection was completed, the materials of which it was built were so excellent, the masonry so compact and solid, that it is even now as fair and substantial as if it had been constructed only yesterday. The architect is supposed to have been Thomas Hill, of York, of whom the chronicle is otherwise silent.

Having thus provided a home for her scholastic colony, the widow then, in compliance with her husband's wishes, "settled upon the same a very fair endowment of eight or nine hundred per annum, for the maintenance of one warden, fifteen fellows, as many scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, one manciple, two cooks, two butlers, and a porter." And having obtained the royal leave of King James the First, 1612, she sent a charter of incorporation for the said warden, fellows, &c., together with a book of statutes for the better government of the house ; wherein among other things it is ordained, however she and her husband were known to be popishly affected, "That all their scholars should resort to divine service as it is now professed : That the warden must be born in Britain, that he must at least be master of arts, and lead a single life, and if he be preferred to a bishopric, that he must forthwith leave his wardenship : That the fellows may profess what faculty they please, and must quit their

fellowships within eighteen years of their being regent-masters : That the fellows are to be chosen out of the number of the scholars, and the scholars to be chosen, three out of Somerset, three out of Essex, and the rest out of Great Britain :”—with divers other enactments that would be of little interest to the general reader.

Thomas Guy,

Founder of Guy's Hospital.



THOMAS GUY, the founder, born 1644, was descended from a family of that name, then of Egham, county of Surrey. He appears, however, to have preferred his maternal relations, and to every one of the "Voughton family," who were living at the time of his decease, he bequeathed considerable real property, such as the Wiggington Estate, &c., or pecuniary legacies, designated as "Guy's Thousands;" and, amongst other legatees, he gives a legacy to Abigail, daughter of "Thomas Voughton, deceased, son of my uncle John Voughton." This lady married Joseph Juxon, rector of Hungarton-cum-Twyford, county of Leicester, a near descendant of Bishop Juxon, Chaplain to King Charles the Martyr.

Thomas Guy acquired great wealth in London, under privileges granted to him as a liveryman of the Stationers' Company, which he considerably increased by loans to the Government, by "the capital stock erected in lieu of debentures made forth for the debt due to the army by Act of Parliament 4th of King George, &c." By his will, dated the 4th of September, 1724, he provided a fund for the release of poor prisoners con-

fined for small debts in the prisons of the City of London, or in the counties of Middlesex and Surrey. Also an annuity of four hundred pounds, for ever, to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital, London, for the education, &c., of poor boys or girls, to be nominated, and admitted into the said Hospital yearly, and every year, upon the presentation of the governors of Guy's Hospital; and the testator directs that a preference shall be given to his relations, "as often as any such shall offer themselves." He afterwards directs a special preference to be given to his relations "of the family of Voughton, or of Wood, or proceeding therefrom."

Thomas Guy, at his sole cost, erected the Town Hall at Tamworth. He also built almshouses for fourteen poor men and women, being inhabitants of the towns or parishes of Wincoate, Glascoate, Bolehall, Ammington, Wiggington, and Hoppus,— "poor relations being first to be admitted, in case any such shall offer themselves." To the almshouses he added the unusual gift of a library, containing a valuable and choice collection of books, in manuscript and in print. The almshouses are vested in, and are under the management of, Trustees especially appointed for that charity. The endowment is derived from a sum of money, then due to the founder from the masters, wardens, and Company of Stationers of the City of London.

The founder was buried in the chapel of Guy's Hospital; and the beautiful monument erected to his memory [J. Bacon, R.A., fecit, A. M. Huffam, sculpt.] bears the following just tribute to his character as the most liberal and charitable man of his age:—

"Underneath are deposited the remains of

THOMAS GUY,

Citizen of London, Member of Parliament, and Sole Founder
of this Hospital in his lifetime.

It is peculiar to this beneficent man to have persevered, during a long course of prosperous industry, in pouring forth to the

wants of others all that he earned by labour or withheld from self-indulgence. Warmed with Philanthropy, and exalted by Charity, his mind expanded to those affections which grow but too rarely from the most elevated pursuits. After administering with extensive bounty to the claims of Consanguinity, he established this Asylum for that stage of languor and disease to which the charities of others have not reached. He provided a retreat for hopeless Insanity, and rivalled the endowments of Kings.

He died on the 27th of December, 1724,

In the 80th year of his age.”

The executors and trustees appointed under Guy's will were incorporated by Act of Parliament, anno Regni Georgii Regis, &c. undecimo, A.D. 1724-5.

Pedigrees of Founders' Kin.

PEDIGREES
OF
FOUNDERS' KIN.

THOMAS HENRY BUND, ESQ.

OF WICK HOUSE, CO. WORCESTER.

[All Souls.]

THOMAS CHICHELE, *d.* 1400.

Henry Chichele, FOUNDER OF ALL SOULS. William, Sheriff of London.

John Chichele, Chamberlain of London.

Agnes Chichele. John Tattershall.

Ann Tattershall. Sir Ralph Hastings, Knt., 3rd brother of William, Lord Hastings, *d.* 1495.

Florence Hastings. Edmund Lord Grey, of Wilton.

Elizabeth Grey. John Bridges, Lord Chandos, *d.* 1557.

John Tracy, of Toddington, *d.* 1551. Elizabeth Bridges.

Sir John Tracy, Knt., *d.* 1591.

Sir John Tracy, Knt. Lord Tracy.

Robert Tracy, Viscount Tracy.

Dorothy Tracy. William Highford, of Dixton.

Dorothy Highford. John Parsons, of Overbury.

Mary Parsons. William Bund.

Thomas Bund. Susanna Johnson.

Thomas Henry Bund, Esq., of Wick House, co. Worcester, *b.* 11 July, 1774. Anne Wilmot, dau. of the Rev. Pynson Wilmot. William Bund. Anne Ryder Mainprize.

The Rev. Thomas Henry Bund. Ann-Susannah-Kent, wife of John Walpole Willis, one of H.M. Judges in New South Wales. Ursula-Frances, wife of the Rev. Henry Thomas Hill. Eliza Emily.

MISS RICHARDSON CURRER.

[Worcester College.]

EDWARD COOKES, Esq. of Bentley Pauncefort, co. Worcester, *d.* in 1637. — Mary, dau. of Nicholas Cotton, Esq. of Hornchurch, co. Essex.

Sir William Cookes, of Norgrove, Bart. *d.* 1673. — Anne, eldest dau. of Edward, and aunt of Sir Thomas Cookes, the Founder. — Richard Amphlett, Esq. of Hadsor, co. Worcester.

Sir Thos. Cookes, Bart. FOUNDER OF WORCESTER COLLEGE, Oxford, *d.s.p.* — Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Amphlett, Esq. of Hadsor. — Robert Clive, Esq. of Styche.

Richard Clive, Esq. of Styche, M.P. for Montgomeryshire. — Rebeeca, dau. and coheir of Nathaniel Gasgomeyshire, Esq.

Frances, 4th dau. of Richard Clive, Esq. of Styche, *d.* in 1798. — Matthew Wilson, Esq. of Eshton Hall, co. York, *d.* in 1802.

Margaret Clive, only dau. and heir, *b.* 22 April, 1764. — Rev. Henry Richardson, A.M., Rector of Thornton, who took the name of Currer, *d.* in 1784; 1st husband. — Matthew Wilson, Esq., 2nd son of the Rev. Henry Wilson, and grandson of M. Wilson, Esq. of Eshton; 2nd husband.

Frances Mary Richardson Currer, only child by 1st husband; 5th in descent from Anne Amphlett, aunt of Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., and consequently of Founders' kin to Worcester College, Oxford.

Matthew Wilson, Esq. M.P., *m.* 1826, Sophia Louisa-Emerson, dau. and heir of Sir Wharton Amcotts, Bt. and has one son Matthew.

The Rev. Henry Currer Wilson, A.M.

Three daus., viz.—
1. Margaret-Frances-Anne-Clive.
2. Frances-Mary.
3. Henrietta-Fourness, *m.* in 1829, Chas. Hampden Turner, Esq. and has three sons and four daus.

HERBERT TAYLOR, ESQ.

[All Souls' College, Oxford.]

Thomas Chichele, of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, *d.* 25 Feb. 1400.

HENRY CHICHELE, Archbishop of Canterbury, Founder of All Souls. — William Chichele, Sheriff of London.

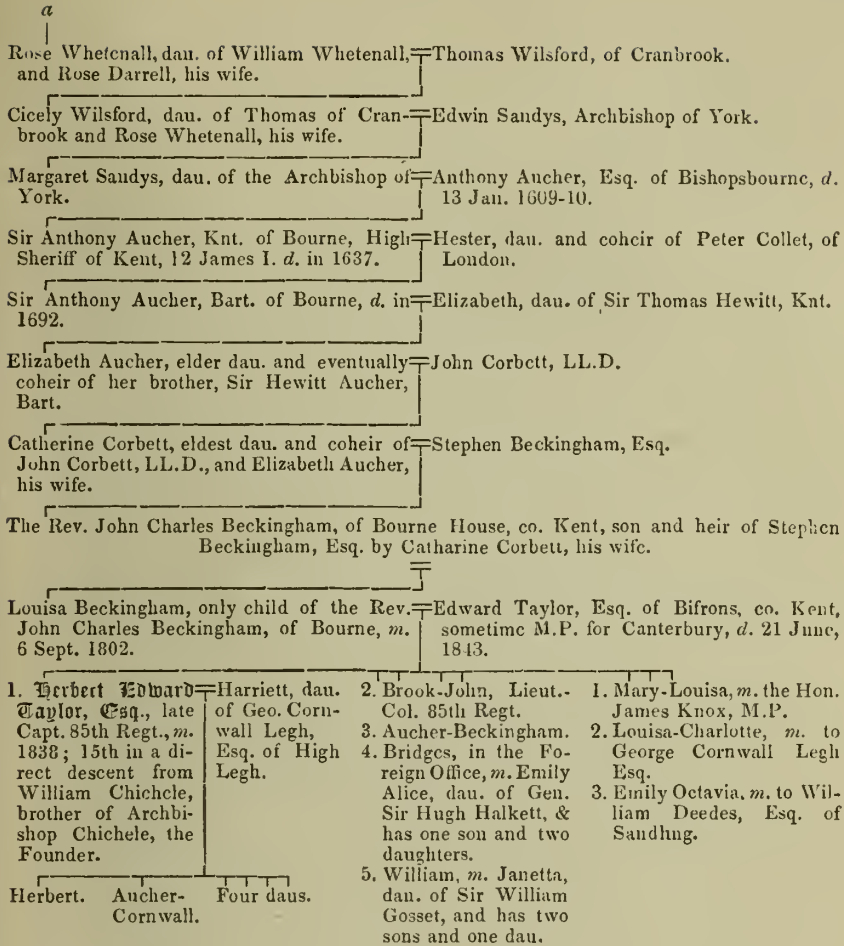
Florence Chichele, dau. of William Chichele, and niece of Archbishop Chichele, the Founder; she was buried at Little Chart. — John Darrell, of Calehill, Kent, living in the 15th century, his 2nd wife.

Thomas Darrel, Esq. of Seotney, co. Sussex, son of Florence. — Thomazin, dau. of Sir John Gresley, Knt. of Staffordshire.

Henry Darrell, Esq. of Seotney, son and heir. — Elizabeth, dau. of John Cheny, of Crally, co. Sussex.

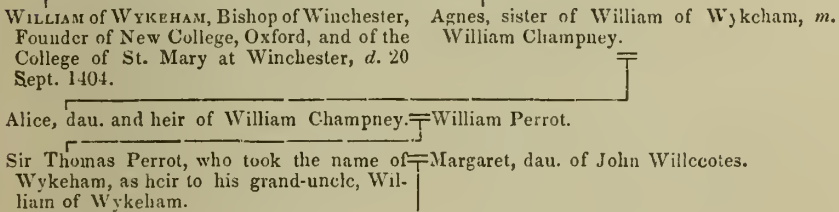
Thomas Darrell, Esq. of Seotney, son and heir. — Alicie, dau. of William Whetenall, 2nd wife.

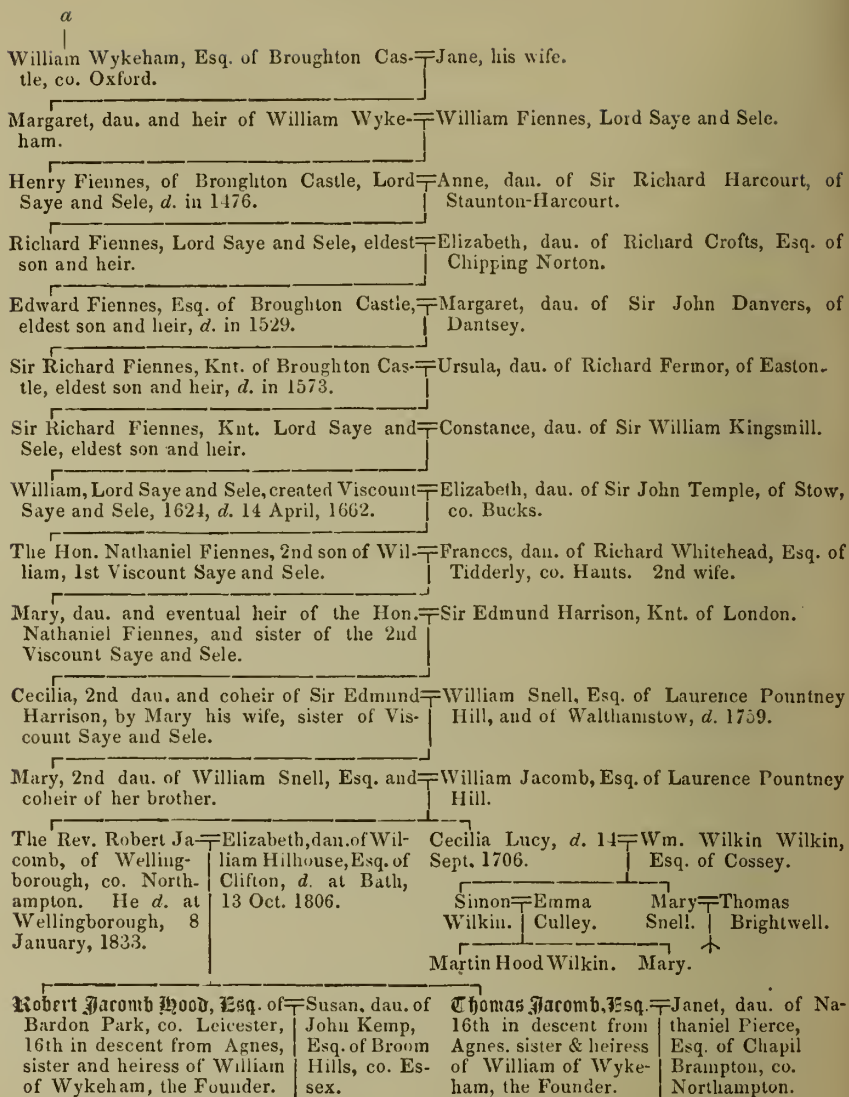
Rose Darrell, dau. of Thomas, of Seotney. — William Whetenall, of Peckham.



THE JACOMB FAMILY.

[Winchester and New Colleges.]



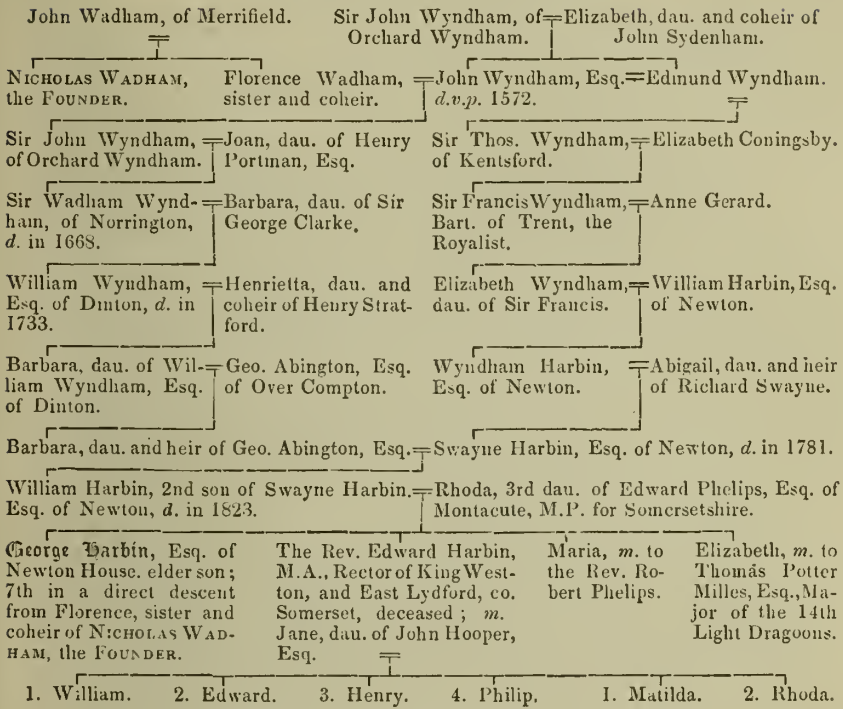


1. ROBERT, *b.* 25 Jan. 1822.
2. John-Kemp, *b.* 3 Feb. 1823.
3. George-Frederick, *b.* 19 May, 1831.
4. Frank.
1. Eliza-Hood.
2. Mary-Randolph.
3. Emma.
4. Susan.
5. Louisa.

1. THOMAS.
2. Edmund, *d.* young.
3. Matthew, *d.* young.
4. William.
5. Nathaniel-Pierce, *d.* young.
6. Henry-Hilhouse.
1. Janet.
2. Lucy.
3. Cecilia-Jane.

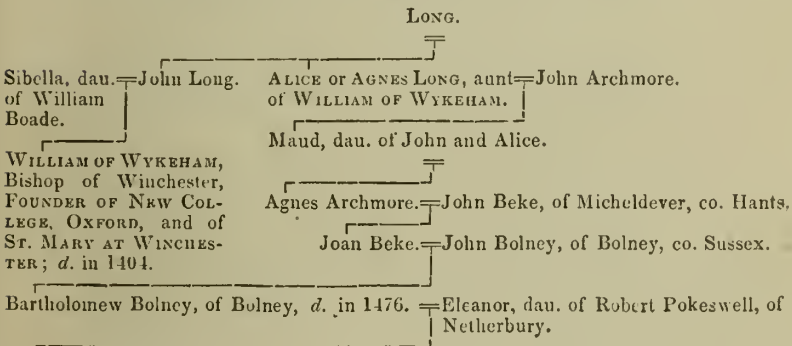
GEORGE HABIN, OF NEWTON HOUSE, CO. SOMERSET.

[Wadham College, Oxford.]



LIEUT.-COL. PEARCE, K.H., OF FFRWDGRECH, CO. BRECON.

[Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford.]



a		
Agnes Bolney, 2nd dau. of Bartholomew Bolney, <i>d.</i> in 1509.	William Gage, of Burstow, co. Surrey, <i>d.</i> in 1496.	
	Sir John Gage, K.G., <i>d.</i> in 1557.	Philippa, dau. of Sir R. Guldeford, K.G.
	Alice Gage, dau. of Sir John Gage, K.G.	Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., <i>d.</i> in 1548.
Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu, K.G. <i>d.</i> in 1592.	Jane, dau. of Robert, Earl of Sussex.	
Anthony Browne, eldest son and heir apparent of the 1st Viscount, <i>d.v.p.</i> in 1592.	Mary, dau. of Sir William Dormer, of Eythorp, co. Bucks, Kut.	
Jane, dau. of the Hon. Anthony Browne, and sister of Anthony, 2nd Viscount Montagu.	Sir Francis Englefield, Bart., of Wotton Basset.	
Mary, dau. of Sir Francis Englefield, Bart., of Wotton Basset.	Sir Edward Morgan, Bart., of Llantarnam.	
Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Morgan, Bart., of Llantarnam.	Sir Philip Jones, of Treowen.	
William Jones, Esq., of Llanarth, co. Monmouth.	Mary, dau. of Christopher Anderton, Esq., of Lostock.	
Elizabeth, dau. of William Jones, Esq., of Llanarth.	David Lewis, Esq., of Llanthewry Court.	
Francis Lewis, Esq., of Llanthewry Court, 1684.	Mary, dau. and coheir of Thomas Morgan, Esq., of Lanrumney.	
	Philip Lewis, Esq., of Lanrumney.	Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Richard Harris.
Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of Philip Lewis, Esq., of Lanrumney, <i>d.</i> in 1836.	Joseph Pearce, Esq., of Staverton House, co. Gloucester, <i>d.</i> in 1807.	
Genl.-Colonel William Pearce, K.B., of Ffrwdgrech, co. Brecon, and Staverton House, co. Gloucester; 18th in a direct descent from ALICE, aunt of WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, FOUNDER of WINCHESTER AND NEW COLLEGES.	Mary Church, only surviving child of William Morrice, Esq., of Cardiff, and heir, also, of her maternal uncle, Samuel Church, Esq., of Ffrwdgrech, co. Brecon.	
	JOHN CHURCH PEARCE-CHURCH, only child, b. 20 August, 1839.	

ROBERT ONEBYE WALKER, ESQ.

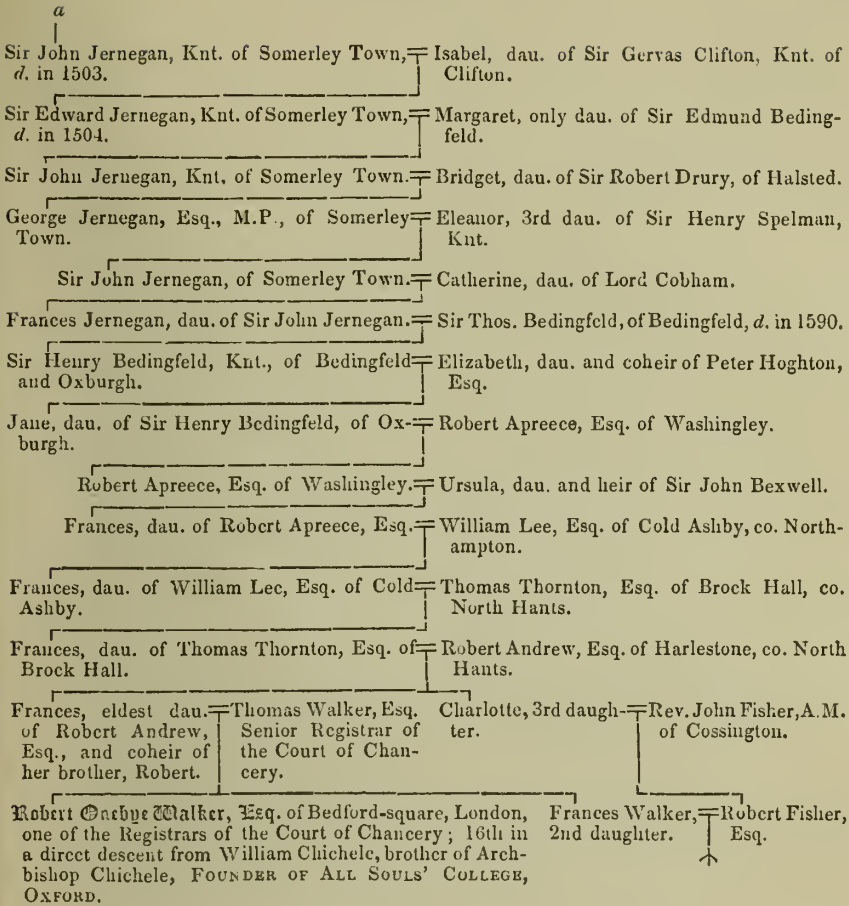
[All Souls' College, Oxford.]

THOMAS CHICHELE, of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, *d.* 25 Feb. 1400.

HENRY CHICHELE, Archbishop of Canterbury, the FOUNDER OF ALL SOULS' COLLEGE. William Chichele, Sheriff of London, brother of Archbishop Chichele, the FOUNDER.

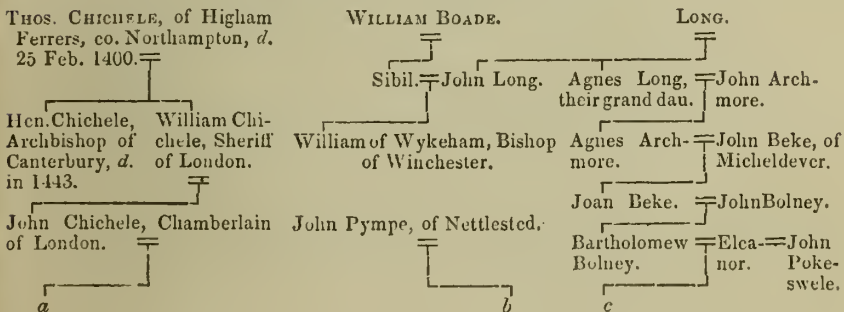
Florence Chichele, dau. of William Chichele. Sir John Darrell, of Calehill, co. Kent.

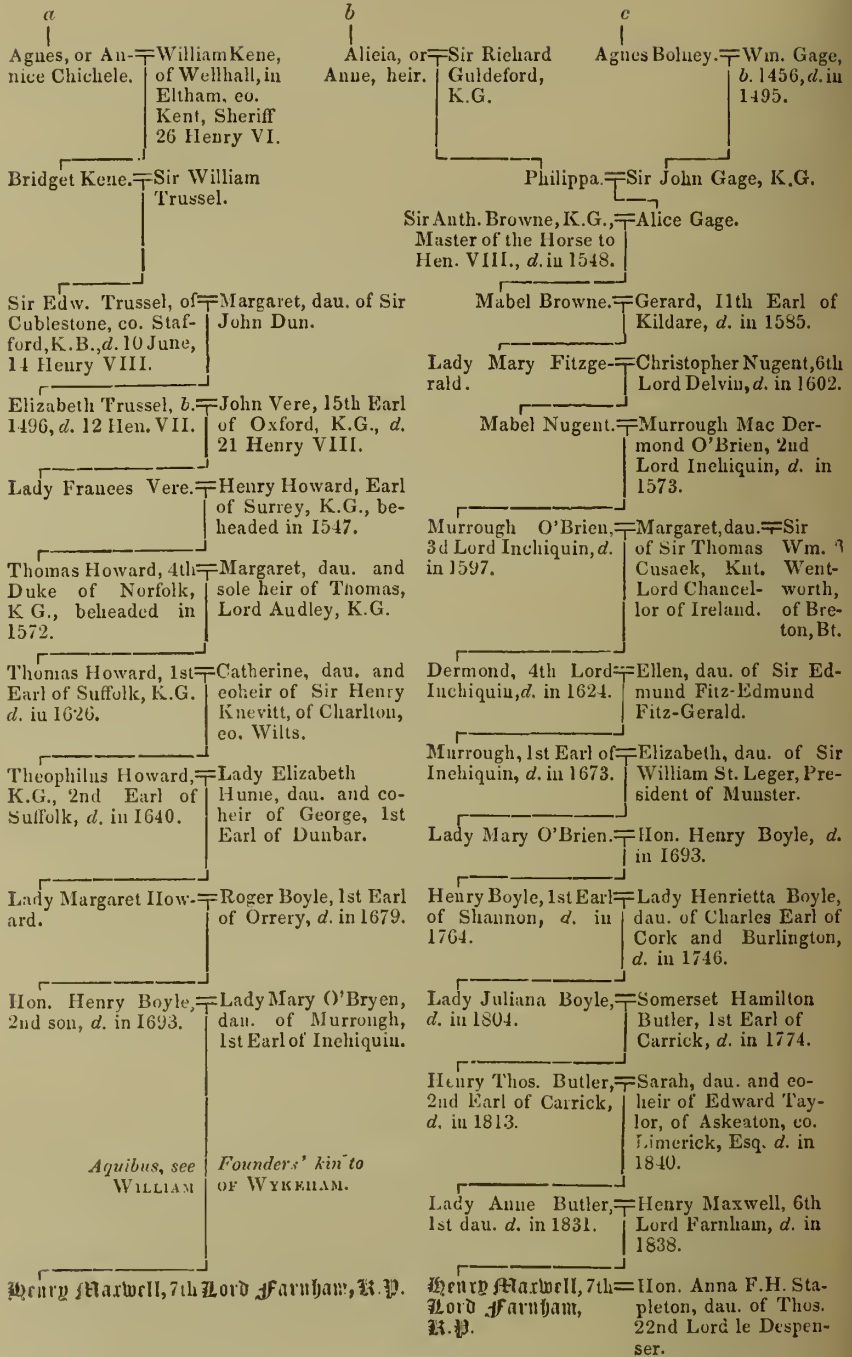
Agnes Darrell, dau. of Sir John Darrell. John Jernegan, of Norfolk, *d.* in 1474.



HENRY LORD FARNHAM, K.P.

[All Souls' and New Colleges.]

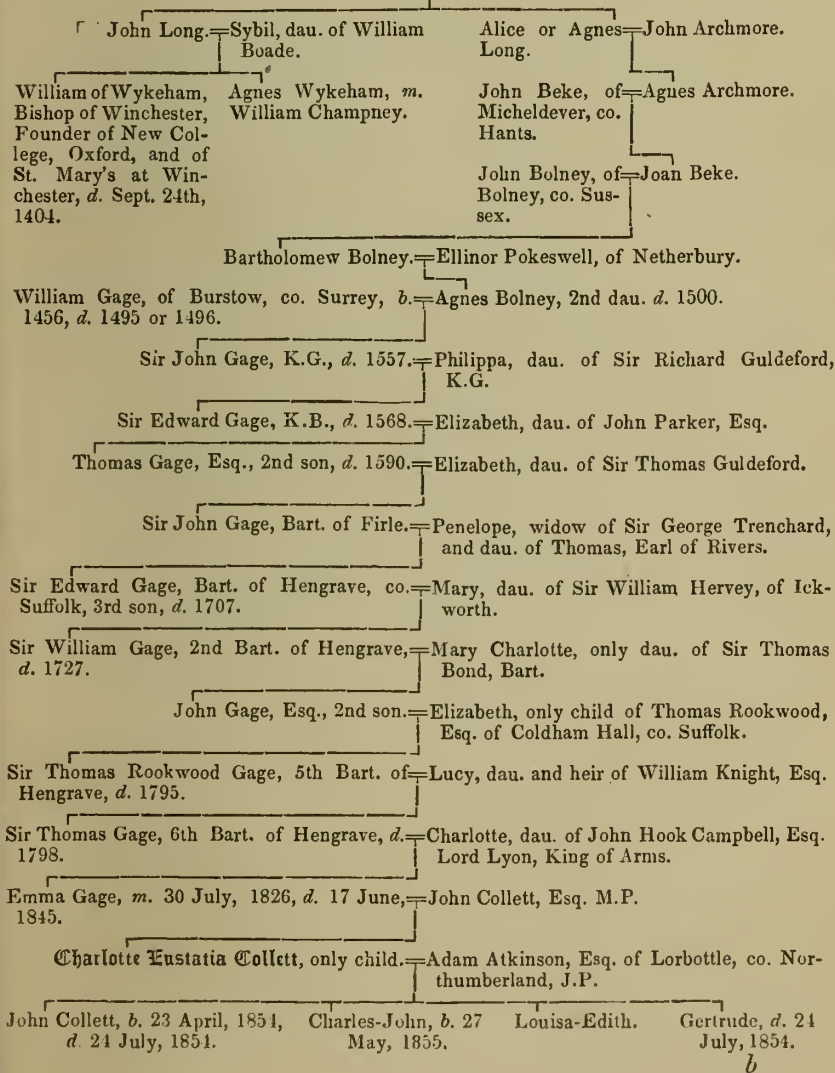




CHARLOTTE-EUSTATIA ATKINSON, WIFE OF ADAM ATKINSON, ESQ.,
OF LORBOTTLE.

[Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford.]

N. LONG.



<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>
Hyacinth Richard Nugent, styled Lord Riverston, cornet in Lord Peterborough's dragoons, in Spain, <i>d. s.p.</i> on March 6, 1737-8, buried at Howth.	Susannah Catherine, eldest dau. of Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart., and sister of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone.	William Nugent, styled Lord Riverston, <i>m.</i> March, 1719, <i>d.</i> 11 May, 1756.
		Bridget, dau. of Charles Daly, Esq. of Cloghan, King's county, sister to Anthony Daly, Esq., of Callow, or Harwood, co. Galway, and James Daly, Esq. of Raford, same county, and widow of Patrick Kirwan, Esq., who <i>d.</i> 14 May, 1716. She <i>d.</i> April 14, 1768. (See BURKE'S <i>Peerage</i> , title Dunsandle.)
Thomas Nugent, <i>d. s.p. v.p.</i>	Anthony, styled Lord Riverston, an officer in the 5th Fusileers, served in the Seven Years' War, and with Lord Cornwallis in America, <i>d.</i> in 1815.	Olivia, dau. of Arthur French, Esq. of Tyrone, co. Galway (by his wife, Olivia St. George Ussher, sister of Lord St. George, and aunt of the Duchess of Leinster) <i>m.</i> 25 June, 1772. Her brother assumed the name of St. George.
Charles Nugent, <i>d. s.p.</i> July, 1751.		
William Thos., styled Lord Riverston, <i>b.</i> 29 Sept. 1773, <i>m.</i> 1794, <i>d.</i> Sept. 6, 1851.	Mary Catherine, only dau. of Michael Bellew, Esq. of Mount Bellew, co. Galway, <i>d.</i> 23 June, 1855.	Arthur Anthony Nugent, of Cranna, co. Galway, <i>b.</i> 1774, <i>m.</i> 1801, and has issue.
		Olivia Emily Nugent, <i>m.</i> 1793, Christopher Dillon Bellew, Esq. of Mount Bellew, and <i>d.</i> 1856, having had issue, Sir M. D. Bellew, Bart.
Anthony Francis Nugent, of Pallas, co. Galway, declined assuming the title of Lord Riverston; heir presumptive to the Earldom of Westmeath; <i>m.</i> in 1829, Anne, eldest dau. of Malachy Daly, Esq. of Raford, co. Galway, and has issue, with others, William Nugent, Capt. 9th Regt., served in the Crimea.	Michael William Bellew Nugent, of Earl's Park, co. Galway, <i>m.</i> 29 December, 1838, Emily, only dau. of Charles Morrall, Esq. of Plas Yolyn, co. Salop. She <i>d.</i> 5 June, 1856. — (See <i>Landed Gentry</i> .)	James Fitz-Gerald Kenney, Esq. of Kilclogher, &c., co. Galway, and Merrion Square, Dublin, J.P., late Lieut. 8th Regiment, Lieut. - Colonel in foreign Service, <i>b.</i> 21 April, 1790, <i>d.</i> 29 Feb. 1852. (See <i>Royal Descents</i> , pedigree xlv. and BURKE'S <i>Landed Gentry</i> .)
		Jane Olivia Nugent, <i>b.</i> 24 Oct. 1797, <i>m.</i> Jan. 24, 1814, <i>d.</i> December 27, 1842. (See BURKE'S <i>Peerage</i> , title Westmeath.)
William Nugent Kenney, Capt. 11th Regt., <i>b.</i> 23 March, 1815, <i>d. unm.</i> 18 Dec. 1850.	James Christopher Fitz-Gerald Kenney, Esq. A.B., J.P., M.R.I.A., of Kilclogher & Merrion Square; 17th in direct descent from Alice, aunt of William of Wykeham.	Nugent Thomas Kenney, Esq., of Correndoo, co. Galway, and Merrion Square.
		Francis, <i>d.</i> 31 Mar. 1830.
		Julia Mary Fitz-Gerald Kenney, <i>d.</i> 11 Dec. 1817.
		Olivia Emily, <i>d.</i> 20 Nov. 1823.
		Jane Olivia, <i>d.</i> 23 Sept. 1839.

a
Thos. Lamplugh, Archbishop of York, 1688, names in his will, his "cousin Richard, of Ribton." *Visitation of Yorkshire and pedigree Queen's College archives.*

b
Richard Lamplugh, of Ribton and Dovenby, 1675, *d.* 1704. = Mary Molyne, representative of the Dovenby line, great grand-dau. of William Lamplugh.

Elizabeth Lamplugh, eventual heir, 1728. = John Woodhall, of Bridekirk, *d.* 1728.

John Brougham, grandson of John, 5th son of Thomas Brougham, of Scales, ancestor of Lord Brougham. = Frances Woodhall, only surviving issue and heir.

Peter Brougham Lamplugh, of Dovenby Hall, *d.* 1782. = Mary Brougham, heir to her brother. = Frescheville Dykes, of Wardhall.

J. Dykes Ballantine, of Crookdake and Ireby. = Mary Dykes, of Wardhall and Dovenby Hall, only child and heir.

Frecheville, L. B. Dykes.	= A. E. Gungson, of Ingwell, coheir.	Mary. = J. Marshall. = Reginald Dykes. = Herbert John. = Julian.	Joseph, Rector of Headley, late Fellow Queen's, Oxford.	Lamplugh Brougham, Fellow of Peterhouse, Barrister at Law.	Jane Charlotte. = John Frescheville, Lieut. R. E.	= Thos. Donnelly.	Ellen. = William F. Mary Ellen. = Frances Dykes.	= Jas. Walker.	Lawson P., Fellow of Queen's, Oxford. = Frances, <i>m.</i> Edw. Ormerod. = Susan. = Jas. Wm. E. I. C. C. S.
Frecheville B. Lamplugh Frescheville.	Mary F. Adeliza.	Eveline Joyce. = Ida Isabel.							

* In the Harleian Miscellany, British Museum, this is written "Lamborough," simply by mistake, arising orally from similarity of sound—the correct name "Alnborough or Alnburgh," is now "Ellenborough."

† His seal, in accordance with his position as 2nd son, in the "Visitation of Yorkshire," has, for distinction, the "Crescent."

FREDERICK JOHN HOWARD, ESQ., AND LADY FANNY, HIS WIFE.

[Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford.]

N. LONG.

John Long. = Sibella, dau. of William Boade.

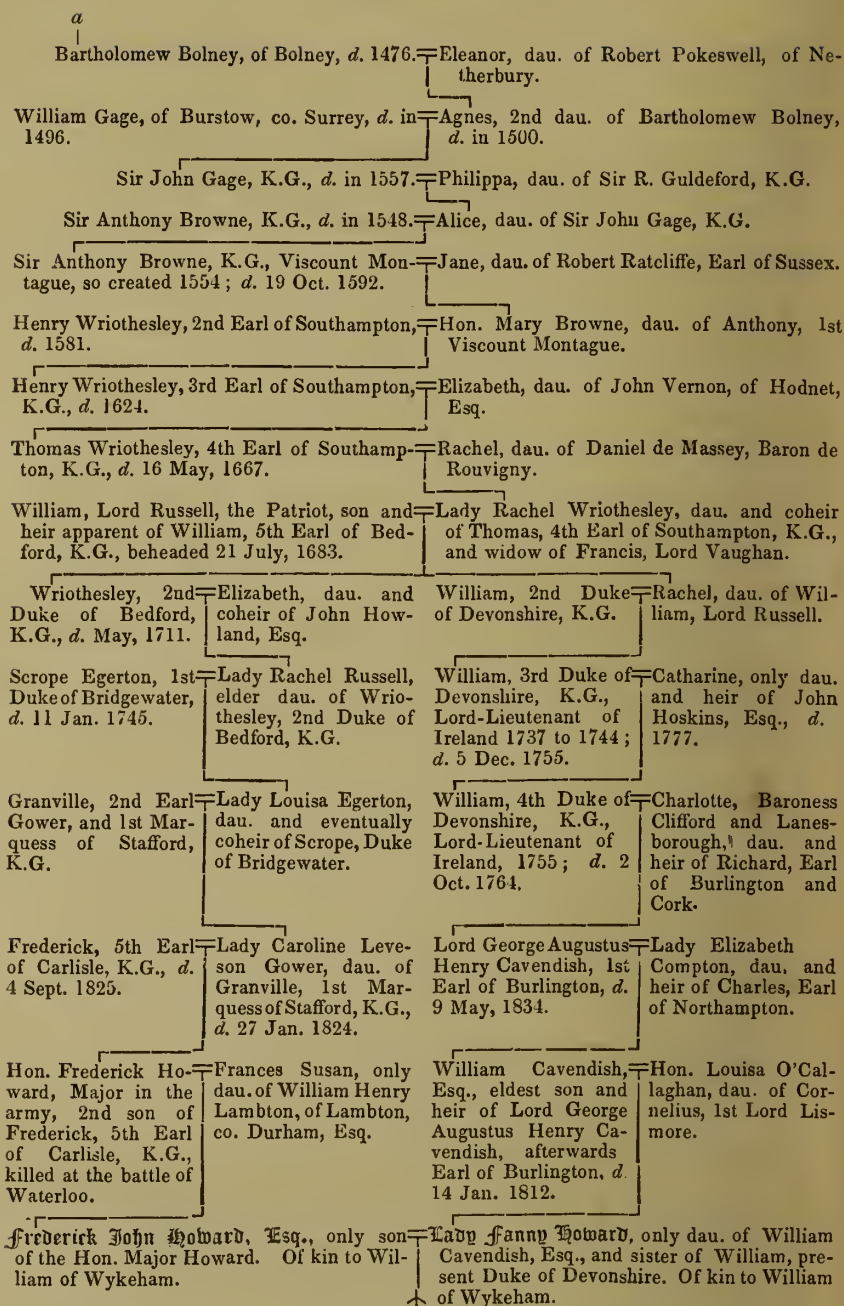
John Archmore. = Alice or Agnes Long, aunt of William of Wykeham.

William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Founder of New College, Oxford, and of St. Mary, at Winchester, *d.* in 1404.

John Beke, of Micheldever, co. Hants. = Agnes Archmore.

John Bolney, of Bolney, co. Sussex. = Joan Beke.

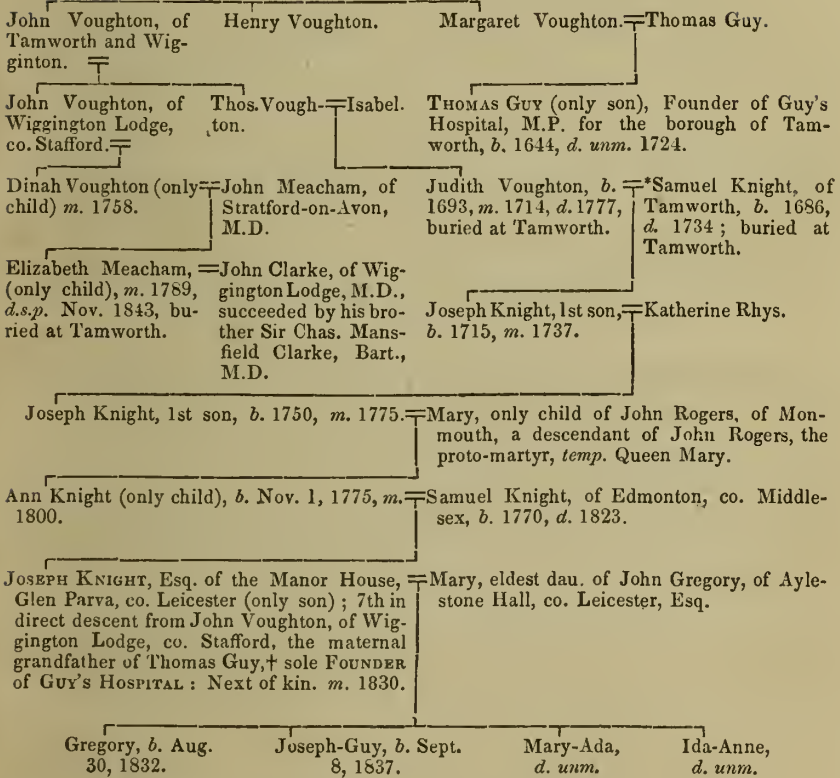
a



JOSEPH KNIGHT, ESQ.

[Guy's Hospital.]

JOHN VOUGHTON, of Wiggington Lodge, co Stafford, Gentleman.



* Samuel and Judith Knight had a ninth and youngest son, William, b. 1732, m. 1750, Mary Thorpe, of Leicester, and had a son, Samuel Knight, of Edmonton, m. in 1800, to his kinswoman, Ann, only child and heir of John Rogers. See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*, part iii.

† Thomas Guy was the last descendant of his paternal family.

WILDER, OF PURLEY HALL AND SULHAM, CO. BERKS.

[St. John's College, Oxford.]

JOHN KIBLEWHITE, of South Fawley, in the county of Berks: living 12 Henry VII.

John Kiblewhite of Mayden. William Whyte, of Reading, co. Berks. Mary Kiblewhite.

Thomas Kiblewhite, of Basilton, co. Berks. SIR THOMAS WHYTE, Lord Mayor of London, anno 1554. FOUNDER OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

John Kiblewhite, of Shanfield, co. Berks. . . . Buckeridge, of Basilton, co. Berks. Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Kiblewhite, of Basilton. Joane Kiblewhite, wife of Arthur Redferme.

Arthur Buckeridge, of Grandchester, co. Cambridge. Anne, dau. of Robt. Hitchcock, of Marlborough, co. Wilts. John Buckeridge, Fellow of St. John's, 1st Bishop of Rochester, afterwards Bishop of Ely. Thomas Buckeridge, of Basilton, co. Berks. George Nicholas.

John Saunders. Margaret, dau. of Thomas, and sister of Thomas Buckeridge, of Basilton. Thomas Buckeridge, of Basilton, co. Berks. Elizabeth Clarke.

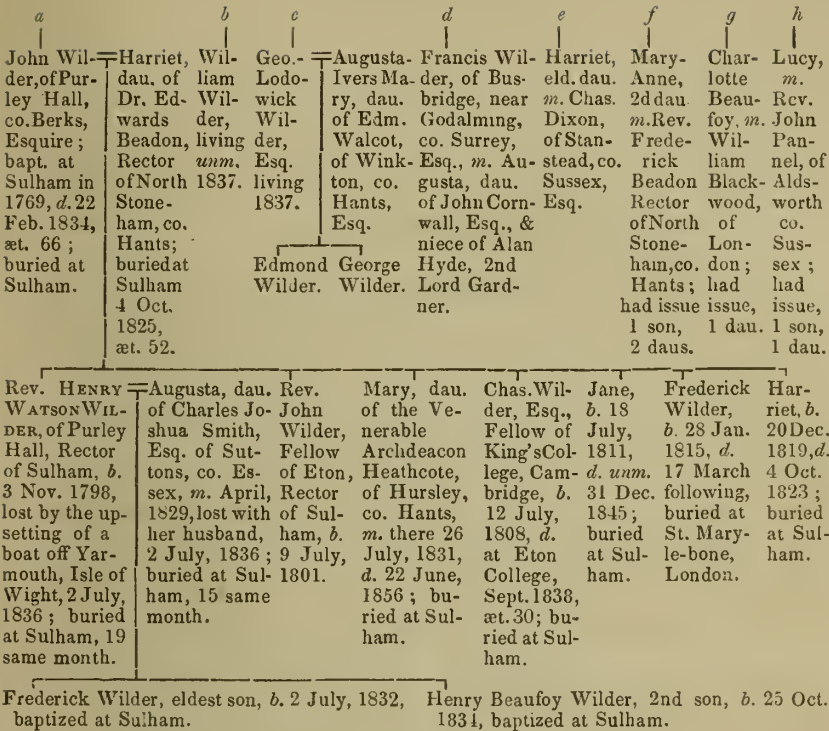
Thomas Saunders, of Purley, in the parish of Chaddleworth, co. Berks. Mary, dau. of Thomas Buckeridge, of Basilton. Thomas Buckeridge.

John Blandy, of Purley, in the parish of Chaddleworth, co. Berks. Mary, eldest dau. and coheir of Thos. Saunders, of Purley. Elizabeth, younger dau. and coheir of Thos. Saunders, of Purley. Henry Wilder, of Nunhide, in the parish of Sulham, co. Berks, Esq., only son and heir of John Wilder, of Nunhide, Esq.; buried in Sulham church, 10 June, 1755, s.p.

John Blandy, Commoner, Civilian, of St. John's College, Oxford, æt. 23, anno 1733. John Wilder, of Nunhide, aforesaid, Esq. only surviving son and heir, in the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Berks and Oxon, Deputy Lieut. for, and a Captain in the Militia of the said county of Berks; buried at Sulham, 13 July, 1772. Beaufoy, eldest dau. and coheir of Colonel William Boyle (brother to Henry, Earl of Shannon, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland), by Martha Beaufoy, dau. and heir of Sir Sam. Garthe, Knt. by Martha, dau. and heir of — Beaufoy, of Edmundscote, in the parish of Milverton, in the co. of Warwick; m. 11 June, 1735, at St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London. She d. 17 May, 1765, æt. 51; buried in the church at Sulham.

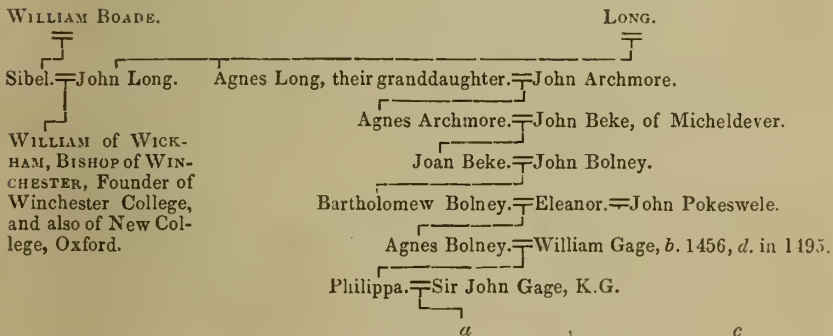
Henry Wilder, LL.D., of Purley Hall, co. Berks, Rector of Sulham, only surviving son, b. Sept. 1744, at Ship-lake, co. Oxon, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, 1766, d. æt. 69; buried at Sulham, 30 Jan. 1814. Joan, dau. of William Thoys, Esq. of Sulhamstead, co. Berks; she d. æt. 89; buried at Sulham, 15 April, 1837. John, d. Harryot young; buried at Milverton, co. Warwick. Mary, b. at Ship-lake, living 1766. Anne, b. at Ship-lake, living 1766. Lucy, Beaufoy, b. at Elizabeth-Ship-lake, 3 daus. d. young; buried at Sulham.

a b c d e f g h



MARY-GREY-WENTWORTH COLCLOUGH, OF TINTERN ABBEY.

[Winchester College and New College, Oxford.]



	<i>a</i>
Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., Master of the Horse to Henry VII., <i>d.</i> in 1548.	Alice Gage.
Mabel Browne, 2nd dau. <i>m.</i> in 1552.	
Henry Fitz-Gerald, 12th Earl of Kildare, <i>b.</i> 1562, <i>d.</i> 1597.	Gerard, 11th Earl of Kildare, <i>d.</i> in 1585.
Lady Bridget Fitzgerald, dau. and coheir of Henry, 12th Earl of Kildare, and widow of Rory, Earl of Tyrconnel.	Lady Frances Howard, dau. of Charles, Earl of Nottingham.
Hon. Francis Barnewall, of Beggston, 4th son of Nicholas, 1st Viscount Kingsland.	Nicholas Barnewall, 1st Viscount Kingsland, <i>d.</i> 20 Aug. 1663.
Mary, dau. of the Hon. Francis Barnewall.	Mariana, dau. and heir of Richard Perkins, Esq. of Lifford, co. Donegal.
Cæsar Colclough, Esq. of Mochary and Tintern Abbey, <i>b.</i> 1694, Col. in the Army, and M.P. co. Wexford, <i>d.</i> 15 April, 1766.	Dudley Colclough, Esq. of Mochary, co. Wexford.
Adam Colclough, Esq. J.P., of CloghJordan and Duffrey Hall, co. Wexford, 3rd son of Cæsar Colclough, Esq. by Henrietta Vesey, his wife; Will dated 17 Nov. 1793, proved 9 Jan. 1800.	Henrietta, dau. of Agmondesham Vesey, Esq. of Lucan, <i>d.</i> in 1771.
Cæsar Colclough, Esq. of Duffrey Hall, Barrister at-Law, Chief Justice of Prince Edward's Island and of Newfoundland, <i>d.</i> 10 Feb. 1822. Will proved by his widow.	Mary-Anne, dau. of John Byrne, Esq. of Cabinteely, co. Dublin.
Mary-Grey-Wentworth Colclough, only surviving dau. and heiress, <i>m.</i> 12 Jan. 1848; of Founders' Kin to WILLIAM of WYKEHAM, Bishop of Winchester, FOUNDER of WINCHESTER and NEW COLLEGES.	Susanna, youngest dau. of James Leach, Esq. of St. James's Street, Westminster, by Lucy, his wife, dau. of — Bucktrout, Esq., <i>m.</i> 27 Oct. 1804.
	JOHN-THOMAS ROSSBOROUGH, Esq., eldest son of the late John Rossborough, Esq. of Mullinagoan House, co. Fermanagh, by Belinda, his wife, dau. of Abraham Powell, Esq. Mr. J. T. Rossborough having assumed the surname of COLCLOUGH, is the possessor of Tintern Abbey.

1. Louisa-Maria-Susannah.
2. Susannah-Frances-Julia.

3. Mary-Grey-Wentworth-Fanning.
4. Belinda-Powell-Leach Trumble.

WILLIAM HENRY MARSHAM STYLE, ESQ.

[All Souls' College.]

THOMAS CHICHELE, of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton.

William Chichele, Alderman and Sheriff of London. = Beatrix, dau. of William Barrett, Esq. Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of All Souls' College, Oxford.

John Chichele, Chamberlain of London. = Margery, dau. of Thomas Knolles.

Agnes. = John Tattershall.

Margery. = John Roper, Esq. of Suncliffe, Kent.

John Roper, of Eltham, Attorney-General to HENRY VIII. = Jane, dau. of Sir John Fineux, Knt.

Helen Roper. = Sir Edward Montague, of Boughton, co. Rutland, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Other sons. Sir Sydney Montague, Knt., Master of the Court of Requests to Charles I. = Paulina, dau. of John Pepys, Esq. of Cottenham. Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, son and heir. *a quibus,* The Earl of Sandwich.

Lucy Montagu, dau. of Sir Edward Montagu, *d.* in 1599. = Sir William Wray, of Glentworth, *d.* in 1617.

Sir John Wray, Bart. of Glentworth. = Grisel, dau. and heir of Sir Hugh Bethell, Knight, of Ellerton.

Frances Wray, dau. of Sir John Wray. = Sir John Hotham, of Scarborough, Kt. *d.v.p.*

Sir John Hotham, Bart. of Scarborough, *d.* in 1689. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sapcoat, Viscount Beaumont.

Elizabeth Hotham, dau. of Sir John Hotham, Bart. = William Gee, Esq., of Bishop's Burton, co. York.

Bridget Gee, dau. of William Gee, Esq. = Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. of Scarborough, M.P.

Elizabeth Hotham, dau. of Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. = Sir Thomas Style, Bart. of Watringbury, co. Kent.

Sir Chas. Styles, Bart., of Watringbury, *d.* 1774. = Hon. Isabella Wingfield, dau. of Viscount Powerscourt. The Rev. Robert Style, Vicar of Watringbury, and Rector of Mereworth, second son. = Priscilla, dau. of the Rev. John Davis.

Sir Chas. Style, Bt., *d.* in 1804. = Camilla, dau. of Jas. Whatman, Esq. of Vinters. Charles Style, Esq., of Glenmore Stranorlar, co. Donegal, *b.* in 1777. = Frances, dau. of Jn. Cochran, Esq. Louisa Charlotte, dau. of the Hon. Jacob Marsham. = Capt. William Style, R.N. of Bicester House, co. Oxon.

Sir Thomas Charles Style, Bart. Two sons, both deceased without male issue.

1. William Henry Marsham Style, Esq. *m.* in 1848. = Rosamund Marian, dau. of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. of Tredegar. 2. Charles Montague. 3. Albert Frederick. 1. Frances Isabella Anne. 2. Louisa Maria Priscilla.

William. Charles. Rosamund.

CATHERINE, LADY COLLIER.

[Winchester and New Colleges.]

WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, Bishop of Winchester, Founder of New College, Oxford, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester, *d.* 20 Sept. 1404. Agnes, sister of William of Wykeham, *m.* William Champney.

Alice, dau. and heir of William Champney. William Perrot.

Sir Thomas Perrot, who took the name of Wykeham, as heir to his grand-uncle, William of Wykeham. Margaret, dau. of John Willecotes.

William Wykeham, Esq. of Broughton Castle, co. Oxford. Jane, his wife.

Margaret, dau. and heir of William Wykeham. William Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele.

Henry Fiennes, of Broughton Castle, Lord Saye and Sele, *d.* in 1476. Anne, dau. of Sir Richard Harecourt, of Staunton-Harcourt.

Richard Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele, eldest son and heir. Elizabeth, dau. of Richards Crofts, Esq. of Chipping Norton.

Edward Fiennes, Esq. of Broughton Castle, eldest son and heir, *d.* in 1529. Margaret, dau. of Sir John Danvers, of Dantsey.

Sir Richard Fiennes, Knt. of Broughton Castle, eldest son and heir, *d.* in 1573. Ursula, dau. of Richard Fermor, of Easton.

Sir Richard Fiennes, Knt., Lord Saye and Sele, eldest son and heir. Constance, dau. of Sir William Kingsmill.

William, Lord Saye and Sele, created Viscount Saye and Sele, 1624, *d.* 14 April, 1662. Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Temple, of Stow, co. Bucks.

Elizabeth, 2nd dau. of William, Viscount Saye and Sele. Richard Norton, Esq. of Southwick, co. Hants.

Miss Norton, only dau. and eventual heir. Richard Whitehead, Esq. of Norman Court, co. Hants.

Mary, only dau. and heir of Richard Whitehead, Esq., *m.* in 1717. Alexander Thistlethwayte, Esq. of Winter-slow, in the co. of Wilts.

The Rev. Thomas Thistlethwayte, D.D., of Southwick, *b.* in 1720. Selina, dau. of Peter Bathurst, Esq.

Robert Thistlethwayte, Esq. of Southwick, M.P. for Hants, *d.* in 1830. Selina, dau. and coheir of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart.

Tryphena, dau. of Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich. 2nd wife. Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq. of Southwick, late M.P. for Hants. Miss Guitton, *m.* in 1803. 1st wife.

Catherine Lady Collier, 4th dau. of Thomas Thistlethwayte, Esq. of Southwick, and *Of Founders' kin at Winchester and New Colleges*, being descended in a direct line through the Whiteheads, Nortons, and Fiennes, from Agnes, the sister of WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM. Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Augustus Collier, K.C.B., K.C.H., 2nd son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Collier, Knt., *d.* 28 Oct. 1849.

CHARLES JOHN T. CONOLLY, ESQ.

AGNES or ANNICE CHICHELE, dau. of John Chichele, Chamberlain of London, who was son of William Chichele, the brother of ARCHBISHOP CHICHELE, THE FOUNDER OF ALL SOULS. = William Kene, of Wellhall, in Eltham, co. Kent, Sheriff 26 Henry VI.

Bridget Kene. = Sir William Trussel.

Sir Edward Trussel, of Cubleston, co. Stafford, Knt. of the Bath, *d.* 10 June, 14 Henry VII.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edward Trussel, *b.* in 1496. = John Vere, 5th Earl of Oxford.

John Vere, 6th Earl of Oxford, *d.* 5 Elizabeth.

Lady Mary Vere, dau. of John, Earl of Oxford. = Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.

Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey.

James Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, *d.* 22 May, 1699.

The Hon. James Bertie, 2nd son. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of George, Lord Willoughby, of Parham.

Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon, *d.* in 1760. = Anne-Maria, dau. of Sir John Collins.

Lady Jane Bertie, *d.* 25 Feb. 1791. = Thomas Clifton, Esq. of Lytham, co. Lancaster.

John Clifton, Esq. of Clifton, Westby, and Lytham, *b.* in 1764, *d.* in 1832. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Riddell, Esq. of Felton Park and Swinburne Castle.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Clifton, Esq. of Lytham, *m.* in 1814. = Charles Thomas Conolly, Esq. of Midford Castle, co. Somerset.

Charles John T. Conolly, Esq., now of Midford Castle, co. Somerset, 14th in a direct descent from Agnes Chichele, grand-niece of ARCHBISHOP CHICHELE, FOUNDER OF ALL SOULS COLLEGE. = Louisa di Brancaccio, only dau. of the late Prince de Ruffano, of Naples, *m.* in 1840.

THOMAS EVANS, ESQ. OF HEREFORD.

[All Souls' College, Oxford.]

THOMAS CHICHELE, of Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton.

William Chichele, Alderman and Sheriff of London. = Beatrix, dau. of William Barrett, Esq. = Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of All Souls' College, Oxford.

John Chichele, Chamberlain of London. = Margery, dau. of Thomas Knolles.

^a
 Beatrice Chicheley, dau. of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London, *b.* 1425. = Sir Wm. Peche, Knt. of Lullingston, Kent, *d.* 1487.
 Johu Hart, Esq. of the Middle Temple. = Elizabeth Peche, dau. and eventual heir of Lullingston.
 Sir Perceval Hart, of Lullingston, Chief Sewer and Knight Harbinger to HEN. VIII. = Frediswide, dau. and coheir of John, Lord Bray.
 Thomas Willoughby, Esq. of Blore Place. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Perceval Hart.
 Sir Perceval Willoughby, Knt. of Wollaton. = Bridget, dau. and coheir of Sir Francis Willoughby, Knt. of Wollaton, Notts.
 Rowland Mynors, of Treago, *d.* 1651. = Theodosia.
 Robert Mynors, Esq. of Treago, *b.* 1672. = Eliza, dau. of James Oswald, Esq. of St. Weonard's.
 Roger Boulcott, of Hereford. = Theodosia, dau. of Robert Mynors, Esq., of Treago, co. Hereford.
 Peter Rickards, Esq. of Evenjobb, co. Radnor. = Theodosia, dau. of Roger Boulcott, Esq. of Hereford.
 Peter Rickards, of Evenjobb, co. Radnor, *d.* 1780. = Catherine, dau. of Edward Witherstone, Esq., *m.* 1751. = Frances Rickards, *m.* Oct. 1734. = Rev. Thos. Watkins, Rector of Knill, and Vicar of Dewalls, co. Hereford, *d.* May, 1740.
 PETER RICKARDS MYNORS, Esq. of Evancoyd, *d.* 1794. = Meliora, dau. and heir of Rev. John Powell.
 PETER RICKARDS MYNORS, Esq. of Treago. = Thos.-Baskerville-Mynors, Esq. of Baskerville, Esq. of Cly-row Court. = Meliora. = H. H. Farmer, Esq.
 The Rev. Thomas Watkins, Prebendary of Warham, and Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, co. Hereford.
 MARY FRANCES, only dau. of Rev. Thos. Watkins, *m.* 15 Oct. 1801. = THOMAS EVANS, Esq. Treasurer of the co. of Hereford, eldest son of Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., Rector of Bishopstone, co. Hereford, J.P.
 Thomas Evans, Esq. of Hereford, now resident at Sutton Court, D.L. *b.* 12 March, 1804. = Mary, 1st wife, only child and heir of John Rogers, Esq., *d.* 29 Dec. 1849. = Harriett, 2nd wife, dau. of Rich. Webb, Esq., of Donnington Hall, co. Hereford. = Other sons and daughters.
 Elizabeth Jane, *m.* Rev. Henry Brown, M.A., Rector of Eastham, co. Worcester. = Sarah-Louisa. = Harriett-Abial.

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BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.

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"Nowhere else is there to be found so full an account of the families of men newly admitted to the Peerage or the Baronetage. Sir Henry Havelock and his lineage occupy a closely printed column. Sir Archdale Wilson of Delhi, whose creation also dates on the 26th of last November, is allied to the family of Lord Berners; his arms, therefore, are not engraved now for the first time in a Peerage. The minutest change to the date of Publication will be found recorded in this Volume, which is in fact a Peerage and Baronetage for the year 1858, not only beyond comparison with any other book of the same class extant, but, while it remains as it now is, perfect of its kind, above all risk from any future competition."—*Examiner*. Jan. 23, 1858.

"The book combines, in one volume, and at one view, what no other work of the kind has ever done, the complete past genealogy, and now living condition, of the family of each Peer and Baronet of Great Britain and Ireland. Every house is traced from its rise to its actual present state; and as each descent proceeds, biographical notices occur of all eminent personages belonging to it, with the dates of their achievements, promotions, and appointments. The present members of the family however numerous, are also given. The work renders invaluable assistance to historic and genealogical research, while it affords full and perfect information about all the Peers and Baronets as they are to-day. The plan, too, for imparting this knowledge, is far plainer and clearer than elsewhere; and then, we have the heraldic department carefully attended to, with all the arms depicted and described, and the mottoes translated, with explanatory illustrations. Further, as matters likewise peculiar to itself, the work contains an account of "The Peerages claimed and their Claimants;" the "British Subjects bearing Foreign Titles;" and "The Peerages that have recently become Extinct." Burke's Peerage and Baronetage may be fairly looked on as the golden book of the hereditary rank and aristocracy of the British Empire."—*Morning Post*.

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He *d.* in 1750, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

V. SIR ANTHONY-THOMAS, barrister-at-law, K.C., and M.P. for Knarborough, at whose decease without issue, (his wife was Catharine Hamilton, a co-heir,) 7 April, 1775, the title passed to his brother,

VI. SIR WILLIAM, capt. R.N. This gentleman *m.* in 1777, Mary, dau. of James Gordon, Esq. of Moore Place, co. Hertford, by whom (who *d.* 4 March, 1829) he left at his decease. July, 1803,

WILLIAM, his heir.

Catherine-Mary, *m.* in 1813, to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Fellowes, Knt., R.N., C.B., and *d.* Oct. 1817.

Charlotte-Anne, *m.* 1 Dec. 1808, to Charles-Andrew Caldwell, Esq. of New Grange, co. Meath, son of Admiral Sir Benjamin Caldwell, and has issue.

Harriott, *m.* in 1817, to the Rev. George Caldwell.

*Creation*—7 July, 1641.

*Arms*—Or, two chevrons between three trefoils, slipped, sable.

*Crest*—An eagle's head, proper.

*Motto*—Tenax et fidelis.

*Seat*—Chobham Place, Bagshot, Surrey.

## ABDY.

ABDY, SIR THOMAS NEVILLE, Bart., of Albyns, co. Essex, *b.* 21 Dec. 1810; *m.* 19 Oct. 1841, Harriot, 2nd dau. of Rowland Alston, Esq. of Pishiobury, Herts, and has William-Neville, *b.* in 1844, and other issue.

This gentleman *s.* his uncle, John Rutherford Abby, Esq., in 1840, and was created a Baronet in Dec. 1849. He was formerly M.P. for Lyme Regis.

### Lineage.

THE REV. THOMAS ABDY-RUTHERFORTH, son of the Rev. Dr. Rutherford, Archdeacon of Essex, by Charlotte, his wife, dau. of Sir William Abby, Bart., of Felix Hall, assumed in 1775 the surname and arms of ABDY, on succeeding to the estates of the last Sir John Abby, Bart. of Albyns. He *m.* in 1778, Mary, dau. of James Hayes, Esq., Bencher of the Middle Temple, and *d.* in 1798, leaving issue,

I. JOHN-RUTHERFORTH-ABDY, his heir.

II. Anthony Abby, capt. R.N., *m.* Grace, dau. of Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, and left an only son, the present SIR THOMAS NEVILLE ABDY, Bart.

III. Charles-Boyd-Abdy, of Coopersale, in holy orders, *d. unm.*

IV. James-Nicholas-Abdy, Lieut.-col. E.I.C.S., *m.* Charlotte, dau. of Thomas King, Esq., and had issue, by her (who is deceased), John, Charles, George, and Charlotte.

V. Edward-Strutt-Abdy, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, *d. unm.*

1. Maria-Hearietta, *m.* to James Sikes, Esq.

II. Caroline, *m.* to the Rev. Henry Middleton.

The eldest son,

JOHN RUTHERFORTH-ABDY HATCH-ABDY, Esq., of Albyns, *m.* Caroline-Elizabeth, dau. of Oliver Hatch, Esq., of Bromley, but *d. s. p.* in 1840, aged 61; when he was *s.* by his nephew, the present SIR THOMAS-NEVILLE ABDY, Bart.

*Arms*—Or, two chevrons between three trefoils, slipped, sable.

*Crest*—An eagle's head, couped, proper.

*Motto*—Tenax et fidelis.

*Seat*—Albyns, near Romford.

## ABERCROMBY.



ABERCROMBY, BARON (George-Ralph Abercromby), of Aboukir, and Tullibody, co. Clackmannan; *b.* 23 Sept. 1838; *s.* his father, as 4th baron, 25 June, 1852.

3

## Lineage.

ALEXANDER ABERCROMBY (second son of Sir Alexander Abercromby, 1st Baronet of Birkenbog), settled at Tullibody, co. Clackmannan, having inherited that estate from his cousin, George Abercromby, of Skeith. He was *s.* by his son,

GEORGE ABERCROMBY, Esq. of Tullibody, who *m.* Mary, *d.* of Ralph Dundas, Esq. of Manour, and had issue (with a *lau. Melen*, wife of Robert Bruce, Lord Kennet, and grandmother of the present Robert Bruce, Esq. of Kennet, co. Clackmannan), RALPH, of whom presently; Burnet, *d. s. p.* in 1792; Robert (Sir), K.B., a general officer in the army, and governor of Edinburgh Castle, *d.* in 1827.

RALPH ABERCROMBY, the eldest son, *b.* in 1738, entered the army 23 May, 1756, as a cornet in the 2nd regiment of dragoon guards, and, ascending through the intermediate gradations, was appointed, 3 Nov. 1781, col. of the 103rd foot. In 1787, Col. Abercromby attained the rank of major-general, and in 1796 the command of the 7th regiment of dragoons. In the beginning of the war with republican France, General Abercromby served on the Continent under the Duke of York; and he conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Ochensaal, in the retreat of the British from Holland, in the winter of 1794-5.

In August, 1795, he succeeded Sir Charles Grey as commander-in-chief in the West Indies; and within two years he added, by conquest, to those possessions, Demerara and Essequibo, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. In 1797, he returned to Europe; and, in requital of such important services, was invested with the red ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scots Greys, intrusted with governments of the Isle of Wight, Fort George, and Fort Augustus, and raised to the rank of lieutenant. He subsequently held for some time the chief command of the forces in Ireland. In 1801, Sir Ralph Abercromby was dispatched, at the head of an army, to dispossess the French of Egypt; he landed there on the 8th March of that year, and fell mortally wounded on the 21st of the same month, in the moment of victory, at the celebrated battle of Alexandria. Sir Ralph married,

MARY-ANNE, dau. of John Menzies, Esq. of Fernton, co. Perth, who, on an official account of the triumph and fate of her lamented husband reaching England, was elevated to the peerage, 28 May, 1801, as BARONESS ABERCROMBY, of Aboukir and Tullibody, with remainder to the heirs male of the deceased general. By Sir Ralph her ladyship had issue, GEORGE, heir to the title.

John (Sir), G.C.B., a general officer, who *d. unm.* in 1817.

James, Lord *Dunfermline*. (*See that title.*)

Alexander, *b.* 4 Ma. oh, 1784, col. in the army, C.B., knight of Maria Theresa of Austria, the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and the 4th class of St. George of Russia; *d.* 27 Aug. 1853.

Anne, *m.* in 1795, to Donald Cameron, Esq. of *Le. niel*, who *d.* in 1832. Mrs. Cameron *d.* 17 Sept. 1844.

Mary, *d.* in 1825.

Catherine, *m.* in Dec. 1811, to Thomas Buchanan, Esq.;

and *d.* 7 May, 1841.

The baroness *d.* 11 Feb. 1821, when the barony devolved on her eldest son,

GEORGE, 2nd baron, *b.* 17 Oct. 1770, *m.* 25 Jan. 1799, the Hon. Montagu Dundas, 3rd dau. of Henry, 1st Viscount Melville, and by her, who *d.* in May, 1837, had issue,

GEORGE-RALPH, late peer.

Montagu, *m.* in 1851, to the Right Hon. Fox Maule, now Lord Panmure, and *d.* 11 Nov. 1853.

Mary-Anne, *m.* 13 July, 1857, to Colonel N. R. Brown.

His lordship *d.* 14 Feb. 1843, and was *s.* by his son,

GEORGE RALPH, 3rd baron, *b.* 30 May, 1800, a colonel in the army, who *m.* 3 April, 1832, Louisa Penuel, dau. of the Hon. John Hay Forbes, Lord Medwin, and had issue,

GEORGE-RALPH, present peer. John, *b.* 15 Jan. 1841.

Ralph, *b.* 11 Feb. 1842.

Montagu, *m.* 29 April, 1856, to the Hon. George-Frederick Boyle, son of the late Earl of Glasgow.

His lordship, M.P. Clackmannan and Kinross from 1824 to 1831, and for, co. of Stirling from 1838 to 1841, was lord-lieut. and sheriff-principal of Clackmannanshire. He *d.* 25th June, 1852.

*Arms*—Or, a fesse, embattled, gu., therefrom issuant in chief a dexter arm, embowed in armour, ppr., garnished, or, encircled by a wreath of laurel, the hand supporting the French invincible standard, in bend sinister, also ppr., in base a chev., indented, gu., between three boars' heads erased, az.

*Crest*—A bes, ppr.

*Supporters*—Two greyhounds, per fesse, ar. and or, collared and lined, gu., charged on the shoulder with a thistle, ppr.

*Motto*—Vive ut vivas.

*Seat*—Tullibody, Clackmannanshire, and Airthrey, Stirling.

B 2



## ABERCROMBY.



ABERCROMBY, SIR GEORGE SAMUEL, Bart., of Birkeubog, co. Banff, Chief of the clau of Abercromby, *b.* 22 May, 1824; *m.* 12 June, 1849, Agnes-Georgiua, dau. of Lord Kilmaine, and has issue,

- I. ROBERT-JOHN, *b.* 14 June, 1850.
- II. George-Cosmo, *b.* 31 March, 1854.
- I. Elizabeth-Agnes.

## Lineage.

The surname Abercromby, like others of great antiquity, was assumed from a territory in the county of Fife, as is proved by a charter from King MALCOLM III., and the possessor of that property was esteemed the chief of the family, until the 17th century, when the chiefship, by the extinction of that line of Abercromby, devolved upon ABERCROMBY of Birkenbog, the head of which house,

SIR JAMES ABERCROMBY, of Pitmedden, Ley, and Birkenbog (the lineal descendant of Humphredus de Abercromby, son of Abercromby of that ilk, who obtained a charter of the lands of Harthill and Arduin from ROBERT I.), was killed at Flodden, leaving (by Margaret his wife, dau. of Sir James Ogilvie, of Deskford) a son and successor,

GEORGE ABERCROMBY, of Pitmedden, Ley, and Birkeubog, *b.* in 1512, who *m.* Christian, dau. of Barclay of Gartley, in Strathbogio, and was *s.* by his son,

JAMES ABERCROMBY, who *m.* Marjory, dau. of William, Earl of Errol: he held a charter under the great seal, dated 1527, and was *s.* by his brother,

GEORGE ABERCROMBY, to whom, and to his spouse, Margaret Gordou, there is a royal charter, dated 1533. George was *s.* by his son,

ALEXANDER ABERCROMBY, who *m.* Elizabeth, dau. of Leslie of Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire; and we find, in 1550, a charter of various lauds to him and his spouse. He was followed by his son,

ALEXANDER ABERCROMBY, who *m.* Margaret, dau. of William Leslie, of Balquhain, by whom he had two sons, I. JAMES, of Birkenbog, his successor; and II. Alexander, who was proprietor of Fetterneir, Aberdeenshire, and who *m.* Jane, dau. of John Seton, of Newark, and had a son, Francis, who, on his marriage with Ann, Baroness Sempill, was, by JAMES VII., created Lord Glassford, for his own life. This Alexander, of Fetterneir, had also another son, Dr. Patrick Abercromby, author of *The Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation*, and who also wrote the *Memoirs of the Family of Abercromby*. Alexander was *s.* by his eldest son,

JAMES ABERCROMBY, of Birkenbog, father of

ALEXANDER ABERCROMBY, of Birkenbog, who was grand filicour in Scotland to King CHARLES I., and who *m.* in 1602, Elizabeth, dau. of Bethune (or Beaton) of Balfour, by whom he had three sons, I. ALEXANDER (Sir), of Birkenbog; II. John, of Glassaugh; and III. Walter, of Bracon Hills; and two daus., *m.* to Leslie of Kinncrag, and to George Nicholson, of Kennay, ancestor of the NICHOLSONS of Glenberrie and Carnock. The eldest son,

I. ALEXANDER ABERCROMBY, of Birkenbog, was created a *Baronet of Nova Scotia* in 1636. Sir Alexander took so active a part against King CHARLES, that an historian of the period characterizes him as "a main covenantner." In May, 1645, he joined Major Urry, and was at the battle of Auldearn; but Moutrose retaliated, by quartering himself and some of his troops at Birkeubog. Sir Alexander *m.* thrice, and had by his last wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir James Baird, of Auchmedden, two sons, namely, JAMES, his heir; and Alexander, ancestor of LORD ABERCROMBY. Sir Alexander was *s.* by his eldest son,

II. SIR JAMES, M.P. for Banffshire, who *m.* in 1645, Mary, dau. of Arthur Gordon, Esq. of Straloch, representative of the family of Silvertoun, and had a numerous family. He was *s.* at his decease by his 3rd son,

III. SIR ROBERT, who *m.* in 1730, Helen, dau. of Alex. Abercromby, of Tullibody, and had three sons and three daus. Sir Robert *d.* 11 May, 1787, and was *s.* by his son,

IV. SIR GEORGE, *b.* in 1750; *m.* in 1778, the Hon. Jane Ogilvie, eldest dau. of Alexander, 7th Lord Banff, who *d.* in 1771, and sister of William, 8th Lord Banff, who *d.* in 1803, and by her (who *s.* to the estates and representation of the noble house of Banff) he had,

ROBERT, his heir.

Jane, *d. unm.* in 1845.

Helen, *m.* in 1811, to William Mauleverer, Esq. of Arnelife

Hall. (See BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*).

Maria-Sophia, *m.* in 1810, to the Hon. David Monypenny,

late one of the lords of session and justiciary.

Jacquet-Elizabeth, *d.* in 1837.

Charlotte.

Grace, *m.* to Joseph Murray, Esq. of Ayton, co. Perth.

Sir George *d.* 18 July, 1831, and was *s.* by his son,

V. SIR ROBERT, *b.* 4 Feb. 1784; *m.* 22 Oct. 1816, Elizabeth-Stephenson, only child of the late Samuel Douglas, Esq. of Netherlaw, and had issue,

GEORGE-SAMUEL, present baronet.

Samuel-Douglas, of the 42nd Highlanders, *b.* in 1825; *d.* at Bermuda, 16 May, 1847.

Robert, an officer in the army, *b.* 2 Aug. 1833, killed at the battle of the Alma, 20 Sept. 1854.

David-James, *b.* in 1837.

Elizabeth, *m.* in 1843, to Captain William Monro.

Jane, *m.* in 1843, to Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. of Colquhoun and Luss; and *d.* 3 May, 1844.

Mary-Grace, *m.* 9 June, 1848, to Cosmo-W. Gordon, Esq. of Fyvie Castle, co. Aberdeen.

Charlotte-Georgina, *d.* in 1839.

Roberta-Henrietta, *m.* Oct. 1853, to Edwii-Hare Dashwood, Esq.

Constance-Helena, *m.* 12 April, 1853, to the Hon. James Grant, 2nd son of the late Earl of Seafield.

Sophia-Anne-Adelaide, *m.* 19 Sept. 1854, to Henry-Alexander-Abercromby Hamilton, Esq.

Frauces-Emily.

Sir Robert *d.* 6 July, 1855.

*Creation*—20 Feb. 1836.

*Arms*—Quarterly: first and fourth, arg., a chevron, gu., between three boars' heads, erased, az., langued, of the second; second and third quarters, 1st and 4th, arg., a lion, passant-guardant, gu., crowned with an imperial crown; 2nd and 3rd, arg., three papingoes, vert, beaked and membered, gu.

*Crest*—A falcon, rising, belled, ppr.

*Supporters*—Two greyhounds, arg., collared, gu.

*Motto*—Above the crest, "Petit alta." Under the shield, "Vive ut vivas."

*Seats*—Forgan House, near Turriff, Banffshire; and 1 For-

more, Ireland.

## A B E R D E E N.



ABERDEEN, EARL OF (George Hamilton Gordon, K.G., K.T., M.A., F.R.S., F.H.S., F.S.A., and Chancellor of King's College, Aberdeen), Viscount Formartine; Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarves, and Kellie, in the peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon, of Aberdeen, co. Aberdeen, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia; lord-lieutenant and sheriff-principal of Aberdeenshire; and ranger of Greenwich Park; *b.* 28 Jan. 1784; *s.* his grandfather, as 4th earl, 13 Aug. 1801; and was created a Viscount of the United Kingdom 1 June, 1814. His lordship *m.* 1st, 28 July, 1805, Catherine-Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of John-James, 1st Marquess of Abercorn, but by her ladyship (who *d.* 29 Feb. 1812) has no surviving issue. He *m.* 2ndly, 8 July, 1815, Harriet, dau. of the Hon. John Douglas, relict of James, Viscount Hamilton, and mother of the present Marquess of Abercorn, by whom (who *d.* 26 Aug. 1833) he has had,

- 1 Grant, lieut. 89th regt., *d.* in the West Indies, *unn.*
- 2 Henry, commander R.N., *m.* 23 Dec. 1845, Jane, eldest dau. of James M'Dowell, Esq. of Portland-place, and East Bridgeford, Notts, and by her (who *d.* 22 Jan. 1849) has two sons, Henry and James-Arthur.
- 3 Arthur, capt. in the army.
- 4 Charles, E.L.Co.'s military service, *m.* 23 Dec. 1845, Maria-Louisa, dau. of the late T.B. Robinson, Esq. of the Bengal Service, and has a dau., Annie-Louisa.
- 5 John-Peter, in the Rifle-brigade, *d. unm.* 12 April, 1849.
- 6 Neil, *d.* 18 Aug. 1839.

- I. Hipsibeth, *m.* Edward Abney, Esq. of Measham Hall.
- II. Susanna, *m.* Joshua Walker, Esq. of Cliffton House.
- III. Elizabeth, *m.* Joseph Walker, Esq. of Eastwood Hall.
- IV. Mary, *m.* Thomas Walker, Esq. of Berry Hill, Notts.

The elder son,

JOHN NEED, Esq. of Blidworth, J.P., and D.L., high-sheriff 1813, col. of the Notts. Militia, *b.* 19 Feb. 1761; *m.* 15 Sept. 1804, Mary, 2nd dau. of the Rev. Dr. Welbit, prebendary of Canterbury, and had issue,

- I. SAMUEL-WILLIAM, *m.* Letitia, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Hall, of Park Hall, Notts.
- II. Thomas, B.A., University College, Oxford.
- III. Walter, capt. R.N.
- IV. Lucy-Elizabeth-Mary, *m.* Col. Moore Hodder, of Hoddersfield, co. Cork.
- II. Fauny-Susannah, *m.* 29 Dec. 1846, Robert Gill, Esq., of Woodhouse.

*Arms*—Per chev., or and erm., in chief, two griffins' heads, erased, sa.

*Crest*—An eastern coronet, or, therefrom a griffin's head, issuing, sa., charged with an estoile, gold.

*Seat*—Blidworth, Notts.

NEEDHAM OF LENTON.

NEEDHAM, WILLIAM, Esq. of Lenton, co. Notts, J.P. and D.L., *b.* 30 June, 1799; *m.* Dec. 1836, Camilla, 2nd dau. of the late Samuel Bosanquet, Esq. of Dingestow Court, co. Monmouth, and Forest House, Essex, and has issue,

Mary-Camilla-Lætitia. Hester-Georgiana.

*Lineage*.—MATTHEW NEEDHAM, Esq., *m.* 1st, Martha Messiter, and had by her three children, who all *d.* young; he *m.* 2ndly, Sarah Lee, and by her had, MATTHEW; Anne, *m.* to Robert Philips, Esq. of the Park, co. Lancaster; and Prisca. The son,

MATTHEW NEEDHAM, Esq. of Lenton, co. Notts, *m.* in 1795, Mary, dau. and co-heiress (by Hester his wife, dan. of George Smyth, Esq. of Topcroft, co. Norfolk, granddau. of William Churchman, Esq. of Hillington, and sister of Frederick Smyth, chief justice of Jersey) of William Manning, Esq. of Ormesby, co. Norfolk, great-grandson of William Manning, of Middleton, co. Norfolk, one of the ejected ministers in the reign of CHARLES II. By this lady Mr. Needham had (with five daus., four of whom are married) two sons,

- I. WILLIAM, uow of Lenton.
- II. John-Manning, *b.* in 1807, *m.* in 1831, Jane, dau. of John Fordham, Esq. of Royston, and has issue,
- 1 William. 2 Manning.
- 1 Fanny, *m.* 1856, Wm.-D. Holt, Esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. Needham *d.* in Aug. 1840.

*Arms*—Arg., a bend, engr., az., between two stags' heads, cahoshed, sa.

*Crest*—A demi-eagle, displayed, issuing out of flames, or.

*Motto*—Soyez ferme.

*Seats*—Lenton House, co. Notts., and the Varteg, co. Monmouth.

NEILL OF BARNWEILL.

SMITH-NEILL, WILLIAM-JAMES, Esq. of Barnweill and Swindrigemuir, co. Ayr, an officer in the Royal Artillery, *s.* his father, the heroic General Neill, on the 25th Sept. 1857.

*Lineage*.—WILLIAM NEILL, Esq. (descended from a cadet of the MacNeills, of Barra, who settled in Ayrshire about the middle of the 16th century), *m.* Janet, dau. of James Blair, Esq. of Ayr, and niece of David Blair, Esq. of Adamton, and by her was father of

JAMES NEILL, Esq. of Schaw, who *m.* in 1722, Jean, dau. of John Smith, Esq. of Drongan, co. Ayr, and had, besides several daus., one son,

JAMES NEILL, Esq. of Barnweill, who *m.* in 1779, Margaret, dau., by Marion Cochrane, his wife, of Andrew Smith, Esq. of Swindrigemuir, son of Andrew Smith, Esq. of the same place, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of John Cunninghame, Esq. of Auchenskeith, and by her had issue (with a son, James, and two daus., Jean and Marion-Jane, all *d.* young),

WILLIAM, of Barnweill.

Andrew, capt. 90th regt., *m.* in 1813, Louisa, dan. of Sir James Patey, of Reading, and *d.* in Dec. 1813, leaving a son (posthumous), Andrew-Charles-Brisbane, in the Medical service of the E.I.C.

Mr. Neill *d.* in Jan. 1799, and was *s.* by his eldest son, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM SMITH-NEILL, of Barnweill, and Swindrigemuir, *b.* 17 July, 1784; *m.* Nov. 1807, Caroline, dau. of George-Price Spiller, Esq. (descended of Spiller of Shevioke, co. Cornwall), commissary-general, and Caroline, his wife, representative of the family of Bladen of Ketton Hall, co. Rutland, and by this lady had issue,

I. JAMES-GEORGE, late of Barnweill.

II. John-Matin-Bladen, lieut.-col. in the army, deputy adjutant-genl. in Australia, served during the entire of the second campaign in Afghanistan, was present in every action with the Candahar division of the army, and received the medal of Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, 1842.

III. William-Francis, Royal Artillery. I. Caroline.

II. Margaret-Smith, *m.* 28 Dec. 1857, to James-Weyman Wadson, Esq. third son of Samuel-James Wadson, Esq. of Austin Friars, and Romford, Essex.

III. Sarah. IV. Henrietta-Jane-Helen.

Lieut.-Col. Smith-Neill, J.P. and D.L., *s.* to Barnweill on the death of his father, in Jan. 1799, and to Swindrigemuir and Kersland, on the death of his maternal uncle, John Smith, Esq., in April, 1838. He *d.* 1850, and was *s.* by his eldest son,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES-GEORGE SMITH-NEILL, a soldier whose name will live in history. Brigadier-General Neill, was *b.* 26 May, 1810. His boyhood was passed in Ayr, at the academy of which town he received his education, completing it finally at the College of Glasgow. He went to India at the age of sixteen, and joined the 1st Madras European Fusiliers in 1826. His energetic talents soon attracted attention, and at the early age of seventeen, he was appointed Fort-Adjutant of Masulapattam. When his regiment was ordered to Kamptee, he accompanied it, and became successively quarter-master and adjutant of it; in both these capacities he repeatedly received the thanks of his commanding officers. Ten years of unremitting and zealous work in that trying climate told on his health, and he was recommended a return to his native country; but the news of the Cabul expedition tempted him to forego the remaining year of his leave, and to at once go back to India, when he took the earliest and every opportunity of volunteering to serve in Afghanistan, but his offers were not accepted. In 1841, he was (unsolicited) appointed assistant-adjutant-general of the ceded districts, and filled that post until the second Burmese War, in which he earned marked distinction under Lord Dalhousie. On the outbreak of the struggle with Russia in 1854, Neill volunteered for active service in Turkey, and displayed considerable ability while in command of the Turkish Contingent until the close of that war. Returning then to India, he took the command of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, and on the occurrence of the atrocious Sepoy Mutiny, led his regiment to the relief of Benares, the victory of Allahabad, and the capture of Cawnpore, and was the first to stem the tide of the rebellion. His whole progress was a series of brilliant actions, and while in sole command of Cawnpore, his signal punishment of the high caste murderous Brahmins, and his salutary strictness, effected the restoration of order. He led a brigade from Cawnpore to the relief of Lucknow, and here, at the carrying of the batteries at the point of the bayonet, on the 25th Sept. 1857, in the very moment of complete success, "fell"—to use the words of the *Bombay Times*—"the gallant General Neill, the pride and idol of the army." The news of his fame and his death made a great sensation in England, and the Queen, at once, raised his widow to the rank which would have been hers had her husband lived to receive the Knight Commandership of the Bath designed for him. The East India Company has also conferred on the widow a grant of £500 a year. This lady who is now, therefore, Lady Neill, was *m.* to General Neill in 1835. She is Isabella, dau. of Col. William Warde, of the 5th Bengal native cavalry, granddau. of Gen. George Warde, of Woodlands Castle, Glamorganshire, and great-grandniece of the eminent commander, Charles, 1st Marquess Cornwallis. General Neill, by his marriage with this lady, leaves issue,

- I. WILLIAM-JAMES, now of Barnweill.
- II. Charles-Bladen.
- III. George-Fraser-Eric.
- IV. Andrew-Harry-Spencer.
- V. Harrison-Francis-Spencer.
- VI. James-John-Vansittart.
- I. Mary-Caroline-Raikes.
- II. Charlotte-Margaret.
- III. Elizabeth-Catherine.

A monument is proposed to be erected by the public, in memory of the great services of General Smith-Neill, in the town of Ayr.

*Arms*—Quarterly; 1st, az., a lion, rampant, arg.; 2nd, or, a hand, fesse-ways, coupé, gu., holding a cross-crosslet fitché, az., in pale; 3rd, or, a lymphad (or galley), sa.; 4th, per fesse, arg. and az., to represent the sea, out of which issueth a rock, gu.

*Crest*—1st, a sinister arm in armour, holding a dagger, backhanded; 2nd, a dexter hand, ppr., holding a sword.

*Motto*—Vincere vel mori. Steady.

*Seats*—Barnweill and Swindrigemuir, co. Ayr.



## NESBITT OF LISMORE HOUSE.

NESBITT, ALEXANDER, Esq. of Lismore House, co. Cavan, s. his brother in 1855, and is married.

**Lineage.**—The surname of this ancient family is local, as are all ancient Scottish cognomens, and was derived from the lands of Nisbet, in the shire of Berwick.

ALEXANDER NESBITT (of the Nesbitts, of Dirlton, N.B.), was the first of this branch who went from Scotland to Ireland. He m. his cousin, Alice, dau. of the Rev. Alexander Conyngham, of Towr, co. Donegal, dean of Raphoe, and by her had three sons, JAMES, of Woodhill; Alexander, of Kilmacredau, whose line is extinct; and Albert (a volunteer in a military party commanded by his uncle, Sir Albert Conyngham), who was killed in co. Sligo. The eldest son,

JAMES NESBITT, Esq. of Woodhill, co. Donegal, m. Margary, only dau. of Andrew Knox, Bishop of Raphoe, and had issue,

I. GEORGE, of Woodhill, co. Donegal, whose grandson, GEORGE NESBITT, Esq. of Woodhill, m. 20 Sept. 1762, Catharine, dau. of John Irwin, Esq. of Drumsilla, co. Leitrim, and had issue four sons and four daus.

II. James, of Tubberdaly, King's co., extinct in the male line. The representative in the female line, THOMASINE NESBITT, heiress of Tubberdaly, m. the Rev. Clotworthy Downing, and their son, John Downing, assumed the surname of Nesbitt.

III. William, of Drumalee, co. Cavan.

WILLIAM NESBITT, of Drumalee, co. Cavan (the third son) is said to have m. a dau. of Moyne, or Moigne, of Moyne Hall, co. Cavan (a descendant of Bishop Moyne, of Kilmore). His son,

THOMAS NESBITT, of Grangemore, co. Westmeath, m. 1713, Jane, dau. and heiress of Arnold Cosby, of Lismore, co. Cavan, (son of William Cosby, grandson of Arnold Cosby, great-grandson of Alexander Cosby and Dorcas Sidney). By this marriage Thomas Nesbitt came into possession of Lismore and other estates in Cavan: he had six sons and three daus., of whom the 2nd, Margery, m. R. Burrowes, Esq. of Stradone House, co. Cavan. Thomas Nesbitt d. about 1750, and was s. by his son,

COSBY NESBITT, Esq. of Lismore, M.P. for Cavan. b. in 1718, who m. Ann, dau. of John Euery, of Bawnboy, co. Cavan, and was s. by his eldest son,

THOMAS NESBITT, Esq. of Lismore, col. in the army, M.P. for Cavan, who m. Louisa, youngest dau. and co-heiress of John Daniel De Gennes, of Portarlugton, col. in the British service, and left with three other younger sons and a dau., two sons, COSBY and JOHN, his successors. Col. Nesbitt d. 1820, and was s. by his eldest son,

COSBY NESBITT, Esq. of Lismore, who m. Elizabeth Hancock, but d. without issue in 1837, when the estates devolved upon his brother,

JOHN NESBITT, Esq. of Lismore House, J.P. and D.L., high-sheriff, 1840, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Tatam, Esq. of Monetou, co. Lincoln, and left (with two daus., one of whom is Mrs. J. E. Burrowes) two sons,

I. COSBY-THOMAS, of Lismore House, d. unm. 1855.

II. ALEXANDER, now of Lismore House.

**Arms**—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., a chev., gu., between three boars' heads, erased, sa., for NESBITT; 2nd and 3rd, arg., on a chev., sa., a crescent of the field, between three leopards' faces, of the second; on a canton, or, a saltier, vert, between a cross-croset, in chief, and a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, in base, gu.; on the dexter side, a lizard, erect, and on the sinister, a salmon, haurient, of the fourth, for COSBY.

**Crest**—A dexter cubit arm in armour, the hand grasping a truncheon.

**Motto**—Je maintiendrai.

**Seat**—Lismore House, co. Cavan.

## NETHERCOTE OF MOULTON GRANGE.

NETHERCOTE, JOHN, Esq. of Moulton Grange, co. Northampton, J.P. and D.L., high-sheriff 1822, b. 31 Dec. 1782; m. 13 June, 1812, Charlotte-Frances-Jemima, 3rd dau. of the late William Hammond, Esq. of St. Alban's Court, in Kent, and by her (who d. 4 April, 1841), has surviving issue,

HENRY-OSMOND, b. 27 Dec. 1819; m. March, 1847, Louisa, 2nd dau. of R. Garnet, Esq., Wyreside, co. Lancaster, and by her (who d. Aug. 1850) has issue, 1 Ellen-Mary; 2 Louisa-Julia-Harriet.

Charlotte-Eliza-Mary, m. in Oct. 1842, Capt. John Rooper, of the Rifle brigade.

**Lineage.**—JOHN NETHERCOTE, Esq., b. in 1708, purchased estates in the parishes of Clipstone, Sibbertoft,

Oxendon, and Arthingworth, co. Northampton. He d. 11 Sept. 1784, and was s. by his son,

ROGER NETHERCOTE, Esq., b. 10 May, 1751, who m. Mary, dau. of Johu Wright, Esq. of Lubeham, co. Leicester, and dying 18 Feb. 1800, was s. by his only son, the present JOHN NETHERCOTE, Esq. of Moulton Grange.

**Arms**—Per pale, or and arg., on a chev., az., between three boars' heads, sa., three rounds.

**Crest**—A wolf's head.

**Seat**—Moulton Grange, Northampton.

## NETTLES OF NETTLEVILLE.

NETTLES, ROBERT, Esq. of Nettleville, co. Cork, J.P., b. 31 March, 1805; m. 20 Aug. 1835, Elizabeth-Walton, dau. of Thomas Knolles, Esq. of Oatlands, and has issue,

RICHARD, b. 1836.

**Lineage.**—JOHN NETTLES, Esq. of Toureen, co. Waterford, of an ancient English family, went to Ireland in 1630, from Herefordshire, and had a grant of lands, by patent from CHARLES II., in the counties of Cork and Waterford, to the amount of one thousand two hundred and fifty-eight acres, which was enrolled 8 Nov. 1666. He was high-sheriff of the co. Waterford, in 1670. He m. Mary, dau. of Valentine Greatrakes, Esq. of Afane, co. Waterford, and had issue, 1. JOHN, his heir. 2. Robert, of Ballyduff, co. Waterford, and of Mahallagh, and Nettleville, co. Cork. 3. Ruth, m. Barry Drew, Esq. of Ballyduffe, co. Waterford. 4. Mary, m. the Rev. Patricius Christian, of Old Grange, co. Waterford. 5. Penelope, m. Thomas Wallis, Esq. of Drishane, co. Cork. 6. Elizabeth, m. Col. Richard Croker, of Curryglass, co. Waterford. Mr. Nettles dying about 1680, was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN NETTLES, Esq. of Toureen, co. Waterford, major in the army, high-sheriff in 1690-1. He m. Miss Evaus, niece of Sir William Evans, and left at his decease, 1715, one son and one dau., JOHN, his heir, and Mary, m. Lieut. Edward Jones, of Youghall, co. Cork. Mr. Nettles d. in 1715, and was s. by his only son,

JOHN NETTLES, Esq. of Toureen, co. Waterford, Mahillagh, and Beare Forest, co. Cork. He m. Martha, dau. of Robert Ryves, Esq. of Rathlogan, in the co. Kilkenny, and of Ryves Castle, in co. Limerick, and d. 12 May, 1726, leaving issue,

I. JOHN RYVES, his heir.

II. Robert, in bold orders, rector of Ballinamona, near Mallow, co. Cork, m. 1st, Jane, eldest dau. of John Bowerman, Esq. of Coolyne, co. Cork, and by her, who d. in 1765, he had issue two daus. co-beirs, viz.,

Jane, m. her cousin, William Nettles, Esq.

Elizabeth, m. 1783, Kilner Baker, Esq.

The Rev. Robert Nettles m. 2ndly, Jane, 2nd dau. of Francis Drew, Esq. of Drews Court, co. Limerick, and had no issue by her.

Mr. Nettles d. in 1726, and was s. by his eldest son,

JOHN RYVES NETTLES, Esq. of Toureen, and Beare Forest, m. 1738, Catherine, 2nd dau. of John Bowerman, Esq. of Coolyne, and d. in Nov. 1755, having had issue. The third son was a distinguished officer, Lieut.-Col. Harry Nettles, of the 23rd Dragoons, who d. s. p. 1811. Mr. Nettles s. to Nettleville at the decease of his cousin Robert. His eldest son,

ROBERT NETTLES, Esq. of Nettleville, capt. in 10th Foot, J.P. co. Cork, m. 1769, Esther, dau. of John Conran, Esq. of Dubbin, and had (with three daus.), RICHARD-NEVILL, his heir, and four other sons, all of whom were killed accidentally or in battle, one of them at Waterloo. Mr. Nettles d. in 1828, and was s. by his eldest son,

RICHARD-NEVILL NETTLES, Esq. of Nettleville, J.P., m. 17 April, 1804, Anne, dau. of Daniel Gibbs, Esq. of Deiry, co. Cork, and granddau. of Sir Robert Warren, Bart. of Warreu's Court, and d. 21 April, 1851, leaving issue,

I. ROBERT, now of Nettleville.

II. Anne.

III. Esther, m. in 1836, the Rev. Hume Babbington, rector of Moviddy, co. Cork.

IV. Frances, m. in Nov. 1829, to John Hawkes, Esq. of Kilmrea, co. Cork.

**Arms**—Or, a chev., gu., between three nettle leaves, ppr.

**Crest**—A stag statant under a tree, ppr.

**Motto**—Nemo me impune lacessit.

**Seat**—Nettleville, co. Cork.

## NEVILLE OF THORNEY.

NEVILLE, THE REV. CHRISTOPHER, of Thorney Hall, Notts, rector of Wickenby, in Lincolnshire, b. 11 Jan. 1806; m. 28 Dec. 1830, Gertrude, 3rd dau. of the late Colonel Hotham, and has (with five daus.,











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CS                    Burke, (Sir) John Bernard  
418                    Royal descents and  
B86                    pedigrees of founders' kin  
1858

